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Vol. 14
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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

CORRESPONDENCE

OF

GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE

VOL. III

1761–1771

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE, UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE
Editor

BALTIMORE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1895

PRESS OF THE FRIEDENWALD COMPANY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ROOMS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

BALTIMORE, *October* 30, 1895.

To the Maryland Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to submit the Fourteenth Volume of the Maryland Archives, being the third and concluding volume of the Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe.

Respectfully,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
CLAYTON C. HALL,
Committee.

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.

The following volumes have been published :

I.

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1637/8–1664, 1883

II.

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1666–1676, - 1884

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL, 1636–1667, - - - - - - - - - 1885

IV.

JUDICIAL AND TESTAMENTARY RECORDS OF THE PROVINCIAL COURT, 1637–1650, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1887

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XI.

JOURNAL OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION, JULY 26–AUG. 14, 1775
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XIII.

PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1684–1692, - 1894

XIV.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE, III, 1761–1771, 1895

PREFACE.

This volume completes the correspondence of Governor Sharpe. All his letters that could be found, either in his letter-books or elsewhere, have been printed, and all communications to him, except such as properly belong to Council business.

The period covered by this volume is one of great interest in Maryland's history. It includes the settlement of the boundary-dispute with Pennsylvania and the establishment of Mason and Dixon's line, the stamp-act, the violent resistance to it and its repeal, and various matters of importance in the internal policy of the Province.

It was the good fortune of Maryland that during this critical time the executive power was lodged in the hands of a man so wise, just, energetic and moderate as Horatio Sharpe. These volumes of his correspondence are at once a revelation of his character, and record of his actions; and it would be hard to find in one of them any just ground for censure. As a colonial governor, responsible to the British government, he was the conservator of the rights of the crown, and bound to carry out the instructions of the ministry; as the sworn representative and executive officer of the Proprietary he was the custodian of the Proprietary rights, which the people were always ready to invade, curtail, or impede—not always without reason; and as a citizen and well-wisher of the Province his wish as well as his duty was to administer justice and promote prosperity and good-feeling. While the clashing of these interests often rendered his action difficult, he seems to have weighed in an impartial balance his duties to the crown, the Proprietary and the people.

During the period covered by this volume, the old Secretary Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore's uncle, died, and was replaced by Hugh Hamersley. Calvert seems to have been a well-meaning man of a rather chaotic mind, and his letters, though intelligible, are extraordinary examples of confusion in expression. Doubtless this was partly owing to age and long sickness. Hamersley, on the other hand, was an able, clear-headed man, and his letters are full, intelligent, and lucid. It has seemed worth while to reproduce the protests by the minority in the Lords against the repeal of the Stamp Act (inclosed in Hamersley's letter of March 22, 1766) because of the great importance to American history of all the proceedings of that critical time.

On the same ground of general interest some papers connected with the relief sent by Maryland to the sufferers by the great Boston fire of March 20, 1760, have been printed in an appendix.

An impartial examination of this correspondence throughout will, the editor thinks, tend to modify the harsh judgment that has been generally passed on Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore. It is true, he was neither a George nor a Cecilius; but his letters and those of his secretaries, as well as his formal instructions (which, as belonging to Council business, are not printed here) show—in the present editor's judgment—a desire to deal justly, and even generously, with the people of his Province. From almost the very founding of the colony there had been, as was natural enough, a party opposed to the Proprietary, and hostility to him was usually a sure road to popular favor. In Frederick's case this hostility was particularly fierce and unscrupulous, and the impressions it left have descended to our own time. We judge Frederick much as we should judge the loyalists of the Revolution, if we had nothing to guide us but the traditions, pamphlets, and newspapers of the time.

The editor confesses to having shared this prejudice, and in regard to an infamous charge brought against the Proprietary (alluded to in the correspondence) was inclined to believe it true, until he read the official report of the trial and testimony of the witnesses, which left him convinced that the specific charge brought was untrue, and the whole affair an attempt at black-mail.

While this volume was passing through the press, a discovery of the highest importance to Maryland history has been made. Two volumes of original Council Books, of which no later copies are known to exist, which at some unknown time (certainly more than thirty years ago) had been removed from Annapolis, have been discovered, almost by accident, and placed in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society. These volumes, extending with more or less completeness over the years 1671–1685/6, will go far to fill up one of the most deplorable gaps in our colonial record, which, in our published series, was imperfectly bridged by the publication of documents, mostly obtained from England, which shed some light upon the time. The Society trust to be enabled to add these records to our inestimable series of published Archives.

A brief calendar of these two volumes follows.

Council Books.

Liber — [unnamed]. Original. 1677/8–1683.

A small folio, bound in law sheep: 35 pp. text, paged, and 14 pp. index. Some 20 pp. are missing at the beginning, and the tops of the first two or three leaves are a little damaged; otherwise in good condition. Written in a fine legible court-hand of the 17th century. Begins with Instructions to W. Burges commanding St. Maries militia, Mar. 16, 1677/8. Council Proceedings begin Mar. 23, 1677/8 and end April 3, 1683.

LIBER RR. Original. 1671–1685/6.

A small folio, bound in law sheep: 320 pp. text, paged, and 27 pp. index. Perfect and in excellent preservation. Begins with a proclamation of Gov. Charles Calvert, Decr. 8, 1671.

This book, so far as it overlaps the preceding volume, seems to be devoted chiefly to public documents, such as instructions, proclamations, commissions, etc. After the previous volume leaves off, the Council Proceedings are continued in this.

NOTES.

Page 97, line 21. "no such word as Fort." The allusion is to a matter that was long a bone of contention between the Lower House and the Proprietary. By various Acts of Assembly, founded upon the Act of 1664, the Proprietaries were allowed one shilling per hhd. on all tobacco shipped from the port, the proceeds to go to the support of the government. After the close of the royal government, this tax was disputed on the ground that this revenue was intended to erect and garrison forts, and that it was not a "port-duty" but a "fort-duty." Examination of the act showed that this contention was unfounded and frivolous.

Page 123, line 4. Reference is to John Wilkes.

Page 144, line 14. Word erased in original, probably "Judas."

Page 178, line 46. "ffin." So it reads in Glencairn's peculiar hand. Perhaps "Edin."

Page 248. Foot-note in original.

Page 272, line 41. "Tributary arrows." Under the charter the Proprietary paid to the crown, in lieu of all services, two Indian arrows of the Province, delivered at Windsor Castle on Tuesday of Easter week.

Page 323, line 21. The turbulent parson, Bennet Allen, was a friend and protégé of Baltimore, and there are many letters from him to his patron among the Calvert Papers, besides other documents, pamphlets, etc., in the collections of the Historical Society. He was a man of good education, great energy and determination, and no mean intelligence; but he was arrogant, grasping, and violent, and got into hot water wherever he went. The following note on him, in the handwriting of the late Robert Gilmor, is in the Society's collections: "The Rev. Bennett Allen was well known in Maryland as the fighting, horse-racing parson who possessed the favor of Governor Sharpe and the Lord Proprietor, Frederick, Lord Baltimore. He was continually in quarrels in his parishes, and when appointed to that of Frederick, against the wishes of the congregation, he forced his way into the church overnight through a window, by means of a ladder, on Saturday night, read his induction from the desk, and the Thirty-nine Articles, and then unbolted the door, which had had the lock taken off, and the next day, by some address, got into the church and pulpit, and had proceeded as far as the second lesson, when half-a-dozen of the gentlemen of the vestry marched up the aisle and staircase to pull him out. In his letter to Governor Sharpe giving an account of the proceeding, he says that he let the foremost man approach within two paces,

when he presented his pistol to his head, and they all fell back. He then went through the service and marched out of the church, not one daring to touch him. He afterwards killed Lloyd Dulany in a duel in London, was tried for his life, and acquitted. It was supposed the duel was unfair. R. G." Letters and other papers giving an account of his quarrel with the Dulanys, and of the duel, are in the collections of the Historical Society.

Page 349, line 16. "Country Parish" should be "Coventry Parish."

Page 462, line 22. The work referred to is Baltimore's "Tour in the East in the years 1763 and 1764, with Remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks."

Page 512, line 27. The beginning of this letter is missing.

Page 533, line 7. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, an eminent divine and Orientalist.

Page 533, line 43. "howens," *i. e.* hounds.

Page 549, line 29. "Burn." Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law*, one of the authorities cited by Allen in his argument for the Proprietary's ecclesiastical supremacy (p. 443).

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

London March 17th 1761.

Sir

In a former to you I mentioned "Is it not the time of choice of an opponent from the Lo: House as a continuance of proof that what they aledge is not real, but in view of taking the Loaves & Fishes?" this when I propounded, I thought not important, only reference to a Rule by the administrators of the late Lord; I agree with you the step is impolitick, & tho' it may be, is seldom to be practiced: this proposition has been admonished from the Province here agt further admittance i. e. only themselves. However as the Law of reason is the Rule of Goverm^{t} & the consideration thereof is reciprocal Benefit past, present or to come, & tho' what is now offered may lead to temptation, yet, I mean with honour as may deliver from Evil; therefore shall proceed Viz^{t}

It must seem astonishing to any Man who knows that the Goverment of Maryland preferable to any in America, has within itself all the Materials & Powers proper for attaining the several Ends of Goverment, to find at the same time that scarce any one End of Goverment is answered; but if a Man having within his Power all the springs, wheeles & Materials for a well regulated watch, will not adapt each to its proper place & Office, can he expect to find from it, the advantageous Effects of a regular movement? I would not be thought to insinuate any Blame to you Sir the Governor for this state & condition of things; I know your intentions towards his Lordship & the Province in General to be such as every Governor ought to have, nor are you fettered by Instructions, the design of your Instructions being only as General Rules of Conduct. Whether 'tis from over Scrupulosity and exactness may induce you to consider as particular & invariable Rules in all cases & emergencies. I dont pretend to know that this is the case, nor can I say whence it arises; but to Me it seems extreamly easy, with the several advantages this Goverment has, to prevent for the future that Turbulent & Malevolent Spirit in the Lower House of Assembly; with that silly affectation of popularity & those prejudices even in his Lordships Courts of

Calvert Papers. Justice ag^{t} his Lord^{ps} Just Rights, And so to Knit & Unite the several Branches of Power there, as to form one Grand & Regular Movement, all tending to the Honour & prosperity of his Lordship, & the Happiness & Welfare of the whole Province, without leaving it in the Power of any Individual amongst them, either from Motives of Interest, Avarice or Ambition, to disturb its operations. I have always considered his Lordships right of Nominating to the Council Board, not as a feather wherewith to Tickle the Vanity of such as he may be inclined to please, but as the chief Strength & Support not only of his Lordships rights, but of the whole frame of Goverment; 'tis by their advice Assemblys are called, prōgued & dissolved, & all the Subordinate parts of the Goverment are directed & put into Motion; It must therefore be of the last consequence to his Lord^{p} how the Vacancies that happen there, are filled up; If this point is disregarded, you may admitt a fool who will not only be troublesome & Impertinent but will Blabb every thing he knows; or if he has abilities, unless you are sure he is well affected to the Proprietor & Goverment, he will be the more Dangerous in proportion to those Abilities; for I am very well Satisfied that placing such a one there is so far from putting him out of the way, as is the pretended opinion of some there, that it is increasing his Power of doing Mischief, by letting him into all the Secrets of the Goverment, & giving him a share of Managem^{t} in that Power which is to controul & direct all the rest & so far corrupting & weakning the only check this Goverment has over the Madness of popular fury; a Third & very material consideration is, what attachments amongst themselves the person you propose to admit (whether he has abilities or no) either has at the time, or may in all likelyhood fall into; because otherwise such a one may serve only to Strengthen an opposition to his Lordships Rights both private & Public & tho' capable of no more, yet by a single Vote either in opposition to the Just and wise Measures of a Governor or by falling in with the Measures of the Lower House, over turn the whole frame of the Constitution, & throw every thing into the hands of the People; And lastly, they ought to be such as can both in point of Health & distance constantly attend upon every Emergency; add to this, that your Council Act not only in a Consultive & Legislative, but likewise in a Judicial Capacity, & have the last decision of property in this Province of every thing that is brought before them; all which important Powers, very plainly Indicate not only the Propriety but Necessity of filling up Vacancies that may happen at this Board, with Men of Abilities, of strict & Impartial Justice, & of proper attachment to his Lordships Just rights & proroga-

tive. When the Council shall be thus Constituted, I think there cannot be much danger from the Noise & clamour that any Lower House of Assembly may raise; But as the bare preventing Mischiefs to the Proprietors rights & the interest of the Province in General will tend very little to the furtherance of both, it is worth considering whether the pretended patriot Spirit & clamour of the Lower House, cannot be either totally silenced, or rather directed towards the improvement both of the interest & Honour of his Lordship & his Goverment & of the prosperity and happiness of the people in General. And here give Me leave to observe & to lay it down as a Rule, that whatever Noise & clamour may be raised under the appearance of consulting & promoting the Welfare & happiness of the people, by their Representatives, 19 in 20 of these in fact only consult & intend their own private interest; & therefore by throwing out a Sop in a proper manner to these Noisy Animals it will render them not only Silent, but tame enough to bear Stroking & tractable enough to follow any directions that may be thought fit to be given to them: I would not be understood here to mean, the buying of those who shall be pleased to call themselves Leaders, for besides, that tho' they are in themselves really too insignificant & worthless, yet would they demand and expect a very considerable price, w^{h} when they had obtained they would be turned out of the House, & could consequently be of no further service; and one would no sooner be bought off, than their numbers would be Increased by others starting up, with the very view, from the example thus shown them; but instead of this I would take off their followers & leave the Leaders to Explain either alone or with so Slender a Train as to prevent their doing any Mischief, or obstructing any wise or Salutary Measure; And this I think may be executed by the Means the Goverment already have in their hands, even without Multiplying Officers for this purpose. Calvert Papers.

There are 58 Members of that House; 14 Counties send four each, & the City of Annapolis sends two. Now the buissiness is to find Baits for 30 of these; which number is a clear Majority, Supposing they were all to attend; But it is very rare by information that above two thirds are present, & not above one Day in a Session that they Exceed 48. To answer therefore this purpose, I would appropriate the 14 Sheriffs places, which will undoubtedly secure 14 Members & may by good Management of their Comissions secure double that number; (But with this reserve ag^{t} appropriation of the Sheriffs in case it shall hurt the receipt of his Lordships Revenue) There are 14 Farmers of his Lordships Quit-Rents, 14 Deputy Comiss^{rs} and 14 Deputy Surveyours; all these places are con-

Calvert Papers.

siderable to the Middling sort of people, of whom the Lower House is composed, & might gain a great Majority of that House by being properly applyed amongst them, their Brothers & Sons; besides Military Comissions & those of Justice of the Peace without number, for others who may be lead by their Vanity & fondness of making a figure & being Vested with Power amongst their Neighbours. In order to carry this Plan into Execution; it would be proper to Reduce the Nomination of the New Sheriffs & Farmers of his Lord^{ps} Quit-Rents (who generally hold their places for three years) to one & the same year, & to the same time of that year, as the Month of Nov^{r} for instance; every new Representative of the people too should be Elected about the same time by which means, as their continuance is for 3 years their beginning & End will be as those of the Sheriffs & Farmers Offices; upon the meeting of a New Assembly it can be no difficult matter to insiniuate to one or two Members of each County something concern^{g} the Sheriffs Comission, & to others the Farming of the Quit-Rents, & the Deputy Comiss^{rys} & Deputy Surveyors Comissions for themselves or their Relations as it may be thought to suit best, to be Entered upon as soon as that Assembly expires, that is, at the End of three years; by this means they will be made at least cool & Moderate, & by an hint at proper Intervals in case of Misbehaviour, they may & will be brought to Act as they ought, without any great apprehension of lossing the People's favour on another Election since as soon as they cease to be Assembly Men, they commence Sheriffs Farmers &c^{a} And thus they will be made to Earn these Comissions before they have them, & they will be executing these Comissions for three years, while others are in that House Earning the Succession. But in order to acquire a Credit to such hints or proposals, they should be Inviolably complyed with, unless for some palpable Misbehaviour in the House, or during their several offices; in which last case they ought to be immediately removed & granted to the then next in Desert; for as at first obtaining those Comissions should depend on their behaviour in that House, so ought their continuance in their offices to depend on their behaviour under their Comissions, that neither his Lordship nor the Public may suffer by either a Negligent or oppresive discharge of their Duty.

It may prehaps be objected; What, will you hazard his Lordships Revenues to answer the purposes of Goverment? to which I answer, there will be no hazard of his Lordships Revenues, for the present Farmers are of the Middling set of People of whom the Lower House is composed, nay they are now actually in the hands of the Sheriffs, of which Comission

there are few in the Lower House who would not accept; Besides, the Farmers must then as they do now, give good security for their faithfull discharge of their Duty. you will perceive too, by this Plan the Sheriffs & Farmers Comissions are to be put into different hands for the sake of Extending the Influence. And, indeed, either of them with attending at the same time to his own private affairs, is full Employm^{t} for any one Man ; (but with reserve ag^{t} alteration of the Sheriffs as aforesaid) Those two Comissions with those of the Deputy Comissaries & Deputy Surveyors, I have already observed should be sacredly applyed to the purpose of stripping the Leaders in the Lower House of their followers, & never Employed to any other purpose or given to any other Person's than Members of that House or their Brothers or Sons, but when there can be found none there worthy of that favour. By three years of this course of proceeding, it would be generally understood to be the Resolution of the Goverment (without its being mentioned, which it might not be proper to do) to bestow those places amongst the most deserving of that House & when it once comes to be found that getting into that House & behaving there with prudence & Moderation, is a certain & the only introduction to those Comissions, You will have People who are now very Indifferent about getting there, pushing to be chose with this very view. Calvert Papers.

The foregoing Plan Supposes that these favours are to be Earned before they are obtained & indeed it is much more safe & prudent that these Gentlemen should trust to the Honour of the Goverment than that the Goverment should trust to their Gratitude; for it is known from experience, that of the Numbers who have been trusted with these places, before they have done any thing to deserve them, there is scarce one but what has upon quitting his office, flowen in the face of the Goverment.

It is highly proper too, for the excecution of this plan, that the Goverment should have some one Person at least in that House on whom they can depend, as a Leader to collect & direct the well Inclined ; Or, since they must have some Person upon whose Shoulders they may lean, they will too frequently for want of other support, fall in with the patriot Leaders ; And this I conceive to be the great difficulty, both in chosing such as may be trusted & in rewarding his Services, without at the same time rendering him so unpopular as to lose his Seat in that House upon a New Election. However, it is to be hoped every new Election may afford some one or more, proper to take upon them the Management of the Goverments Interest there, who may be content with one of those Comissions at the Expiration of their Service.

Calvert Papers.

I have not amongst the Offices to be applyed as above, named either the County Clerks, or the Attorney Generals Deputys in the several Counties; the only reason why is because I am informed the former, the people will not trust with a Seat there, altho' as soon as they get their Comissions (tho' during pleasure) they generally claim to hold them during good behaviour, & so consider themselves as independant of the Goverment & some of them as well as their whole familys & Relations, act accordingly (Q^re^ if fast friends to the Goverment) and as to the Attorney Generals Deputys as they must be Lawyers (of whom neither are the people in General very fond) it is therefore for the Interest of his Lord^p^ & the Goverment that they be appointed out of the most able of those who will accept those Comissions, without expecting any Influence from them over any part of the proceedings of the Lower House, tho' those Comissions (inconsiderable as I am informed they now are) have always the good Effect of fixing those who do accept them, however waivering before, fast friends to the Goverment (To this plan of Gratuity of Honourable purpose may be added the Benefices to their Relations & Sons; Besides other offices not mentioned) In short no Man who behaves well in that House for three years should at the End of that time go unrewarded, as far as the foregoing Comissions would be acceptable; nor should they ever be granted from private Interest, friendship, or any other private motive whatever, so long as there are well-deservers of that House to take them; for the Assemblys continuing for three years & those Comissions continuing likewise for three years, will serve as a constant Rotation & Succession to each other. The extreame Length of this Letter hitherto had almost discouraged Me from proceeding, least your patience should be tired out; But conceiving the Subject matter to be important both to his Lordship & the Province in General, an assurance that your regard for both will prompt you to give a favourable hearing to whatever is advanced for those purposes, induces Me to proceed.

You cannot but have observed, the Egregious Weakness, as well as the Extravagant Byass (Instances of both which might be mentioned in other cases than here) against his Lordships rights, of the Provincial Bench, the Supreme Original Court of Law in this Province; tho' were I acquainted with the persons of whom it is composed, (I mean of such who can & do attend) I might cease to wonder at their weakness, tho' not be able to account for their preposterous Byass. The Members are, 3 County clerks (Holding their Comissions as they imagine during good behaviour in those offices & so independant of the Goverment & Courting popularity) one of

whom is Chief Justice, one of the Judges of the Land office, two Members of the Council (W^m^ Goldsborough and Jenkins Henry, both able Men & I think well disposed) either of whom can rarely from their great distance & Infirmities, attend; And three other private Men to whom I learn are extreamely weak; making Nine in all. This number is easily conceived to be to learge, it is more than double the number of any of the Courts in Westminster Hall, which never exceed four Judges; nor is there the least occasion for the Provincial Number, since they have no business to do out of the Court but what two County Magistrates (who swarm in every County) can do as well as themselves; And in Court, the Decision of 5 will be generally more Just than if they were 50; It being more easy to Collect together the small number of five who may be all Men of understanding & more free from Taints of popularity & other prejudices than a Larger number. And as it has been prudent to come to the Resolution (which Resolution ought to be fixed) of dividing no more Counties in this Province, because every Division by increasing the Number of Delegates, increases the number of opponents to the Goverment, the same reason will hold good in the Provincial Court, since by every Addition to their number you hazard the Introduction of some who are either weak or wicked; Whence too, it is pretty clear that the smaller their number, the greater probability there will be of admitting only such as may be deserving of this great trust. I would therefore humbly recommend a Reduction of the present number to five; for I think the number ought to be odd, to avoid the inconveniences of an Equal Division between them in point of Judgement: And to do this in a manner the most Salutary both to his Lordships rights, & to the Honour & Dignity of the Goverment, I would humbly propose the leaving out the three County Clerks at once; for considering the Provincial Court as the Supreme Court of Law in this Province, it is obvious, that it ought to keep clear both from contempt in it self, & from reflecting any to that Goverment of which it is so conspicuous a Member; (and concerning); understanding a Doctrine prevailed about Escheated Land to the Lord Proprietor Q^re^ the Right on Escheat to him; And by intelligence from the Province setting forth the matter arising thereon, the case was stated, and answered by opinions S^r^ Robert Henley & M^r^ Pratt Attorney Generals here & transmitted to M^r^ Bordley Attorney General in Maryland; And on which right I learn since from persons here & from the Province, that a late Instance on Escheated Land at the Provincial Court adjourned to July last, a cause was Tried under the Escheat Patent. M^r^ Charles Goldsborough & Edward Dorsey

Calvert Papers.

Calvert Papers.

Counsel for the Tenant & M[r] Attorney Bordley for the Proprietor; The Def[ts] Counsel opened the several Points, said taken from an opinion of M[r] Dulany, on the Affair of his Lordships Escheats; And then applied themselves not only in matter of fact & Evidence but likewise in matter of Law to the Jury, without paying the least regard to the Court, whose Province is to determine matters of Law, the Court taking no Notice of them for Endeavouring to deprive them of their Jurisdiction; M[r] Bordley being Possessed of their argument of Law & Learning & the several points from Henley & Pratt, he replyed; taking the matters of Law from the Decision of the Jury & Lodging them before the Court; moved the Court as it was a matter of the utmost importance both to the Proprietor & the Province; And that as the Jury had a right to determine the matters of fact & the Bench the matters of Law, & upon both which their determinations, each Branch of the Court would determine what was within its own Province to determine; And therefore prayed the Bench to direct the Jury to find a special Verdict, which would contain the facts, that the Bench might at a future day after all parties had proper time to consider them, determine the Law resulting from those facts, this he insisted & did claim as a matter of right & not of favour & that by this means the whole case would be put into the only proper light for an Appeale if either party should be dissatisfyed with their Honours Decision, this application produced a violent opposition from the other side as unfair, for making a motion for a Special Verdict, till he got from them all their Authorities upon the several Points; to which he answered it was owing to their unfairness by their address to the Jury the Law, which they ought to have addressed to the Court; And after much dispute on both sides, their Honours of the Bench directed the Jury to find a Special Verdict. This point gained they drew each their own part of that Verdict & M[r] Attorney finding by theirs that they incerted two Steps of their Title under the original Patentee (for whose Dying without Heirs it was insisted had Escheated the Land) as proved to the Jury of which they had not offered one title of Evidence; He objected to those facts standing as part of the Verdict; And after much altercation their Honours of the Bench did think it unreasonable that they should incert any facts as proved, to which no sort of Evidence had been given; This drove them to some sort of proof; in doing of which their Honours made them Ample amends for laying them under this Necessity. For in the first place instead of obliging them to produce either Deeds or Wills to show these two several transfers, as they ought to have done, they premitted them to prove them by Witnesses; In the next place

they Ruled that what the Witnesses declared they heard an Old Woman say, was good Evidence, contrary to the known rule not to admit hearsay as Substantive Evidence; And lastly, they violated both this & another rule, that a party interested shall not be a Witness, for their Honours ruled that what the Witnesses declared they had heard a person who at the time of which they spoke was in Possession of this Land and claimed it as his own say, concerning the manner in which he came by it, to be good Evidence; And thus they made out those two steps of their Title, & those facts were allowed by the Court to stand in the Special Verdict as proved; They having by this means made out their Title under the Original Patentee, whence consequently there could be no Escheat, & therefore the Escheat Patent void; By the Extraordinary & absurd determinations of their Honours with regard to Evidence; And which may serve as a Precedent for them in other Similar Cases & so Strip the Proprietor of his rights to Escheates, by Pretended proof; And notwithstanding the direction of the Court to the Jury for a Special Verdict (w^{h} was drawn up) the Def^{t} Counsel endeavoured to preswade the Jury to find a General Verdict from popular arguments to do so; And notwithstanding M^{r} Attorny Bordley endeavoured to awaken their Honours from their seeming Lethargy by putting them in mind of their proper Authority, the debate being Ended & Submitted to the Decision of their Honours, they did Stop M^{r} Goldsboroug; And his Honour the Chief Justice (a Clerk to a County Court) directed the Jury to find a Special Verdict; But at the same time told them, that however they might if they pleased find a General one; Upon this they retired & returned with a General Verdict for the Def^{t}; And thus M^{r} Chief Justice as a Weather Cock Blown & Wavering at all points (of Law) his Vane of Judgement setting North East (or rather North West the Blight in America) he Breathed forth (words) & Blasted the face of Justice & Darken'd the proper lights for an Appeal; What a Judge! against his Lord; He has Manifested good cause for his remove from the Seat of Judicature. I understand the Chief Stress of M^{r} Dulanys opinion on Land Escheated ag^{t} the Proprietor is "that if he is to be considered as a Count Palatine Armed with all his Jura Regalia in this light he must be restrained by the same rule as the King is in the case of Escheates & that therefore an office of Entitling is Necessary to enable the Proprietor (as in the Case of the King) to grant Escheated Land S^{r} Robert Henley his opinion is "I see no objection to the Method used for the recovery of Lands Escheated in Maryland, nor no grounds for saying an office should be first found &c^{a}" M^{r} Pratt says, "I think no office

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Calvert Papers. Necessary to entitle Lord Baltimore at any rate, because it is not Necessary here in England to entitle the King; For by the Common Law the King is seized Ipso Facto without office upon the Death of his Tenant without Heir, & it is not clear he may not Grant it over before Office, notwithstanding the Statute of H: 6: a Subject in a common case may Enter or bring his Writ of Escheat, the Possession is thrown upon the Lord even before Enter^{g} by the Extinguishm^{t} of the Tenancy & he may grant it over before Entry so that whether Lord Baltimore be invested with the Kings Perogative in this case or considered as a Subject, neither office nor Entry are Necessary to Support the Patent" The reasons & Stability contained in these two opinions are Evident against the Sophistrey & meaning of the part above of M^{r} Dulany's opinion, Therefore if the point of Escheat was touched upon which the case turned on the Tryal, then Exceptions should have been taken to the Opinion of the Court concerning the Evidence, & the Cause removed to the Court of Appeals, in full Council, For its Solem determination agreeable to Law & Equity. It can't be, M^{r} Dulany could have no more than M^{r} Bordley could have influence in that high Court against matters of fact, (the Proprietor will not Suffer himself to be Striped) besides it has further resort to the King & Council; where all Evil would have Ended that may tend on this affair, to Strengthen the General Clamour of the People against the right of Escheats to the Proprietor; for as the matter of his rights seems by the Tryal at the Provincial Court, the people without doors will conclude by the Lump of defeat to him; But of this matter, M^{r} Attorney Bordley can best inform. I shall return to the Provincial Court the Supreme Court of Law concerning its keeping clear both from Contempt in its self & from reflecting any to the Goverment;) But how can this be the case, when every Man who sees their three Honours sitting & one of them presiding & dispensing the Law to the whole Province in this Supreme Court, must remember that he has seen, & expects again to see them prehaps in a day or two, Acting in person as Underlings & Servants Subject to the order & controul of a County Court, Inferiour both in Dignity & Power to that where they now Act as Masters; observe them in this situation view them now as Subject to the Humour & Caprice of every Justice of the Peace in the County & to Morrow, nay an hour hence if you please, Behold them mounted again to the Exalted Station of Judges in the Supreme Court. Reflect only what Weight or Authority, or rather what contempt must attend even the Judges of the Kings Bench in Westminster Hall, were they to be seen Alternately desending

from giving the Law there to the whole Kingdom, to receiving the Law, nay Acting as Servants & Underlings to a petty County Court in England, And thence mounting again to their Exalted Station; What regard would be paid to their Decisions? Tis true, they might be Inforced by mere dint of Power, but they would be received & obeyed with Grumbling and discontent; And what Scandall & Contempt would not such an appearance reflect upon the Ministry if not upon the Crown itself? But this is not all, for as it is the Duty of these Gentlemen as Clerks to the County Courts to make Entries of their Proceedings, so whatever Blunders as Clerks they may commit in such Proceedings, they may as Judges of the Provin[l] Court determine to be right, & thus all hopes of Remedy by way of Appeal or Writ of Error for any Injury Sustained in the County Court, is entirely cutt off, since there can be little doubt that what they do as Clerks, they will as Judges think was right done. I need not spend more time in shewing the Impropriety & Indecency of such a Stroke in politicks, which I understand long has been & still continues a Subject of General contempt amongst the people & of redicule to the Bar; But it may be matter of Wonder what could induce the taking this Step at first, it could not be their Abilities that recommended them, because it is Notorious to all that have any, that they have none; And if it was an expectation that they would pay a proper regard to his Lordships rights, those who appointed them were certainly disappointed at first, or these Gentlemen have since very much changed their Dispositions. Having done with these Eminent Gentlemen the County Clerks, I beg leave to say a word or two of the rest & first as to the two Gentlemen of the Council; their attendance cannot be depended upon for the reasons I have already mentioned, & therefore & because it seems an Indecorum somewhat like that already mentioned, that they who are of the Council & consequently Judges of a Still Supreme Court should be not only Acting as Judges in the Provincial Court, which is Inferior to the Court of Appeals, but even Acting an under part to others that sit there, it is Submitted, Whether they might not be left out of the Provincial Comissions. The two Gentlemen already remarked for their Weakness, should they not continue there, there will then remain only one of the Judges of the Land Office (who is not of the Council) & the other private Gentleman; the former of these from the office he holds I think may be depended upon & the other who having been many years a County Magistrate (& as I am informed) an old & steady friend to the Goverment, & besides, a Man of good understanding & entirely free, said from any Popular Taint, was worthily removed about three

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years ago from the County to the Provincial Bench, where it may be presumed it will be thought proper to continue him; And thus, there will be three wanting to make up the number 5. There may it is true, be some difficulty in filling these three Seats as they ought to be, but it is far from being impossible. The first thought is to keep clear from persons, that are of Impenetrable Ignorance, & the silly Affectation of popularity & unaccountable prejudice against his Lordships Rights, which have for some years past been too predominant there; And it is Evident that it is much easier to provide and secure three out of five, than five out of Nine 2^{ly} a Sound Lawyer ought by all means to fill that chair, 3^{ly} To induce persons well qualified for such an important service as a Judge, who must have & be furnished Judicaly in the points of Law to sit in a Court of Judicature for Trying Causes especially of real property. The temptation of acceptance is Rewards; not only the renown by just Decission but also by Reward in Money. The latter in Life is by all States allowed as a Noun Substantive & the Executive Means of Goverment & protection of a Civil State. Of this Latter Reward, Maryland by what I learn has been & is most absurd with regard of Proffit to the Judges of the Provin^{l} Court of Judicature, the Supreme Court of Law concerning property, the Decissions thereof Yeilding hardly a recompence & therefore furnished with Judges Mean & of no Acquired Abilities; the Direful Event of Ignorance or corrupt Judgement; As addition of recompence to gain Men of Stability with Submission is proposed, their Succession from that Bench to the Council, it is regular from thence being to the Court of Appeals; And all Necessary Reward ought to be contrived & bestowed till there arrival there, & this to themselves, sons or Relations & this invioble complyed with, would fill the Judgement seat at the Prov^{l} Courts with able & Singular Just Men.

I have now done with the Important Points of this long Epistle; and hope if this Plan or one something like this is laid down Inviolably adheard to & Speedily put in Excecution, the Goverment will not only be carried on with Ease & quiet to itself, & Honour to his Lordship & all concerned; But also his Lordships rights & those of the people will meet with a fair Decision.

His Lordship directs these points to your consideration & Judgement. The Movements are with you, you have the Polity & can keep a good look out, choose able Steermen & your Vouage will be prosperous to your Proprietor. You have a good Polit. M^{r} Attorney Bordley. May all Health & Happiness attend you.

Y^{rs} truly
Cæcil^{s} Calvert

Post Calvert Papers.

The purpose of this Epistle is on No Account designed towards corrupt Views, But as Malignancy is prevalent, yr Strict Honour is relyed on, that you keap Secreet the Name to this Letter & agt accident by Mortality after you have considered the Substance you are desired to Extinguish this Letter; keeping it till then in close privacy that none may see or get a Copy of it; Albeit it is approved of communing with Mr Attory Bordley on the several contents, he being deemed a Man of good sense & real Knowledge. Good success resulting from the Doctrine in the above Letter will give the greatest satisfaction to the Author who is a real friend to the Lord Proprietor & Province and wishes all Happiness to you & yr Administration.

[Egremont to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall Decr 12th 1761

Sir.

The King having taken into His most serious Consideration, how highly essential it is to the Interests & Security of His Subjects in North America, that the regular Regiments, serving in that Country, be recruited with all convenient Expedition to their full Complement of Effectives, and at the same Time seeing the impracticability of compleating them from Great Britain, considering how this Country is drained by the great Number of Men furnished for the various Services in all Parts of the World; I am therefore to signify to you the King's Pleasure that You do immediately on the Receipt of this Letter exert your utmost Influence to induce Your Province, to carry into the most speedy & most effectual Execution this very important Object by immediate Compliance with any Requisition, which Sir Jefferey Amherst shall in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders, make for furnishing, on certain Conditions, which he will explain to you, such a Number of Recruits from your Province, as he shall demand, as their Quota, towards compleating the Regular Regiments, which have been sent to America for the Defence & Protection of the Possessions of His Majesty's Subjects there; And the King cannot doubt but that the Province will chearfully & readily comply with this reasonable Demand so obviously calculated for their own Security & Advantage, at the same Time that Your Zeal for His Majesty's Service will naturally excite you to use all your Influence & Power in bringing effectually to bear a Measure, which His Majesty has so much

at Heart, and with Regard to which any Failure or Disappointment would be extremely disagreeable.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Egremont

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

Original. [Egremont to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 7th Janry 1762

Sir: His Majesty having found it necessary to declare war against the King of Spain, was pleased, in a Council held on Saturday last, at St. James's for that Purpose, to sign the inclosed Declaration, & to order that the same should be published on Monday the 4th Instant by the Heralds at Arms in the usual Places and with the accustomed Formalities, which has been accordingly done. You will find the just & indispensable Reasons which have forced the King to take this Measure so fully set forth in the above Declaration of War, that I am only to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do cause the same to be proclaimed in the Province of Maryland, under your Government in order that the King's Subjects, having this notice may take care to prevent any Mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Enemy, & do their Duty in their several Stations to distress and annoy the Subjects of Spain; and His Majesty would have you be very rigorous & severe in preventing any Provisions, Ammunition, or Stores of any kind from being carried to them. And you are to use all proper Methods that may be effectual for that Purpose.

I am with great Truth & Regard, Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
Egremont

P. S. His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque or Commissions to Privateers to be granted in the usual Manner.

Deptv Govr of Maryland

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to the Board of Trade.]

To The Lords of Trade & Plantations. Anns 14th January 1762

My Lds.

Having some time ago received a Letter from Your Ldps together with several queries to which Your Ldps were

pleased to require particular answers I delayed not to call on those Officers in the Province whose Information alone could enable me with Certainty to answer some of the Heads of Enquiry & having at length obtained the Information I wanted I now do myself the honour to comply with your Ldp's Requisition & to assure your Ldps that I shall endeavour to do so on all occasions. Letter Bk. III

With great Respect I am &c.

[W. Adams to Sharpe.] Original.

Diana in York River Virginia 22 Jan^{y} 1762

Sir: At my arrival in this place agreeable to my Lord Colvill's order, I sent a Lieu^{t} with my Letters to Gov^{r} Fauquier beging his favour of Dispatching them to you, but found after seven weeks waiting in this Port that they have not come to hand. I now have Employ'd a Boat on purpose from hence for your Answer, and I likewise send you a copy of my orders, and beg that His Majesty's ship may not Lay here undetermined which way the Diana is to proceed, for his Lordship does not know if I am arrived or not, nor is it in my Power to acquaint him with my Proceedings 'till I have your answer, as you was desirous of a Convoy for your Ships and a Petition with Two and Twenty names to it, his Lordship Dispatch'd me immediately on that service.

I am, sir your most obedient
Humble Servant
W^{m} Adams

[Sharpe to Gov. Hardy.] Letter Bk. III

To Joshua Hardy Esq^{r} Governor of the Jersies.

Ann^{s} 24th Jan^{y} 1762.

Sir

Having lately received the Letter wherein you were pleased to notify to me your arrival at Amboy with His Majesty's Commission as Governor of the Province of New Jersies I heartily congratulate you on your appointment to & arrival in that Government where I most sincerely wish your Administration may be easy & happy. In any thing relative to His Majesty's Service or the Interest of these Colonies I shall be always ready to concur with you & shall be very glad to be favoured with Your Correspondence

I am Y^{r} Excell^{s} &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Colville.]

To Lord Colvill. Annapolis the 25th Jany 1762.

My Ld.

After making my Acknowledgments for the Letter Your Lordship did me the honour to write to me the 7th of Novr last & for your ready Compliance with the Request which at the Instance of the Gentn who signed the Petition sent you the 18th of Septr I took the Liberty to make, I must inform your Ldp that altho Capt Norton had resolved to sail from Virga the 20th of Septr with the Ships that should be then ready & had signified to both Govern Fauquier & myself that he could not on any Consideration postpone his Departure yet by reason of contrary winds it was impossible for him to go to Sea till about the 20th of Octr by which means all the Ships which were then bound to Europe from Virginia & this Province got down to Hampton time enough to take the Benefit of his Convoy & as there are now but a very few Vessels loading here for Great Britain & we have received Information that one of His Majesty's Ships is ordered from England to convoy the Trade from the Bay of Cheasapeak to Europe in the Spring I have intimated to Capt Adams that the Vessels which were loading here when I applied to your Ldp for Convoy are already sailed whereupon he will I presume agreeable to your Ldp's conditional Instruction return again to Hallifax.

With the greatest Respect I am—

[Sharpe to Capt. Adams.]

To Captain Adams. Commander of His Majesty's Ship Diana. Annes 25th Jany 1762.

Sir

In answer to the Letter you were pleased to send me the 4th of Decr last but which I did not receive till this Moment, I must inform you that at the time I took the Liberty to transmit to Ld Colvill the Petition which you speak of it was expected that Capt Norton would certainly have sailed from Virginia the 20th of Septr last he having by Letter signified to me that no Consideration should detain him beyond that time & in such Case very few of the Maryland Ships would have got down to the Place of Rendezvous time enough to take the Benefit of his Convoy, but as contrary winds rendered it impossible for him to put to Sea till about a month after the time he had fixed for his Departure our Ships had time to load & fall down to Hampton before he sailed so that there are not more than two or three London Ships at present in

the Province & these not yet loaded you will not therefore I presume on their account defer your Return to Hallifax; You will Sir I hope excuse me for the Trouble you have had in Consequence of my Letter to Lord Colvill & believe that I am with great Regard &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis the 26th Jany 1762.

Sir

As I have not had the honour of a Line from Your Excellency since I took the Liberty to write to you the 12th of Novr last I am inclined to think that my Letter which was sent by a private Hand to Phila[a] to be put into the Post-Office there never reached Your Excellency, lest therefore that should have been the Case I presume to trouble Your Excellency with a Duplicate thereof hoping you will be so kind when convenient as to favour me with an answer & thereby much oblige Yr Excellency's most obedt &c.

[Sharpe to Capt. Adams.]

To Captain Adams of the Diana. Annapolis the 27th Jany 1762.

Sir

I am extremely sorry that the long Detention in Virginia of the Letter you were pleased to write to me the 4th of Decr should have given you the trouble of writing to me again the 22d Inst & have laid you under a Necessity of dispatching an Express to this Place, Lest my answer to the first Letter I had the honour to receive from you should not have come to your hands before the Express returns I have thought fit to inclose a Duplicate of it together with a Duplicate of a Letter I took the Liberty to address to Lord Colvill & wishing you a successful Cruize I am—

[Sharpe to Egremont.]

To the Earl of Egremont. Annapolis the 6th of Febv 1762.

My Ld.

Having been lately favoured with the Letter by which Your Ldp did me the honour to notify to me that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant Mr Pitt's Request to retire from Business & thereupon to appoint your Ldp Secretary of State for the Southern Department I embrace the earliest

Letter Bk. III Opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Ldp's Letter as well as of two dated the 11th & 28th of Septr last by which Mr Pitt was pleased to advise me of the happy Events of the Kings Marriage & of their Majesty's Coronation, upon the former the Gentlemen of the Council & I have presumed to express our Joy in Addresses to our most gracious Sovereign & His Royal Consort & I now take the Liberty to congratulate Your Ldp also thereupon. I beg Your Lordship to accept my Acknowledgments for your promise to lay my Letters before His Majesty & for the Information you are pleased to give me, & I hope your Ldp will ever believe that I am with the utmost Respect &c.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York, 12th February 1762.

Sir,

Yesterday I had the favor of receiving Your Letter of the 26th January; Enclosing a Duplicate of one of the 12th November; the original of which never Came to my hands, or I should certainly have Acknowledged it before now.

The Lords of the Treasury have transmitted to me the Report of the Earl of Loudoun, & Generals Abercromby & Stanwix, on the Demands made by Your Province with Directions to Cause the several Claims to be Examined into, & to order payment for such part thereof as shall appear to be Justly due.

I must therefore Desire You will be pleased to send a proper person to this Place, with all the Necessary Vouchers for the Several Disbursements Charged in these Accompts, which shall be Laid before the Commissioners who are sitting here for the Adjustment of other Publick Matters, and I shall, agreable to the Directions of the Lords of the Treasury, order payment for what Appears to be Just Charges against the Publick; but I must Repeat that it will be necessary the Gentleman You send for this purpose, is furnished with such Papers & Vouchers as may set the Several Claims in a Clear Light, otherwise his Journey will not be Attended with Success, & will only occasion an unnecessary trouble & Expence.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

To His Excellency Governor Sharpe

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 15th of Febʸ 1762.

My Ld

Having received Your Ldp's several Instructions dated the 8th of Octʳ last I now do myself the honour to inform your Ldp that I have since communicated to the Gentlemen of the Council what your Ldp was pleased to write in answer to our Address on occasion of the Demise of His late Majesty whereupon the Gentⁿ agreed to express by another Address their Acknowledgments to your Ldp for complying so readily with their former Request & at the same time to beg the favour of Your Ldp to present to our most gracious Sovereign & his Royal Consort our Addresses of Congratulation on the Consummation of their Nuptials. A Proclamation signifying to all Ministers of the Gospel within this Province that for the future The Queen is to be prayed for in all places of Worship agreeable to the Form ordered by His Majesty & mentioned by Your Ldp hath been issued & sent to the several Sheriffs to be published & I shall likewise pay due Regard to Your Ldp's Instruction relative to those people whose Plantations have been already or may be found to lye on the Pennsylvania Side of the Divisional Lines. I am very glad to find that Your Ldp approves of my having upon the Discovery of Mʳ Darnall's fraudulent Neglect appointed Mʳ Ross Naval Officer of Patuxent on the Considerations & Conditions of which I advised Your Ldp, & I am grateful for your Ldp's favourable answer to my Solicitation on behalf of Mʳ Ross's Son in Law Dʳ Scott a Gentleman for whose faithful Service I can undertake to answer & am confident Your Ldp will never have the least Reason to repent of any favour conferred on him. Your Ldp's Instruction relative to the several Naval Officers giving particular or special Bonds conditioned for their payment to Your Ldp's Agent of all such Money as they may respectively collect for Your Ldp's use shall be forthwith communicated to them & I will take Care that their several Bonds shall be returned to the Receiver Genˡ I have agreeable to Your Ldp's pleasure ordered a Commission to be made out for Colᵒ Henry as Naval Officer of Pocomoke in the Stead of Mʳ Young & another for Mʳ Ridout as Naval Officer of this Port in the Room of Mʳ Bordley who upon my pressing him again to do so quits it for the Office of Comʸ Genˡ I shall when I again see Mʳ Goldsborough advise him of your Ldp's Instruction in his favour & at the next Session cause him to be admitted a Member of the Upper House of Assembly. I have agreeable to Mʳ Calvert's Desire dispatched to Colᵒ Lloyd the Letter that was addressed to him inclosing as I presume the Instructions

Letter Bk. IV of which a Duplicate was transmitted to myself. By the next Ship that sails I shall probably be able to inform Your Ldp whether he seems disposed to pursue the Plan therein laid down & prescribed to him. M^r Bacon having come to Annapolis the Beginning of the winter in order to Collate or examine his manuscript Acts of Assembly with the Records is still here when he returns again to Frederick County I shall induct him in the usual form to All Saints Parish & shall also execute Your Ldp's Instructions in favour of the Rev^d M^r Williamson & M^r Keene. M^r Calvert having signified to me your Ldp's Desire to have me procure & send Your Ldp by the first Opportunity two Pipes of Old Madeira Wine & a Hhd of Maryland Burgundy I have used my utmost Endeavours to get for Your Ldp some good Madeira that has been two or three years in the Country but not having been able to succeed to my wishes (for what the Merchants generally import for Sale is of the inferiour Sort) I have sent Your Ldp a Pipe of Madeira that I imported three years ago for my own use & as it is the best & oldest I have I flatter myself it will please your Ldp's Taste. The inclosed Letter will shew Your Ldp that for the Wine which we imported last Summer (& it seems there is no Probability of its price being lower) we were obliged to pay to the Merchant in Madeira at the Rate of £33 stg a Pipe to which if there be added Thirty Shillings for Freight & Premium for Insurance at Seven p^r Cent, each pipe at our Cellar Doors costs near £37 Stg, which I am told is twice as much as it would sell for here about twelve or fourteen years ago. What I must pay for a Pipe of Wine to replace this I cannot say but if Your Ldp would choose to have a certain quantity sent from hence every year & will be pleased to let me know how much, I will write to my Correspondent in Madeira for such Additional quantity annually & when it hath been a Summer or two meliorating here will ship it to Your Ldp. There hath been no Burgundy made in Maryland since my Arrival except two or three Hhds which Col^o Tasker made in 1759 this was much admired by all that tasted it in the months of Feb^y & March following, but in a week or two afterwards it lost both its Colour & Flavour so that no person would touch it & the ensuing winter being a severe one destroyed almost all the Vines.

With the utmost Respect I am My Ld
Y^r Ldps &c

P. S. Having been informed since I concluded my Lett^r that a Ship of Col^o Lloyds which carries 20 Guns is expected every hour from the West Indies & will be immediately loaded with Tob^o for London I have not sent the Pipe of Madeira on board this Ship as I intended to do when I wrote the above

Letter thinking it will save Your Ldp a considerable Sum in Insurance if not in Freight to send it by Col° Lloyds which Your Ldp may depend I will not fail to do. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 108th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated the 15th of Febv 1762. transmitted by Capt Gowland.

Sir

Having received His Ldp's several Instructions dated the 8th of Octr last, also the Letter you were pleased to address to me the same Day with a Postscript added the 19th of that month & another short Letter dated the 26th of Octr I embrace the earliest opportunity to answer such parts thereof as were not written by way of Reply to my former Letters. I dispatched your Packet to Col° Lloyd & your Letter to Mr Bacon hath been delivered but as it appeared when I had closed your Letter to Mr Bordley as if the Seal had been broken & the Lettr opened I declined delivering it lest such Appearance should have induced him to entertain Suspicions of its having been opened out of Curiosity; however upon finding that His Ldp was absolutely averse to Mr Ridout's acting any longer as Comy Genl I have again solicited & at length persuaded Mr Bordley to accept that Office which tho more lucrative is not for the Reasons that he heretofore gave me & which I then communicated to you so agreeable to him as the Office he now resigns to Mr Ridout who I believe is by no means displeased with the Exchange for altho by having since his Appointment strenuously applied himself to the Study of that Branch of the Law which relates to Testamentary Affairs, the Duty of Executors & Administrators he had acquired a sufficient Share of Knowledge & Experience to discharge with Credit to himself the Duties of his Office, he is sensible there are some among us who would rejoice at his Committing an Error & therefore as I have already intimated resigns without the least Reluctance an Office that exposed him more than any other he can hold to the Malevolence of such as may have look't on him with an evil Eye. As I did myself apprehend that Mr Bordley was the most proper Person to fill the Commissary's Office I was not a little displeased as you must have seen by my Letter dated the 19th of April last at his Refusing to succeed Mr Dulany & was inclined to attribute his Refusal to a different Motive from what he himself assigned however the Readiness he shewed to assist Mr Ridout lessened my Chagrine & as he hath now by accepting the Commissary's Office made every thing easy I will endeavour to forget all that hath past & hope I shall never again have such reason as

Letter Bk. IV I had last year to be dissatified with the Conduct of those two Gentlemen, of whose ruling Passions you seem I think to be pretty well apprized. It gives me pleasure to find by His Ldp's Instructions & by your Letter that the Step I took upon the Discovery of Mr Darnall's fraudulent neglect was well approved of & I return you Thanks for your friendly Offices towards Dr Scott in whose favour I hope to receive His Ldp's Instruction before the Arrears due from Mr Darnall are paid by Mr Ross. Unable to guess what it is that malice can have suggested to the Doctor's Disadvantage I cannot attempt to vindicate him from the Aspersion but confident am I that his Character will stand the nicest Scrutiny. Nevertheless there may perhaps be still Letter Writers in the Province arrogant enough to misrepresent & make as free with him as that very ingenious & candid Gentleman out of his great Zeal as he is pleased to intimate for the honour of His Ldp's Government did with Mr Ridout, when he was advising his Merchant (whom doubtless it must prodigiously concern) of that Gentleman's Promotion. Who were the People I wonder that this sham Friend to His Ldp says were in so great a Ferment at Mr Ridout's being appointed a Member of the Council? Were they His Ldp's Friends or his Enemies? if the former why then no doubt one should expect that Mr Ridout was obnoxious to the Rest of the Council, but sure I am that One alone excepted there is not another who is not well pleased to have him among them. Were they then His Ldp's Enemies or those who have distinguish't themselves by ther Opposition that were in a ferment at his preferring to a Seat in the Council & upper House a Person who according to the letter writers Accounts wants Capacity to support the Rights of the Proprietor? Is it probable that such Persons would except against him on that Account & complain of his not being throughly acquainted with the Constitution of the Province? Or can it be supposed that those of the Inhabitants who having never been Members of either House could not see enough of Mr Ridout to form any Judgment of him or his Capacity are the people who were said to be in such a terrible ferment? But the Truth is that when the Dulanys found they were not to be one Commissary General & the other Secretary & in short to be gratified in all their Demands however unreasonable They & those with whom they were particularly connected resolved to wreak their Vengeance on him whom they were pleased to consider as an Interloper (& I am satisfied that had any other Person been preferred on Colo Tasker's Death they would have been equally dissatisfied) a thousand Lies were most industriously propagated through the Country, even his not having been

born in Maryland was mentioned as what ought to have been an insuperable Objection to his Promotion, & then as he had no Family Connections in the Country nor large Estate here it was insinuated that he had no Inducement to consult or promote the welfare & Prosperity of the Province. Having thus given some of their Dependants their Lesson they expected no doubt that the Multitude would by such means be easily brought implicitly to condemn the Step I had taken & tho they found themselves much disappointed they answered it seems for the whole People, says Buckingham in Richard the Third Letter Bk. IV

> "Some Followers of mine own
> "At lower End o' th' Hall hurld up their Caps
> "And some ten Voices cry'd God save King Richard!
> "And thus I took the Vantage of those few;
> "Thanks gentle Citizens & Friends quoth I
> "This general applause & chearful Shout
> "Argues your Wisdom & your Love to Richard."

I have in former Letters given you at large my Reasons (which you will not I hope forget) why I was extremely desirous to have another Inhabitant of Annapolis besides Mr Tasker, Mr Dulany & Mr Bordley a Member of the Council & why I was more solicitous to have Mr Ridout there than any one else, I shall not therefore now repeat them but only say that what hath since pass't here confirms me in my Opinion of the Propriety of that measure. Who pray are said to be those Persons of Rank Fortune & superiour Capacity whose long Course of important Services have gone unrewarded, if there are any either in or out of the Council who have devoted so much time to the Business of His Ldp & his Governt as Mr Ridout hath already done who are better acquainted with the Constitution or political History of the Province & have so much Inclination to serve His Ldp, the Letter Writer would have done well to point Them out & then His Ldp & Yourself would have been able to judge of their Merit. "To shew how obnoxious Mr Ridout is there would it seems according to this Gentleman's Account have been an Address against him last Session if I had not very abruptly prorogued the Assembly" A new Mode of Demonstration this to appeal to what did not happen & indeed can now never come to pass. Was the ingenious Writer to be asked what part of Mr Ridout's Conduct was to have been the Subject of such Address I wonder what answer he would give to the question, for if they could have laid to his Charge any Transaction which he would wish to conceal, wherefore did they not insert his Name in the Address that was presented against Mr Darnall & others, I am sure they took time

Letter Bk. IV enough to frame that Address & as sure am I that if any thing could have been alledged against Mr Ridout they would not have let the Opportunity slip. That the Assembly was prorogued before the Lower House addressed me to dismiss them is certain, but it is as certain that all the Gentlemen of the Council present who were six in number desired me in pressing Terms to prorogue them alledging that they had been sitting near a month without doing the Business for which alone they had been convened & had shewn by the Bill they had framed entituled "An Act for Encouraging a Collection & publication of the Laws of this Province" by their Votes in Consequence of the motion for a College Bill, & by their Proceedings relative to an Address to His Majesty &c. that those Members of the Lower House who were left (for all the moderate men were gone off) had nothing in view but by offering such Laws as they knew would not pass to lay a foundation for Popularity against the ensuing Election; such were the Arguments & Reasons urged by the Gentlemen of the Council when they desired me to prorogue the Assembly & indeed they would have determined me to take that Step long before had I not been satisfied that if they had been dismissed before they had addressed me on the Affair of Mr Darnall they would have told their Constituents I prorogued them in order to conceal his Knavery & to prevent their making an Enquiry into the Proceedings of other Officers. A fortnight or three weeks after the Assembly had broke up Mr Calvert who lives in Prince Georges County happening to pay me a Visit informed me that the People in that part of the Province had been made to believe (as he supposed by Mr Murdock) that the Assembly had been prorogued at Mr Ridout's Instance lest they should have presented an Address against him but that upon his (Mr Calvert's) declaring in a publick Assembly at Marlbro that there was not the least Foundation for such a Suggestion the Rumour died, no Person choosing to acknowledge himself the Author of it or to contradict Mr Calvert's Assertion, & I am confident the Inhabitants in general were never so quiet & contented since I have had the honour to serve His Ldp as they have been ever since the Assembly broke up. We have since had a general Election at which many well behaved sensible men were chosen in the Stead of such as I never desired to see again in the House & I cannot but flatter myself that the Persons who have for many years past had the sole Management of Assembly Affairs will now lose much of their Influence. Having I am afraid tired your Patience by dwelling so long on one Part of your Letter which indeed I could not read without some Degree of Indignation at the Proceedings of those who as you

observe name Things not according to Truth but call Right & Wrong according to their Passions & being unhappy & discontented themselves seem to be sworn Enemies to the Peace & quiet of others, I will proceed to answer such other Parts of your Letter as you may expect some Reply to. It gives you may be assured the Gentlemen of the Council & myself much pleasure to know that our Address to His Majesty on his Accession to the Throne of Great Britain was so graciously received. We have taken this Opportunity to make our Acknowledgments to His Ldp for presenting it, & to beg the favour of him to present to the King & his Royal Consort our humble Addresses of Congratulation on the happy Event of their Majesty's Nuptials. I am obliged to you for waving M^r^ Plater's Request, tho as I think him a young Gentleman of a good Disposition & have really a Regard for him I shall be glad if an Opportunity offers to oblige him. With respect to old M^r^ Key I profess there are very few Gentlemen in the Province for whom I have so great a Regard. You may remember that I many Years ago mentioned him as a Gentleman worthy of a Seat at the Council & should be much pleased if when another Vacancy happens His Ldp will fill it with that Gentleman. I think you intimated to me some time ago that His Ldp would have no Objection to my appointing his Son when he shall return hither from the Temple Attorney General. As to the Tilghman Family those of them who have been in the Lower House have acted such a Part since the Dismission of the late Rent Roll Keeper that it would be very ill policy in my opinion to court them, that their ill Behaviour hath been in some measure owing to the Suggestions of some who were afraid lest that Family should recommend themselves to the Govern^t^ & become Competitors with them I am much inclined to believe, but whatever their Motive was, since they have thought fit to distinguish themselves in the Opposition, Let them meet with the Reward due to such a mode of Proceeding, & let others by that Family's living undistinguished be made sensible that opposition is no longer to be the Road to Preferment. I observe what you say in answer to my Remarks on the Scheme proposed last Session in the Lower House for establishing a College here & shall not fail to pay due Regard to His Ldp's pleasure by you so often signified on the Subject of Ordinary Lycences in case their Scheme should be again brought on the Carpet. I received both the Theodolite & Tripod also M^r^ Robinson's Answers to the Pennsylvania Gentleman's queries which serve to confirm me in the Suspicions I entertained when I told you I believed they would be for running an Arch of a Great Circle instead of a

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV Parallel of Latitude for our Northern Boundary, I cannot but smile to see how vastly Dr Bevis & Mr Robinson differ in their Definition "of a true East & West Line" Had His Ldp happened to have consulted Mr Robinson & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to have advised with Dr Bevis I much question whether the Execution of the Articles would not have been retarded by their giving contradictory opinions. I have already advised you of my having forwarded your Packett to Colo Lloyd, what Resolution he may come to on the perusal of His Ldp's Instructions I cannot tell, he was to have been over here last week but the Indisposition of Mrs Lloyd I understand prevented him. I am obliged to you for the Trouble you were pleased to take in communicating to me all that passed between Yourself & Mr Dulany, I need not I presume hint to you that Mr Mcnamara is at his Devotion. I cannot find that Mr Dulany has wrote to any Person here since his Arrival in England tho they had heard from other Persons before Your Letter gave me Information of it that he was gone down to Bath. As neither His Ldp nor you tell me whether the Money you have respectively desired may be paid to Mr Bacon is intended as a free Gift to him I must beg the favour of you to inform me. The Conditions on which we all subscribed are that the Subscribers shall be repaid out of the money that the Books when printed may be sold for; It was represented to us that the Sum of about £1000 would be wanted immediately to pay for Paper, Tipes, Printing & Binding & that Mr Bacon himself could not deposit so large a Sum for those purposes, to obviate that Objection & that the work may go on a number of us agreed to advance the Money wanted on the Conditions abovementioned & thereupon the Paper &c. was as I am told sent for by Mr Jaques a merchant of this City whom Mr Bacon impowered to receive the Sums subscribed. As I could not at any price get a Pipe or two of good old Madeira Wine in the Province (for the Merchants do not import the best Sort nor keep what they do import for Sale long enough for it to meliorate) I have sent His Ldp a pipe that I imported three years ago for my own use & which I flatter myself will be found excellent, I will let His Ldp know what Sum I shall be obliged to pay for a Pipe to replace it & will if I can get one send him another good Pipe in the Summer but if His Ldp would for years to come drink Madeira in Perfection he will be pleased to signify to me his Approbation of the Proposal I have now taken the Liberty to submit to him. Of Maryland Burgundy it is not & I fear never will be in my power to send His Ldp a Hhd, the only Wine of that Sort which I ever tasted here lost in about two months after it became fit to drink both its Colour & Flavour

so that nobody wonld touch it; 'Twas made in the year 1759 by Col° Tasker at his Country Seat but as most of the Vines were destroyed or much hurt by the Severity of the following winter I question whether there will be any more of that Wine made here for several years. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

P. S. Having been told just as I was about to send the Pipe of Madeira on board this Ship that one of Col° Lloyds w^ch^ carries 20 Guns will certainly sail in less than two months I thought it would be most advisable to ship it in her as I could not insure the Wine by this Vessel & should she be taken by the Enemy I could not send His Ldp such another Pipe.

[Sharpe to Capt. Scaife.]

To Captain John Scaife Commander of His Majesty's Ship Chesterfield 20th feb^y^ 1762. Letter Bk. III

Sir

On behalf of the Gentlemen who will receive Advantage from your giving me such early Intelligence of Your Arrival in Virginia & Intention to return to England the 6th of June I return you thanks for the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 13th Inst & will cause publick Notice to be given to the Merchants & Masters of Ships in this Province of such Your Intention that their Vessels may be at Hampton by the time appointed in order to take the Benefit of Your Convoy

I am Sir &c.

[Sharpe to Capt. Adams.]

To Captain W^m^ Adams Commander of the Diana. Annapolis 21st feb^y^ 1762.

Sir

In hopes that you would think Yourself at Liberty to convoy them together with the Virginia Ships to England the Masters of such Vessels as were ready to sail from this Province are I am informed already fallen down to Hampton where I presume they will wait on you with a Petition requesting the favour of you to take them under Your Convoy. As the owners or Masters have not desired me to you on their behalf presuming perhaps upon seeing the Advertisement which was published in the Virg^a^ Gazette that any such Application was unnecessary I cannot take upon myself to write to the Lds Commissioners of the Admiralty especially as I am unacquainted with the Number of Vessels that have loaded in this Province & are now ready to sail, but as I am persuaded you will rather consider how beneficial it will be to the Trade of

Letter Bk. III Great Britain & the Interest of His Majesty's Subjects who have Property on board these Ships to be convoyed by the Diana to Europe than after what manner the Application for that Benefit is made to you. I flatter myself that a Petition or Memorial from the Masters of the Vessels that are fallen down from this Province to Hampton will have as much weight with you as if it was signed by all the Persons interested in those Ships & Cargoes & recommended by me in the most pressing Terms. Be pleased Sir to accept my Thanks for Your Favour of the 12th Inst & believe that I am &c.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York, 21st February 1762

Sir,

As I Acquaintd you in my Letter of the 9th Instant, that I had been Honored with His Majesty's Commands for Compleating the Regular Corps, Serving in North America, by Recruits to be Raised by the Several Provinces, on such Terms & Conditions as I should propose: In Consequence of these Commands, & in Obedience thereto, I have duely Considered not only the Numbers that will be necessary to be furnished by the respective Colonies, but the Encouragements to be given to Induce the men Voluntarily to Enter into the Service which, I am perswaded, will, if properly backed by the Provinces have the desired Effect.

The Number of men Expected from your Province for this Service, with the method proposed for Raising them, I shall now Lay before you; And the Earl of Egremont's Letter, which I herewith Enclose to you, will shew you how much the King has this measure at heart, and how disagreable any failure or disappointment therein, would be to His Majesty.

The Quota to be furnished by your Province, agreable to the proportions from the other Colonies, is Eighty Four men; I must therefore most Earnestly Request you will use your utmost Influence with the Assembly to Raise that Number, over & above those already Demanded by my Letter of the 9th Instant, by paying them the same Levy money as to the others; And as an Encouragement to Induce the men to Enter into the Regular Service, I propose to Allow Five pounds New York Currency, Bounty money, to Each man, not under Eighteen, nor above Forty years of Age, who shall Enlist, to serve during the War, or untill the Regiments Return to Europe: They shall be Cloathed, & Enter into Immediate pay, without any further Expence to the Province than their first Levying; and, at the Expiration of their time,

as above mentioned, shall be sent back to their respective Homes: And in order to Encourage the Provincial Officers to forward this Essential Service, I leave it to you to Appoint any Officer, or Officers, you shall think proper to persuade the men to Enter into the Regular Service, on the Above Conditions; for Every one of which that he shall so Enlist, that is approved of by a Regular Officer whom I shall Appoint for that purpose, the said Provincial Officer shall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, New York Currency; It will therefore be necessary that I have the Earliest Notice of the time when you think the men will be Raised, that I may send an Officer to Approve of them; Receive them; & pay the Bounty & Reward, as already promised.

I Have only to Add, that to Render this Service Effectual, & prevent Desertion, I shall Expect the Province will provide for Replacing such men as do Desert, which, when known, I am persuaded, will prevent any of them from Leaving their Corps, since they cannot Expect protection in the Colonies.

You will please to Observe that the Execution of this measure, must by no means, Retard, or Interfere with, the Requisition made by His Majesty for the Provincial Service: The King ever mindfull of the Ease and welfare of His Faithfull Subjects, Demands only such Assistance as may be granted without Subjecting them to any heavy Burthen; and therefore has been pleased to make his Requisitions agreable thereto; And I trust, from your known Zeal for His Majesty's Honor, and the good of the Service, you will Enforce the necessity of both measures, when you meet your Assembly, in such a manner, that, as these measures are calculated for the prosecution of a War, in which the Immediate Security, and future Interests of the Province are so Essentially Concerned, they will chearfully and readily Comply with His Majesty's Commands, and thereby Approve themselves Faithfull, and Obedient Subjects to the Best of Kings.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst.

His Excellency Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

To S^{r} Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis the 8th of March 1762.

Sir

Having by our last Post received the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 9th of last month together with

Letter Bk. III a Letter from the Earl of Egremont dated the 12th of Decr I do myself the honour to inform You that agreeable to His Majesty's pleasure signified to me by the Secretary of State & Your Excellency I forthwith issued proclamations requiring the Genl Assembly of this Province to meet here the 15th Inst which was as soon as they could possibly be convened & to assure you that I shall then lay before them those Letters & use my utmost Endeavours to prevail on them to comply with His Majesty's Requisition & Your Excellency may depend that as soon as I shall be advised of the Assembly's Resolutions I will communicate the same to you by Express agreeable to your Desire.

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To Sr Jeffery Amherst Annapolis the 13 of March 1762.

Sir

I am now to return Your Excellency Thanks for the Letter you were so kind as to send me the 9th of last Month in answer to one I had taken the Liberty to address to you the 26th of Janv. Immediately on the Receipt of Your Excellencys Favour I communicated the Contents of it to such of the Gentlemen who were Officers of the Maryland Troops in the years 1757 & 1758 as are at present in the Province & to the Person that victualled them at the same time desiring those Gentlemen to repair hither & bring with them such Books Papers & Accounts relative to those Troops as should be in their possession & might serve to shew what arrears of Pay are still due to the Officers & Men or their Representatives & what Ballance is yet owing to Mr Ross the Gentleman that victualled them. Colonel Dagworthy the Officer who commanded the Maryland Corps, Captains Joshua Beall & Francis Ware who had each of them a Company, the Representative of Capt A Beall who died about two years ago & the Attorney in fact of Capt Pearis who commanded our fifth Company (he as are also most of the surviving Subalterns being at this time absent from the Province) having in Consequence of my notification met here yesterday produced to me their several Vouchers to shew what Claims each of them have, & as some of them cannot without very great Inconvenience & Loss take such a Journey it was agreed among them that the Colonel together with Mr Ross should forthwith proceed to New York & wait on Your Excellency or such Gentlemen as you may be pleased to refer them to with the Muster Rolls & such other Vouchers as may support their respective Claims; in Compliance therefore with the Gentlemen's joint Request I beg Leave to introduce to Your Excellency's Knowledge the two

who have engaged to attend you, & as they have behaved themselves on all occasions particularly in the Service which involved them in the Difficulties they have long laboured under but now hope to be relieved from in a manner becoming Gentlemen of honour & Spirit I shall think myself much obliged to Your Excellency for shewing them any favour & hope if the Commissioners are satisfied with the Papers they bring their Business will be finished with all convenient Dispatch. With respect to the Sum of £719 15 6 which in their Report to the Lds of the Treasury the Earl of Loudon Gen[l] Abercrombie & Gen[l] Stanwix reported to be due to myself I know not what kind of Vouchers may be expected, I shall therefore only take the Liberty to inform Your Excellency that having been desired by Gen[l] Shirley to meet him at N York in Nov[r] 1755 I was detained there so long as made it impossible for me to return home within eight weeks; that having repaired to Phila[a] in feb[y] 1757 at the Instance of the Earl of Loudon I was detained there upwards of five weeks & you may remember Sir that I took the same Journey again in Feb[y] 1759 at Your Excellency's Desire tho I had not the pleasure you had by your Letter given me room to expect. Finding our Frontier Inhabitants would otherwise abandon their Settlements I continued during the months of June July & August 1756 at a considerable Expence in that part of the province which was most exposed to the Indian Incursions with a Number of Voluntiers whom I had engaged to accompany me & was prevailed on by Brig[r] Forbes to perform again the same Service during the greatest part of June July Aug[st] Sept[r] & Oct[r] 1758 in order that he might be at liberty to draw all the Regulars & Provincials from Fort Cumberland & Fort Frederick which places I at that time garrisoned with Voluntiers from our Militia. The extraordinary Expences I was put to by the abovementioned Journies & Services together with £73 2 6 which I paid for Letters & Expresses sent to or by me on Account of His Majesty's Service between the years 1755 & 1759 amounted I am confident & I doubt not but Your Excellency will think so to a much larger Sum than I chose to mention to the Secretary of State to whom indeed I never should have preferred any Claim had there been the least probability of my being otherwise reimbursed. In case Your Excellency or the Commissioners to whom this Affair may be referred should be satisfied of the Justice & reasonableness of my Claim by the Report of the three Generals thereon M[r] Ross is impowered by me to receive & give a Discharge for the money reported to be due to me, but if a particular Account of every Sum I disbursed & for what it was paid is required I will as far as may be in my power state

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III such Account & remit it to Your Excellency with every Receipt and Voucher in my possession.

[Sharpe to St. Clair.]

To S^r John S^t Clair Ann^s 13^th March 1762

D^r S^r

General Amherst having lately informed me that the Lds of the Treasury have transmitted to him a Report made to them by the Earl of Loudoun Gen^l Abercrombie & General Stanwix in favour of the Officers & Men who composed the Maryland Troops & that their Ldps have also impowered him to give orders for the Payment of such Sums as on the Adjustment of their Accounts shall appear to be due to the Troops & to the Person who victualled them from the time our Assembly drop't them till Brig^r Forbes gave orders for their being Victualled by the Kings Commissary. Col^o Dagworthy & D^r Ross are now proceeding to N Y with their muster Rolls & other Vouchers in hopes that they shall at length be entirely relieved from the Difficulties into which they were brought in Consequence of that Letter whereby Lord Loudon engaged in case our Assembly should not to pay them out of the Military Chest. If you can by any means serve them or contribute to the expediting their Business I flatter myself you will not want Inclination to do them good Offices. As I do not know when I may again have the pleasure of seeing you for by what I can learn you are taking deep Root in your Farm I have committed to the Care of Col^o Dagworthy the manuscript you were some time ago pleased to put into my hands. I did till about three weeks ago entertain hopes that I should never more be laid under the necessity of applying to the Assembly of this Province for either Men or Money but I was it seems a little too sanguine in my Wishes, the Earl of Egremont & the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces on this Continent have once more demanded from us as large a Number of Men as can be raised in this Govern^t so next Monday the Assembly & I are to begin to play again the old Game. I am sorry to inform you that unless M^r Coutts shall speedily pay into our Loan Office the Ballance of about £140 which hath been long due from him to the publick on account of Taxes collected by him when he was Sheriff I shall be reduced to the necessity of ordering the Attorney Gen^l to proceed against him with Rigour; several Letters have been wrote to him by the Clerk of the Loan Office & M^r Ridout but he has not regarded them I wish therefore you would be so kind as to give him such an Inti-

mation as you may imagine would induce him to make speedy payment. Most sincerely wishing you a good Share of Health & everything else you desire I am Dr Sr Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Gov. Hamilton.]

To Governor Hamilton. Annapolis the 15th of March 1762.

Sir

As our Assembly's Meeting in Consequence of the Letters I lately received from the Earl of Egremont & Sr Jeffery Amherst will make it impossible for me & many others of our Commissioners to be at Newcastle the first of next month I wish you & the other Gentlemen who are appointed Commissioners by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania would agree to put off our Meeting till the middle of April by which time I hope we shall be at liberty to attend you, the weather will then in all probability permit the Surveyors to proceed which they would not I suppose be prevailed on to do earlier in the Season & we may perhaps before that time receive from England the Instrument we wrote for from Newcastle last Octr If you & the other Gentlemen at Philaa agree to our proposal Be so kind as to favour me with an answer by the Bearer or the next post, but if you are averse to it I must beg the favour of you to signify as much to me by Express that in such Case some of our Commissioners may have notice to repair to Newcastle by the Day to which they last adjourned. I take this opportunity to send you the Agreement the Proprietors have entered into for protracting the time limitted by the first articles I am—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To General Amherst the 16th March 1762.

Sr

Colo Dagworthy's being detained here two or three Days by bad weather gives me an opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter dated the 21st of last Month together with another from the Earl of Egremont dated the 12th of Decr when our Assembly meets which I presume they will do to Morrow or next Day & are about to proceed to Business I shall communicate to them the Contents of both those Letters & press them to appropriate a particular Sum for the Encouragement of such a Number of Men to enlist into the Kings Regular Forces as you are pleased to demand from this Province; as soon as I am acquainted with the Assembly's Resolution relative to this separate Matter I will advise you thereof & Your Excellency may be assured

Letter Bk. III that if the Assembly will on their part comply with Your Requisition I will use my utmost Endeavours that the Recruits may be raised as expeditiously as possible.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 21st March 1762

Sir.

Last Night I had the favor of your Letter of the 8th Instant, Acknowledging the Receipt of the Earl of Egremonts of the 12th December, with mine on the same Subject; and that in consequence thereof, you had Issued a Proclamation for the meeting of the Assembly on the 15th Instant.

As you will have received another Letter from me, Enclosing one from the Earl of Egremont on the Subject of Recruiting the Regular Corps, by men to be Granted by the several Colonies, I have only to repeat my Request, that you will use your utmost Endeavors to Induce your Assembly to pay a strict Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, in Every particular, as you will see the King having those measures much at Heart, Expects His Faithfull American Subjects will Chearfully Comply with what is Calculated so much for their own Good. I am, with great Regard,

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Govr Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Young.]

To Colonel Benjamin Young. Annapolis the 22d March 1762

Sir

Sorry that Your Neglect was such as afforded room for the Report which has determined the Ld Proprietary to send me such an Instruction I am obliged to inform you that His Ldp on perusing the Report of the Committee of both Houses that was appointed last Session to inspect the paper Currency Office being much displeased with your Conduct therein set forth hath directed me forthwith to order a Commission to be made out for Colo Henry as Naval Officer of Pocomoke District, which order I must therefore give very shortly.

[Gov. Hamilton to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia March 24th 1762

Sir

I am favour'd with yours of the 15th instant by Mr Johns who allso deliver'd me the Comission from Our Proprietaries for extending the time limited by the Articles for running the dividing lines &c. And I am much obliged to you for forwarding it; Having been in great pain for some time past, least It should have miscarried

Having spoken to our Comissrs on the Subject of your letter I find them very desirous, in consideration of your necessary attendance on the Assembly, to oblige you, by postponing the meeting of the Commissioners to the 15° of April. But if it must be delay'd till that time, they would be extremely glad, that it might be at Philadelphia, as Mr Allen, Mr Coleman and Mr Chew will be indispensibly obliged to attend our Supream Court and therefore cannot leave the City.

If However it should be too inconvenient for You & the Comissrs of Maryland to come to this Town, (which I shall be sorry for) they will then meet you at New Castle on the 22° of April, which is as soon as the Business of the Supream Court will admit of. I beg you will acquaint me with your determination upon this head as soon as with Convenience You can. in the mean time I am with much regard & Esteem, Sir

your most Obedient and most humble Servant

James Hamilton

Governor Sharpe

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York, 28th March 1762

Sir,

An Officer Arrived here last Night, with Letters from Major General Monckton, giving me an Account of the Signal Success of His Majesty's Arms under his Command, in the Entire Reduction of the Island of Martinique, on which Great, and Glorious News I most heartily Congratulate You.

The Citadel of Fort Royal Surrendered by Capitulation (the Garrison becoming Prisoners of War) on the 4th February, in Consequence of Two Defeats the Enemy received on the 24th & 27th January in their out posts, where, it seems, they had Every Advantage of Situation they could wish for; but our Troops with the most Irresistable Impetuosity Carried Every thing before them. Immediately on the Surrender of Fort Royal, Deputies from a Majority of the Quarters of the Island, Came in & Submitted to terms of Capitulation, whereby

they become Subjects of Great Britain ; And on the 13th Febry Mr De La Touche, the French Governor, sent proposals of Capitulation, which having been agreed upon, General Monckton took possession of St Pierres & the whole Island on the 16th.

What Adds greatly to this Conquest is that it has been Accomplished with the Loss of very few men, among whom there is not one Officer of Distinction.

By a Letter I Received last Night from Mr Hancock at Boston, he Assures me that a Vessell arrived at Marble head, had brought certain Accounts of a Spanish War having been Declared in England the 5th January. Altho' I have not this from any Authority, I Can't help mentioning it that You may make what use You think proper of it, to Rouse Your Assembly to Exert themselves with a becoming Spirit, at a time when His Majestys Arms, in Humbling the Pride of one Enemy, is threatned by another Power no less formidable.

I am, with great Regard
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst.

His Excellency Governor Sharpe.

Original. [Calvert to Sharpe.]

London March 31st 1762

Sir:

Inclosed his Lordps Instruction on Behalf of the Revd Mr. Dowie. Of his deportment in the province no doubt here but he will merit the Lord Proprietor's favour to him, gain'd by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York interesting on his Behalf, occasioned by his Grace from his deserving character and by Testimonial of Persons of real good repute in the Province, with the provincial seal and your signature thereto. I am, with the greatest respect,

Yrs. Cæcils Calvert

To His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esqr
Lieut. Governor in Maryland.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 2d April 1762

Sir,

I Doubt not but by the Enterprize Man of War, which arrived here Yesterday You will have Received Letters from

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Informing You of the King's having Declared War against Spain; and by the Declaration You will see the Just and Indispensible Reasons that obliged His Majesty to take that measure.

If Your Assembly before the Confirmation of this News were any ways backward in Granting the Requisitions made by His Majesty for the Services of the Ensuing Campaign, I am persuaded they will now most Chearfully and readily Exert themselves in fully Complying with the King's orders, that His Majesty may be Enabled to prosecute, with the utmost Vigor a War, wherein the Honor of His Crown, the Welfare of His Subjects, and the prosperity of His Kingdoms are so nearly concerned.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

To Sir Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis the 7th of April 1762.

Sir

I am just favoured with Your Excellency's Letter of the 21st ult & also with another dated the 28th in which you were pleased to communicate to me the very agreeable Intelligence you had received of the Reduction of Martinico with only a very small Loss of His Majesty's Troops on which most happy & important Event I most heartily congratulate Your Excellency. Having passed a Vote for raising & supporting during one Year four hundred Provincials & for raising the number of Recruits demanded of this Province towards compleating the Regular Regiments our Lower House of Assembly has been more than a Fortnight framing a Bill for granting the Money thought necessary for those purposes; which however most of them by what I can learn seem absolutely averse to raising at all, unless the Upper House will accept a Bill which they have already rejected nine times; nevertheless as the Bill has for these two Days been the Subject of Debate in the Lower House I am not yet entirely without hopes that they will drop their Scheme & agree to raise the Supplies wanted by continuing the Taxes which were imposed to raise the Sum that was last granted here for the King's Service the Act by which those Taxes were laid being to expire next Summer, if I find that Nothing more is to be done I shall then press the Assembly to appropriate a Sum of Money for furnishing the

Letter Bk. III eighty four Recruits which if they please they may do without raising any Money whatever as there is more than enough for that purpose already in the Treasury. When I am able to inform Your Excellency more certainly what may be expected from this Province I will again do myself the honour to write to you in the mean time.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 109th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated the 15th of April 1762. transmitted by Capt Andrews.

Sir

There being a Vessel just about to sail for Bristol I embrace the Opportunity to transmit a few Lines to inform you that having about six Weeks ago received a Letter from the Earl of Egremont in the usual Stile requiring me to convene the Assembly of this Province & to press them in the most earnest manner to raise a Body of Troops for the Service of the ensuing Campaign I accordingly met them the 17th of last Month, soon after which they Voted 400 Men to be raised cloathed & paid till the 1st of April next & also 84 Recruits for the Regular Regiment on this Continent that Number being demanded by Genl Amherst as the quota of this Province, after Debating two or three Days about the Ways & Means for raising the Sum required which they settled at £45000 (tho one Third part of that Sum would have been sufficient for those purposes) It was carried by a Majority of I think seven Voices that the Plan of the Assessment Law should be still adhered to whereupon Mr Edward Tilghman Mr Murdock & some others were appointed to prepare a Bill on that Plan & it was last Friday Evening sent to the Upper House & returned thence with a Negative the Tuesday following: The next Day a Motion was made for Raising 300 Men but the Majority having then carried a Vote for postponing it untill a Message should be drawn & sent to the Upper House in answer to one they had sent down with the Bill, it hath not been yet determined whether any less number of Men than 400 shall be raised or not, but I suppose it will be now finally determined in a few Days, after which I shall not fail to advise you of our Proceedings by the first Opportunity, & till you receive my Letters I hope you will not be made uneasy by any thing our Letter Writers may take the Liberty to suggest to their Correspondents. Governor Hamilton having received a similar Letter from the Secretary of State convened his Assembly also, but they are broke up again without granting any Supplies. The Assembly's sitting at this time laid us under a

Necessity of putting off our Meeting at Newcastle till the 30th of this or 1st of next Month before which time I hope that either Governor Hamilton or I shall receive the Instrument we applied for last Fall, if not we shall endeavour to proceed without it in the best manner we can. I understand that there is a Ship of Mr Thos Philpots just come into Potuxent from London. Inclosed I send you my Speech at the opening of the Session with the Addresses of both Houses in Answer thereto, which I beg the favour of you to present with my Duty to His Ldp; Was it not for encreasing the postage I would have sent you two Copies. I am— Letter Bk. IV

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York, 17th April 1762

Sir,

Immediately on the Arrival of Lt Colonel Dagworthy & Doctor Ross, who Delivered me Your Letter of the 13th March, I Directed the Commissioners to Examine into the several Claims made by the Province of Maryland, and that had been transmitted to me by the Lords of the Treasury, with the Vouchers that the above Gentlemen would produce for the Support thereof, and to Report to me their opinion of these several Demands, that I might order payment for such as Appeared to be Justly due, agreeable to the Intentions of the Lords of the Treasury.

This Business has been a little Retarded by the Indisposition of one of the Commissioners; but they having now gone thro' the whole, & Reported to me a Clear State thereof, I have granted a Warrant to Lt Colonel Dagworthy for the Sum of Four Thousand Two Hundred Five Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Ten Pence Sterling; Being in full of all Demands for Pay, or other monies due to the Officers & Soldiers of the Maryland Troops; and likewise a Warrant to Doctor David Ross for one Thousand one Hundred Fifty Three Pounds & Twelve Shillings Sterling; Being in full of all his Demands for Provisions &ca. furnished to the Maryland Troops, as set forth in his Memorial. And in order that these Gentlemen, as well as the other Persons concerned, may be satisfied with the manner of settling the above Accompts, I have Delivered them Copies thereof, as stated by the said Commissioners; and I must Desire you will be pleased to give Publick Notice of these payments being made, that those to whom the monies may be due, may know where to Apply for their respective Debts, & Receive the same accordingly.

With regard to Your own Accompt of Travelling Expences &ca. I should never have thought of Demanding Vouchers

for them, as I am well Convinced the several Charges You make are Just & Equitable, & that Your Expences on those occasions must have amounted at least to what You charge; But as it is altogether unprecedented to make allowances of this kind to Governors travelling on account of the Business of their Provinces, I Cannot take upon me to order payment for Your Demands, as I think the Province ought to Defray that Expence; and I must therefore Leave it to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Governor Sharpe.

Original.

[Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York, 18th April 1762.

Sir,

Last Night I had the favor of receiving your Letter of the 7th Instant; And I Flatter myself Both Houses of your Assembly will Agree, so as to Enable you to Pass the Bill for the pay of the Troops Demanded by the King: Whatever may be the Event of their Resolutions, I must Commend your Intentions of pressing the Assembly to Appropriate a Sum for furnishing the Recruits for the Regular Corps, which you tell me can be done, without Raising any money whatever, as there is more than Enough for that purpose already in the Treasury; And as this measure is of the utmost Consequence, I Rely on their Granting the necessary Aid for putting it in Execution.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Govr Sharpe

Original.

[Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 19th April 1762

Sir,

I Have the pleasure to Acquaint You of the Continuation of the Success of His Majesty's Arms; By Letters received this morning from Major General Monckton, of the 19th March, he

Informs me of the Grenades having Surrendered on the 5th of that month, on the same Terms as Martinique; And that he had sent to take possession of St Lucia, St Vincent, & Tobago, the former of which had also Capitulated.

The General likewise Acquaints me that on the 8th a French Fleet had appeared to windward of the Island, and he was in hopes, would have attempted to have Landed; but on the Intelligence of the Islands being taken they made off: The Admiral Sailed after them, but had not the good Luck to overtake them; he was however going out again with the greatest part of the Fleet the day that General Monckton sent his Dispatches.

I am, with great Regard
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Egremont.] Letter Bk. III

To the Rt Honble The Earl of Egremont. Annps 20th April 1762.

My Ld.

Having on the 18th Inst received Your Ldp's Letter dated the 7th of Jany notifying to me that His Majesty for the just & indispensable Reasons set forth in his Declaration had found it necessary to declare War against the King of Spain & signifying it to be the King's pleasure that I should cause the same to be proclaimed within this Governt I do myself the honour to inform Your Ldp that in Obedience to such His Majesty's Commands I this Day caused the Declaration to be published in this City in the most solemn manner & have also issued Proclamations for publishing the same in the several Counties of this Province. I beg leave also to assure Your Ldp that I will take effectual Care to prevent His Majesty's Enemies being furnished with Provisions Ammunition or any kind of Stores from this Province; most fervently wishing His Majesty's wise Measures may be crowned with such Success as may make this new Enemy repent of the Steps they have taken to make such a War necessary & that every Event may contribute to advance His Glory & his people's prosperity I am with utmost Respect—

Original. [Gov. Hamilton to Sharpe.]

Philadelphia April 21° 1762

Sir I received the favour of yours of the 16th instant desiring for the reasons therein mentioned that the meeting of the Comissioners for running the lines between the two provinces might be still further postponed to the 30 Instant. And having communicated your request to the Comissioners on the part of this Province, I am desired to acquaint you that though the Business in hand does, in their opinion, require the utmost dispatch it is capable of, and, consequently, as little time as possible should be lost, yet being unwilling to lay you, or the Gentlemen of your Council who are Comissrs under any difficulties with respect to your Assembly, they do consent to defer our meeting 'till the 29° instant, at which time they hope and expect to see you at New Castle.

With regard to what you are pleased to propose about Employing two Setts of Surveyors for the better expediting the work, they desire me to acquaint you that in general they very much approve of the measure, if skilful & able Surveyors can be retain'd for carrying it on. But, as the proposition is new, & they are not certain of being able to procure, in so short a time, persons properly qualified to execute that nice and critical part of the work they would choose to defer coming to any positive determination till they have an opportunity of conferring with you thereupon at New Castle; and in the mean time will endeavour to engage for that service persons qualified as aforesaid.

I am, with much Esteem and regard, sir

Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant

James Hamilton

Governor Sharpe

Original. [Calvert to Sharpe.]

London April 24th 1762

Sir

Lord Baltimore sends you thanks for your two Letters, in one your Bills of Exchange value £1000 & doubts not your Account to him. he has Satisfaction by Draft from you & the rest of his Comissioners joyntly with the Comissioners of Pensilvania, on run of the division Tangent line to the Periphry of the Circle of 12 miles round Newcastle Town, agreeable to the Articles of agreement, and relative in yours the 13th of Novemr last to me of marks, objects, to the end to remember somewhat past, either by setts off by mile posts or by actual running or describing that line run on the East

shore, to find or mark out the course of the Tangent line at the periphry of the Circle; by visible certain mensurations, whereby the Sheriffs, Farmers & Tenants will know in which Province every tract of Land is to Maryland or Pensilvania. His Lordship not being on the spot he cannot properly direct, therefore, to avoid absurdity by error of reasoning on objects his mind wanting the Concomitance of conception to define by Evidence of truth from beginning or principle of sense, as the truth of Terms whereof it consisteth, which are always conception of the mind, thereon, his beleif of you from experience of your Fidelity, he has no doubt or cause to conceive than that you joyntly with his Comissioners will direct & Act for him as to fixed points to be placed in the foregoing mensuration, & that you & they will render the execution at a moderate expence consisting with Evidence of truth relating, this is his trust of you & them, & he directs me you joyntly have his consent to Act for him therein; and in the same manner the best fitting from paralell of Latitude as can be in the due execution of the North boundary line, And further of this Line, with regard to its extent West, Your desire to know in the run of it, Whether to the first springhead? which his Lordship regards issuing from the Alagany Mountains. Be please to observe the enclosed Map of the Northern Neck of Virginia, situated betwixt the Rivers Patowmack & Rappahanock, according to a late Survey in 1737 Charted by Will^{m} Mayo, which I apprehend is from the productions of Survey of the Virginia Comissioners appointed by the Crown, by Order of the King and Council to discover & describe the due course of Patowmack River from its Springhead & flow into Chesapeak Bay, please to observe, from the Springhead west laying in the Alagany Mountains, issuing with great Water flow North & by South, is the same water (non obstante a kick up spring) flowing with Potowmack Waters at Town Creek Shawno Indian Fields, Twenty Shilling Creek set down in the Map, these Waters to Indian fields are named Cohongorooto River, described from its head to the mouth of Shenandoe's, Thus by absurdity, false pretence & by name they lay a Trap to purloin much Territory from Maryland, as will be visibly included on the Run of the East & West line parallel of Latitude to be the North Boundary Line ending West & Altitude according to a Line down to the Springhead of Potowmack River in the Alagany Mountains, observe, opposite to Indian Fields on the furthermost Bank of Potowmack the Virginia side, Wappacomma River or South Branch flowing into Potowmack (South Branch seems to be wrote however) good intelligence informs, from the great Breadth of that Rivers flow into Potowmack, that that Branch is Patowmack, whose extent from its Spring-

head West is greatly to the enlargement of Dominion to Maryland, & at the same time would have extended Lord Fairfax Grant on the Virginia Side, for settling of which as to Quantum along on Potowmack Borders, was the Sole Cause of the Crown's Order in Council for a Survey of the due course of Potowmack River done exparte by Comissioners of Virginia only, I remember it well, Lord Fairfax advised the late Lord Baltimore thereof, Why he did not joyn Issue with Lord Fairfax & obtain Maryland Comiss[rs] joyntly with the Virginians to Act in the run of the due course of Potowmack, the Maryland limits by his Charter extending to the Banks of the Virginia side, the given South West bounds of Maryland, Why his neglect is amazing! It shows the necessity of running the due East & West line that is to be the North Boundary of Maryland, as well as the South Boundary of Pensilvania to the extent of Maryland & altitude opposite to the Meridian head of Potowmack River laying in the Alagany Mountains, if not admitted at the Spring head of Wappa Comma River; if you stop short, time will plead that an Acquiescence had been to that Boundary by such stop, and great care should be had that possession be secured in that dip of Country from the North Bow of Potowmack River by Grants to the Springhead of Potowmack River in the Alagany Mountains, 'tis better to be Defendant than Plantiff, especially in this circumstance, as it will unravel the Chicanery of the Virginians, who will be glad to compound the matter than that Wappa Comma River be deemed Potowmack. By reasoning on the foregoing matters I have delivered the conceptions of my mind, and his Lordship has considered and approves, save as Propositions are said to be supposed, if in my discussion on the matters any thing should to your sense be assured in the cause & incoherence of my thoughts, he relys on your retification thereof by intelligence to him. As to mixt Mathematical Problems contained in your Letters to me concerning the run of the Boundary lines, you have enclosed Doctor Bevis Professor of Mathematicks solution of such Problems, in answer to you and M[r] Leed's Letters to me thereon, which his Lordship directs to you and him for better Guidance. My Compliments attend him for his Letter and his Lordship is well pleased with his concern for him.

While I am writing, I have the favour of yours the 15[th] of February informing, that the Attorney General has accepted the Comissary's Office with resignation of the Naval Office of Anapolis to M[r] Ridout, agreeable to his Lordship's instructions. Inclosed are Copys of the Lower House's Address and a Letter to the late M[r] Secretary Pitt, which from impropriety of matter lays in oblivion, the names and address will

impart the Violence of the inward parts upon their Brains, they are marked to the Proprietor by Absurdity and Figure without Colour. Your intentions towards old Mr Kay, when imparted to his Lordship, for his being of the Council will I think meet his approbation, his behavour to the late and present Proprietor is well deserving; respecting his Son, as he may turn out. His Lordship has considered your note, on his Gift of £200 for Mr Bacon's Publication of his Provincial Laws; as recompence peculiar for his Dedication to him, he presents him a £100, the remaining £100 to be repaid him on the same Conditions as the rest of the Subscribers are under, to be repaid out of the money that the Books when printed may sell for; with regard to the £50 my Subscription, to be repaid me on Conditions as the other Subscribers are to be paid. His Lordship is sensible you have and will pay all regard to his Instructions, and thereof on the Subject of Ordinary Licences. It gives me satisfaction your receipt of mine the 8th of October last, with his Lordship's Instructions of that date. As to expectations from Mr Lloyd I am sensible his dismission will be happiness. My Lord has not your Pipe of Madeira Shiped. he approves of your proposition in supply of Madeira Wine to him and will with thanks repay you, and of Hams. By request from my Brother Crowe and of which in a former of mine with his Lordship's consent, I desired favour of you on behalf of Mr Joseph Nicholson of Chester Town, Your favour to him will with thanks be very acceptable to your real Friends here, his good Character is strongly confirmed.

I am directed by his Lordship in answer particular to the part of your Letter to him dated the 15th of ffebruary last to acquaint you That it wou'd have given him more satisfaction had yours & the upper House Address to his Majesty and the Queen on their Nuptials, had been consolidated joyntly with the Lower House, it wou'd have given him much pleasure on such occasion of union, or seperate to him from them; he desires your endeavours to obtain and expects the same Congratulations from the Lower House, which he will with good will present to the best of Sovereign's the King, and with all respect to the Queen, And thereof he Trusts the Lower House of Assembly in Maryland, will not fail in duty.

The Czarina of the Russias death, Peter the 3d Emperour, produces Peace with strong cement of ffriendship between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, whose great actions disclose Rays of light, providential in his favour. I give you joy of Martinique, and hope the rest of the Carribee Islands; our conquests splendour and with Glory! the inclosed Maga-

zines and Diurnal Papers will inform you particulars. May all happiness attend you, the sincere wish of

Yours truly
Cæcil[s] Calvert

Pos[t] I have delivered y[r]
Inclosed Let[rs] one to y[r] Brother
Phil: also to the Earl of Egremont
Sec[y] of State.

Pos[t] To y[r] desire at present for M[r] Scot, his Lord[p] gives me no Answer. It would Temper better M[r] Ross to resign Clerk of the Up[r] House to M[r] Scot & M[r] Ross to continue Naval Officer, at time more proper to M[r] Scot will suit. M[r] Smith & M[r] M'Claughlin now on departure for the Province request recom̄endation, M[r] Key here, recom[ds] the first, & the other from several; My Answer, I wo'd mention them for favour & I hope they will deserve y[r] favour on Opportunity. My Lords uneasy, the difference th[t] has been bet: the Houses of Assembly & other, he fears will Effect you, tho' wrong; I hope the meeting of the New Assembly will Temporise all vapour off. M[r] Dulany has not seen My Lord, he has waited on him. Why? his Lord[ps] Non-return of visit, I know no other than Neglect. M[r] Dulany with regard to you with me is Complaisance, my Conversation with him has been on Gen[l] Affairs, of individuals nothing: he seems better in Health, he complains of two Lumps inward to his Ribs, makes his case very dangerous, he's gone to Bath. If it had happened to a provided for M[r] Young in any shape when you removed him it would have been Lucky, he is said undone, his alliance may hurt. The Rev[d] M[r] Dowie will present you his Lord[ps] Inst[ns] for Benefice. His Lord[p] will be brought under no other Engagem[ts] for Benefice until his present promises are provided for, after, his inclination are to Persons that are Native Born in his Province. The trouble I have had with Doctor Bevis, Astronomer, & the Instrument maker is much; the New Standard measure is by direction from the Doctor & a 6 foot Radius Sector for taking the Latitude by this Opportunity. With Regard to the Doctors Transit Instrum[t] his Lord[p] & M[r] Tho[s] Penn have been to view it & several were present, the recticity, plainness & Axiom of the Instrum[t] so self evident for the purpose none could deny; M[r] Penn seem'd to shuffle, I hope My Lord will take it, I can't say for certain you'l have it by this Conveyance. With respect to Prolongation of time for Carrying into execution the Boundary Lines you have Now his Lord[ps] consent to what Period of time you and Governor Hamilton of Pensilvania shall think most fitting to continue.

N. the 6 foot Radius Sector under Care to be forwarded by the Messrs Hanbury Merchts London. the Brass yard By Mr Anderson Mercht Do.

[Sharpe to Egremont.] Letter Bk. III

To The Right Honble The Earl of Egremont. Anns 25th of April 1762.

My Ld.

It is not without great Concern I now write to inform Your Ldp that altho I have in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified to me by Your Ldp's two Letters dated the 12th of Decr last used my utmost Endeavours to prevail on the General Assembly of this Province to levy cloath & pay a Number of Troops for the King's Service & to raise the Recruits which were demanded by Sr Jeffery Amherst as our quota for the King's Regular Regiments on this Continent my Endeavours have proved unsuccessful. Having laid those two Letters before them together with some I had therewith received from Sr Jeffery I pressed them to a Compliance with His Majesty's Requisition & a few Days after the opening of the Session a Vote passed in the Lower House for Levying cloathing & paying during the Term of one year 400 Provincials & for raising 84 Recruits for the Kings Regular Regiments on this Continent, but at the same time it was Resolved by a Majority in that House that in order to raise the Money thought necessary for those purposes such a Bill should be brought in as had eight times before been rejected by the Upper House because in their opinion it was calculated to introduce such Innovations in our Constitution as would create the greatest Confusion & Disorder, sacrifice a Part of the Inhabitants to the Humour of the Rest & invest the Lower House of Assembly with executive Powers which have been hitherto exercised by other Branches of our Legislature. The Upper House of Assembly having as I have already hinted several times refused their assent to such a Bill & so long ago as the year 1758 particularized their objections to it which together with all that passed between the two Houses thereupon were laid more than two years ago before His Majesty's Attorney Genl Mr Pratt who gave it as his opinion that no Bill lyable to such objections ought to be passed into a Law I communicated his opinion to the Gentlemen of the Lower House but they declined paying any Regard to it, saying that it was no uncommon thing for Lawyers to differ in opinion & that as your Ldp had not in explicit Terms, censured the Proceedings of either the Upper or the Lower House but only in general Words reprehended the Province for not having granted Supplies they

Letter Bk. III did not conceive the Censure expressed in Your Ldp's Letter applicable to themselves since they had several times Voted Supplies & framed Bills in Consequence of such Votes. After the Upper House had returned with a Negative the Bill which in pursuance of the above mentioned Vote had been offered to them this Session, a Motion was made in the Lower House for appropriating to the purposes of Raising & Supporting 300 Provincials & furnishing our quota of Recruits a Sum of Money which is already in our Treasury but the same Majority which had insisted on the other Bill vehemently opposed this proposal nor would they even consent to the appropriation of a small Sum towards Raising Recruits for the Regulars tho there was more than enough for that use left unexpended of the Money which was in 1756 raised here by Virtue of an Act then made for His Majesty's Service; Being convinced by such their Conduct that it would answer no good End to keep them any longer sitting I yesterday in Compliance with their Request put an End to the Session & informed His Majesty's General on this Continent of my having failed in my Endeavours to procure him Assistance from this Province & indeed I am afraid no farther Assistance will be given by our Assembly to His Majesty's Generals during this War if it is left to their option either to contribute or not. Hoping Your Ldp will not doubt but I have done every thing in my power to induce the Assembly to act a different Part & to answer His Majesty's Expectations I beg leave to conclude with assuring Your Ldp that it would give me the most sensible pleasure to find myself on any occasion able to promote His Majesty's Service & that I am with the utmost Respect &c.

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To Sir Jeffery Amherst the 25th of April 1762.

Sir

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge my Receipt of the two Letters Your Excellency was pleased to favour me with the 2d & 7th of this Month but am at the same time sorry to be under the necessity of informing you that the General Assembly of this Province broke up yesterday without having granted any Supplies for the King's Service or in any respect whatever complied with His Majesty's Requisitions communicated to me by the Letters I had last Febry the honour to receive from Your Excellency & the Earl of Egremont. Having soon after they met passed a Vote for Levying Cloathing & paying during the Space of one year 400 Provincials & for Raising the Number of Recruits demanded as our

quota for the Regular Regiments on this Continent the Members of the Lower House or rather a small Majority of them Resolved that in order to raise the Sum of £45000 for those purposes a Bill should be prepared similar to one which had been before refused eight times by the Upper House & such a Bill was accordingly brought in about three Weeks afterwards & having after a very warm Debate between the Members thereupon passed the Lower House met with the same Fate in the Upper which as I have hinted had already attended it several times. Upon its being returned with a Negative a Motion was made in the Lower House for appropriating the Sum of £15000 that is already in the Treasury towards Raising & Supporting 300 Provincials & furnishing our quota of Recruits for the Regulars but that was also after a long Debate over-ruled, as was also another Motion made a few Days afterwards for appropriating a small Sum towards raising the 84 Recruits which they might have easily done since there is actually more than £2000 remaining unexpended of a Sum which was levied by Virtue of an Act made in 1756 for His Majesty's Service had they not been absolutely determined to grant no Money on any account whatever unless by a Bill entirely of a new nature which in the opinion of the Upper House & a great Part of the People & their Representatives as well as in the opinion of Ld Chief Justice Pratt is calculated to introduce Innovations & to subvert our Constitution. Being long since persuaded that such was their Resolution I took the Liberty to communicate my Sentiments thereon to the Secretary of State in hopes that Something would have been done in order to put an End to the Dispute between the two Houses but as the Censure contained in the Earl of Egremonts last Letter is in pretty general Words the Lower House presumed or pretended to believe that it was not levelled at them & adhered to the Measures which had been before pursued, & I am inclined to believe that in such Measures they will persevere unless when they may be called on to grant Supplies for His Majesty's Service it shall be signified to them in what manner they must be raised or levied. Hoping Your Excellency will not doubt but I have used my utmost Endeavours to prevail on the Assembly to act at this time a very different part & extremely concerned at their Non Compliance with Your Excellency's Requisitions I beg leave to repeat that I am with the greatest Regard &c. Letter Bk. III

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

Original.

Mr Calvert's compts to Governor Sharpe he hopes he will excuse the trouble herein given, proceeding from the Neglect

of Mr Lloyd, to whom he has a long time wrote & often, desiring Mr Lloyd would transmit him Intelligence How, When & by whose directions? Lord Baltimore came into possession of the 10000 Acres formerly in the possession of Mr Thomas Brerewood, who resided upon the Premises & died in Maryland in 1746. Mr Tasker the prest can best solve the Questions relating, possession I apprehend being taken in his time of Agency. It is Necessary early Intelligence thereof his Lordp being in a Chancery suit contg the Legality of Title Given by Chas Lord Baltimore to Lady Margret his wife in 1713 by Grant of Lands lying in Maryland, Baltimore Cty

April 31st 1762.

On your writing to me on the Subject herein write singly only

please to send the inclose to Mr Lloyd who has wrote contg Papers relative wod transmit that were in Mr Dalhams possession now in his Widows, are matters I desire no transmission of to me upon no Acct of this affair private Notice is best as it may make clamour in the Province.

The Question here is whether the Grant in Law is valid, the said Chas Lord Baltimore being strictly restrained by settlemt witht valuable consideration reserved of Quit Rent to his Heirs at Law. It wod be proper to know if any such Grant has been Recorded in Maryland in the Land Office & whether Grants in the Province have not been voided them on Accot of reserved Quit Rent sterlg not Recorded? only Indian Corn Rent

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To Sr Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis the 10th of May 1762.

Sir

I cannot acknowledge the Receipt of the Letter Your Excellency was pleased to favour me with the 17th of last Month without returning you Thanks for Your Compliance with my Request on behalf of Lieut. Colo Dagworthy & Dr Ross in causing their Business to be dispatched as soon as possible. Upon their arrival here two Days ago with the Dollars which were paid to the former in pursuance of Your Excellency's Warrant for the Arrears of Pay due to the Officers & Men who composed the Maryland Troops I ordered an Advertisement to be published in the New York Pennsylvania Maryland & Virga Gazettes notifying to all persons who may have a Right to receive any Part of the Money that the above mentioned Gentlemen will in the Month of July next attend here & at a convenient place in another part of the Province in order to satisfy the respective Claims of such Persons, & in

case all the Officers & Men to whom such Arrears of Pay became due or Persons properly authorized to receive for such as may be absent should not attend at the times & places mentioned in this Advertisement farther notice will be given them to make proper Application. Letter Bk. III

I am very sorry Your Excellency did not think Yourself at Liberty to take any notice of that part of the Report made to the Lds Commissioners of the Treasury by the Earl of Loudoun General Abercrombie & Gen^{l} Stanwix which relates to myself, for indeed if I am to depend on our Assembly for a Reimbursement of the Money which these Generals Report to be due to me & which in fact is far short of what I really expended on the occasions mentioned in the Letter I had the honour to address to you the 13th of March the Debt is become a desperate one: I had before I troubled the Secretary of State about the Matter made Application to the Assembly for a Reimbursement but they would not make me any Allowance the Leading Members alledging that as I had undertaken the several Journies mentioned in my Account at the Instance of His Majesty's Generals & been detained by them both at N York & Philad^{a} I ought to apply to His Majesty's Generals for payment of my Expences as well as for the money I had been obliged to disburse for Letters received or Expresses sent by me on His Majesty's Service. As I did not imagine Your Excellency would think it necessary to retain those several Letters from the Earl of Loudoun & the Generals Abercrombie Forbes & Stanwix which I put into D^{r} Ross's hands when he was about to wait on you I kept no Copies of them but as I should be willing to have it in my power on any occasion to shew what passed between those Generals & myself relative to the Maryland Troops & other things mentioned in those Letters I must desire the favour of Your Excell^{cy} in case you are averse to parting with the original Letters of which I take the Liberty to inclose you a List to let me at least have Copies of them. I am &

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 110th Letter to M^{r} Calvert Dated Annapolis the 11th of May 1762 Transmitted by M^{r} Carlyle.

Sir

In my Letter dated the 15th of April I advised you of our Assembly's being then sitting in consequence of Letters I had received from the Earl of Egremont & S^{r} Jeffery Amherst & that the Lower House seemed determined to adhere to their favourite Assessment Bill. Such having been the Case as you will see by the inclosed Copy of their Votes, they broke up

Letter Bk. IV again without granting any Supplies nor do I think they ever will grant any unless the Dispute subsisting between the two Houses should be determined by the Intervention of a superiour Authority. The Journals of the Proceedings in both Houses during this Session being pretty voluminous I cannot send Copies of them before the June Fleet sails but I now transmit you together with an Address of the Lower House to me & my answer Copies of the Messages that passed between the two Houses on the Subject of the Money Bill & of an Address that was presented to me by the Upper House relating to those Messages. If you will be pleased to compare the Votes of the Members of the Lower House this Session with the Votes in former Sessions, You will observe that the Number of Opponents to the Assessment Bill is greatly increased & as they are in general the most sensible Men in the House there were longer & more frequent Debates upon it this Session than have ever before been during my Administration so that it was doubtful on more occasions than one whether those who for some years past have had the Management of Affairs in the Lower House would be able to carry their Points & indeed could all the Members who dislike their Schemes have constantly attended during the whole Session it is not improbable that they would in a great measure have been disappointed. When the question was depending whether they should send to the Upper House the Message which Mess^rs^ Tilghman Murdock & the other Leaders had prepared by way of Reply to that which they had received from the Upper House with their negatived Assessment Bill there was a very long & vehement Debate & most of those who spoke were against the Message nevertheless the Majority carried a Vote for its being sent, & a very extraordinary one it seems to be, calculated to make the People believe that the Miscarriage of all the Money Bills which have been offered to the Upper House is owing to some unreasonable Instruction of His Ldp's, a Notion the Faction have been constantly propagating among their Constituents tho they never before took the Liberty to assert so much in their publick Proceedings. As the long Address which the Lower House thought fit to present to me seem'd calculated to confirm the same opinion I thought it my Duty to observe in my answer that whatever those Members who were Favourers of that Bill might have suggested the Dispute was not between His Ldp & the People but between the two Houses of Assembly or rather between the People themselves for as the Gentlemen of the Upper House intimate in their Address to me the People are so much divided about it that by the same County are returned some Members who adhere to it & others

who strenuously oppose it while some Counties have in a manner instructed their Members to vote against it, & so small is the Majority even in the Lower House at this time for the Bill that were the Members of both Houses to sit together & vote it would be rejected by the greater Number of Voices. Such being the Case how unfair & disingenuous was it in those who lead the Majority in that House to insinuate that the Contest is only between the Lord Proprietary & People & the sole question whether he should at all contribute towards the Sum wanted for His Majesty's Service but Experience has taught me that there is nothing which these Men would stick at in Order to carry a favourite Point & unfortunately for this Province there will always be a Number of Members in the Lower House who being unable to judge for themselves will think they must necessarily be serving their Country while they write with or follow those who have as it were formally declared themselves Enemies to the Govern[t] Nevertheless I do not doubt but when the principal ones in the opposition find that those who act a different part are the only persons thought worthy of Favour their pretended Zeal for the people's Good will become cool, & what has passed here this Session confirms me in the opinion I have long entertained that Steadiness & Firmness on the part of the Govern[t] will in the End render the Faction contemptible. Tho the Bill which was offered to the Upper House this Session did not differ materially from those which had been before rejected, it is to be printed together with the Messages & as soon as it comes from the Press I shall transmit you a Copy. The several Acts to which I gave my Assent & of which you will see a List in one of the inclosed Gazettes are now printing off so that I expect it will be in my power to send you Copies thereof next Month by the Fleet & I flatter myself there will be none found among them to which His Ldp will make any Objection. M[r] Ringold one of the Members of the Lower House having after the Assembly was met received a Letter from M[r] Franklin advising him that the Address of Condolance &c which was transmitted to him last Summer to be presented to His Majesty as from the Representatives of the People of this Province could not be received at the Secretary of State's Office by reason of its containing a Paragraph concerning Grievances the Majority now agreed to prepare another of which I inclose you a Copy & M[r] Ringold was I understand desired to transmit it to M[r] Franklin who has it seems offered to serve to the utmost of his power during his Stay in England. The Assembly's Sitting the Beginning of April having laid me under a Necessity of Writing to Governor Hamilton & desiring that the Commissioners Meeting at Newcastle

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV might be put off to a longer Day & the Commissioners nominated by the Proprietors of Penns[a] having thereupon appointed to meet us there the 29[th] of last Month I sett off for that place the third Day after I had prorogued the Assembly with M[r] Ridout M[r] Leeds & D[r] Steuart whom at the Desire of Col[o] Henry I had appointed a Commissioner in his Stead for as M[r] Bordley was obliged at that time to attend the Commissary's Court, M[r] Barclay indisposed & Col[o] Lloyd had desired to be excused alledging the Necessity he was under after so long Absence at the Assembly of devoting some time to his own Affairs I thought it would not be well for only three Commissioners to go lest by Sickness or any other Accident One of them should be rendered unable to attend the Meeting, & as D[r] Steuart enjoys a good Share of Health is able to undergo Fatigue & is under great Obligations to His Ldp I thought him a proper Person to be nominated & hope the Step I have taken will meet with His Ldp's Approbation. What Resolution the Commissioners came to relative to Running the Tangent the inclosed Copy of our Minute will shew, the Surveyors were so much afraid of suffering in their health from running thro the Swamps more early after such a Wet Season as there had been that we could not prevail on them to proceed to their Work before the 24[th] of this Month. If His Ldp & the Proprietors of Penns[a] agree to protract the time limitted for finishing the Business till the 31[st] Dec[r] 1764, You will be pleased to signify to the Gentleman who may be employed to draw the Commission that John Ridout Esq[r] hath been appointed a Comm[r] by me in the stead of Col[o] Tasker, John Leeds Esq[r] in the Stead of M[r] Malcolm, the Rev[d] M[r] John Barclay in the place of M[r] Dulany & George Steuart Esq[r] in the room of Col[o] Henry otherwise he will insert the name of Col[o] Tasker who is dead & of others who have now no Concern with the Business. When Col[o] Lloyd was here during the Assembly I put him in mind of the Instructions which His Ldp had been pleased to send him the 8[th] of Oct[r] & of which I had received a Duplicate whereupon he told me that he would make Enquiry & purchase a Lot or half a Lot in Town to build a Receiver Gen[ls] Office on & that if His Ldp would be therewith satisfied he would endeavour to conform to the Instructions so far as they prescribed a Mode of keeping the Accounts & should have no Objection to submitting them to my Inspection, but as he apprehended that some of the Gent[n] named particularly M[r] Dulany with whom he has for some time been at Law & D[r] Steuart with whom he has also had Contests would be disposed to give him Trouble & as he at the same time conceived the obliging him to lay his Accounts before such a Board after a manner

never before practised implied some Suspicion to his Disad- Letter Bk. IV
vantage he could not reconcile himself to that part of the Plan & intimated that he should not think of continuing Agent any longer in Case his Compliance with such Article should be insisted on. In answer to this I told him that as to my Undertaking alone to examine his Accounts it was a Task I should wish to be excused from tho as His Ldp desired it I should readily assist with any other Gentlemen that His Ldp might think fit to appoint for that purpose, that as to His Apprehensions of an Inclination to perplex or distress him in either of the Gentlemen nominated in His Ldp's Instructions I was persuaded they were groundless & should they have such an Inclination I did not see how they could give him any Trouble or Uneasiness if his Accounts were found regular, & that in my opinion the Instruction was so far from carrying any Implication to his Disadvantage that it seemed rather calculated for his own Ease & Benefit & as the Introduction set forth to prevent any Confusion or Difficulties which might arise in case of Death from such Variety of Accounts remaining more than one year unsettled: This & more to the same purport I thought it my Duty to say to him in answer to his Objections, my Arguments however did not seem to have weight enough with him to induce him to alter his Opinion, but at the End of our Conversation he expressed hopes that I would not press him to take a final Resolution untill he could receive an Answer to a Letter that he told me he had wrote to you on the Subject of those Instructions, which Request I could not refuse to comply with. Having had the Satisfaction to receive Your Letter dated the 7th of Jany last I embrace this Opportunity to return you Thanks for it & at the same time to inform you that in Consequence of the Permission given me by His Ldp & signified by Your Letter dated the 26th of Octr I have ordered an Induction to be made out for the Revd Mr Thornton to be Rector of Port Tobacco Parish in the room of Mr Swift who as I sometime ago intimated to you had signified to me his Intention to go to Ireland the Place of his Nativity but he died before he reached it. I have also taken the Liberty to induct the Revd Mr Barclay into St Peters Parish Talbot County of which Mr Bacon was Rector before I presented him to All Saints, & into All Hallows vacant by the Removal of Mr Barclay I shall induct the Revd Mr Maynadier in whose Favour His Ldp was about a Year & half ago pleased to send me an Instruction. Finding upon my having some Conversation with Mr Goldsborough when I advised him of his being appointed a Member of the Council that he was willing to continue in the Lower House till after the late Session & being of Opinion that he might be useful there I

Letter Bk. IV declined introducing him to the Council at that time intending however to do it as soon as the Assembly should be dismissed but upon his intimating to me on the Day of the prorogation that he would rather have it postponed till the latter End of June when he is to come over to Annapolis & be qualified I could not but approve of the proposal being of opinion with him that his being put into the Council immediately after the Session during which he had been very active & constant in opposing those whose Schemes & Proceedings we condemn might be represented to his Disadvantage as if he had not acted on principle in opposing such Measures but purely to obtain a Seat in the Council; for this & some other Reasons which he mentioned his Admission into the Council is as I have already said put off till next Month of which I flatter myself His Ldp will not disapprove & if there should be any among us who may think the Seat ought to have fallen to their Lot & may thereupon take the Liberty to exclaim against his being so distinguish't, for really after the Liberties they took with M^r^ Ridout I know not what Lengths such Persons will not go I hope no Regard will be paid to their Representations. As M^r^ Ridout had learnt that it had been suggested he was disagreeable to the Members of the Council (the contrary of which I am confident is true) & had reason to think such Hints had been given to Yourself he desired my Leave one Day while the Assembly was sitting to mention it to the Gentlemen of the Council all of whom were present except Col^o^ Hammond who lay dangerously ill during the whole Session & M^r^ Thomas who being also sick could not attend; Whereupon after expressing to him their Surprize at the presumption of him or them who had taken the liberty to suggest any such thing & the Satisfaction it gave them to see him at the Board they unanimously agreed to present an Address or Letter to me on the occasion & forthwith drew up & severally subscribed the Paper of which I inclose you a Copy. Col^o^ Lloyds Ship which he expected from the West Indies being detained there in the Government's Service I shall have the Pipe of Madeira for His Ldp & one Dozen Hams put on board the Susanna Capt Arbuckle consigned to M^r^ Russel which unless any unforeseen Accident prevents will sail next Month under Convoy of the Chesterfield & I shall send another Doz of Hams by Capt Ayres in M^r^ Tho^s^ Philpot's Employ who I am told will sail at the same time. I mention this not knowing whether His Ldp would choose to have Insurance made.

P. S. Inclosed are Bills of Exchange amounting to £125 9 3½

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

To S^{r} Jeffery Amherst the 13th of May 1762.

S^{r}

Tho I was persuaded there has been no such infamous Trade as you mention in Your Letter dated the 15th of last Month carried on from this Province nor any Provisions sent hence to Ports out of His Majesty's Dominions I thought it my Duty on the Receipt of that Letter to lay it before the Gentlemen of the Council & to ask their Advice thereupon in pursuance of which I have renewed my Instructions to the several Collectors & Naval Officers within this Govern^{t} enjoining them to take particular Care that no Provisions be exported in any Vessel whatever from this Province more than a sufficient quantity for the Crews Subsistence unless Bond with good Security shall be given (agreeable to the Directions of the Act of Parliament that was made about five years ago to prevent the Exportation of Provisions from these Colonies to any place not within the King's Dominions) for landing the same at the port for which such Vessel shall clear out. This they are of opinion is all that can be done by me unless a general Embargo was to be laid throughout the several Colonies & I much question whether even that would hinder such Persons as have corresponded & traded with the Enemy from supplying them with Provisions for I suppose such Persons would not if they were reduced to the Necessity scruple to send their Vessels out without any Clearances or to furnish their Masters with fictitious ones. There is but a small part of the inconsiderable quantity of Provisions that are exported from this Province sent to the West Indies, the Rest is carried to Boston N York & Phila^{a} & I am pretty Confident that if any Persons within this Government were to send a Vessel from any part of this Province to a Port of the Enemy's the Transaction would not long remain a Secret nor could the Produce they would bring back in Return be sold in the Country or ship't hence to Europe as I am told is done in the Northern Colonies without any hearing of it.

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York 23^{d} May 1762.

Sir,

I am to own Your Several Letters of the 25th April; 10th & 13th May; the first of which I received on the 12th Instant, & the two Latter, by last night's Post.

As the General Assembly broke up, without Complying in any Respect whatever with His Majesty's Requisitions, it only

Remained with me to Lay their Conduct before the King's Minister, which I have accordingly done, but could have wished they had Enabled me to have done it more to their own Honor.

Altho' I did not think it right for me to order payment for the Expences Incurred by You in Travelling on the King's Service, I imagine on Your Application at home, those Expences may be Allowed out of the Monies granted to the Provinces; As the other Colonies have constantly paid the Travelling Charges of their respective Governors, it would have been a bad precedent in me to have ordered payment for Yours.

I Cannot send you the original Letters from Lord Loudoun, & the other Generals, as all the Vouchers are mentioned in the Warrant, to be Lodged with Colonel DeLancey; but I have Caused Exact Copies to be taken of them, which I herewith Enclose to You.

I now Come to Your Letter of the 13th regarding the prohibition of Exporting Provisions from Your Province wherein You seem to think that there are none of the Merchants there concerned in the Illicit Trade, or if there were, that Even a General Embargo, could not prevent their sending Vessells to the Enemy, as they would not scruple to send them out without any Clearances, or furnish their Masters with fictitious ones.

This I can hardly think they would venture to do, if a General Embargo was Laid, and that the Officers of the Customs did their Duty; but as You are the best Judge of the Dispositions of the People, and that You must know whether there is any ground to Suspect that Provisions are sent from Your Province to the Enemy's Settlements, I shall not Desire a General Embargo, if the prohibition You have already Laid, has the desired Effect; altho' I Cannot help Informing You of the Certain Intelligence I have received of some Merchants on this Continent, particularly those of Pensylvania & New York, having Entered into Schemes for Supplying the Havannah with Provisions, by the way of Providence, and as the Quantitys demanded were very Large, I fear more than the People of those Provinces which I have mentioned would have been Concerned therein.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

[Sharpe to Commissioners of Paper Currency.] Original.

Annapolis the 24th of May 1762

Gentlemen

As I perceive by the Report of the Committee which was appointed by both Houses of Assembly last Session to inspect the Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office that many Persons who have taken out of that Office Money on Bond have neglected for several years to pay the Interest which became due & which ought to have been regularly and punctually paid I desire you will Cause an Advertisement to be printed in the two next Gazettes signifying to all Persons who owe more than one Years Interest on their Bonds in the Loan Office that if they do not before the 1st Day of July next pay the Interest from them respectively due, their several Bonds will be immediately after the said Day put in suit & I hope you will not fail to put them in suit agreeable to such Notice. I desire you will also signify by the same Advertisement to all Sheriffs & others who may be Debtors to the Office for any Taxes or Duties which they ought to have collected before the 25th of last March that if they do not pay the Ballances from them respectively due before the 15th of July next their Bonds will be immediately afterwards put in suit in pursuance of my order

I am Gentlemen
Your very humble Servt
Horo Sharpe

To The Honble Colo Hammond
George Steuart &
John Bullen
Esqrs
Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York, 31st May 1762.

Sir,

The King having been pleased to Appoint Mr Hopkins Captain of an Independent Company to be Raised in this Country, and the Secretary at War having granted him a General Beating Order for that purpose; I must Beg the favor you will give him your Countenance & Assistance as he is Setting out for Maryland, where I Imagine he will soon be able to Compleat his Company, since the Province has made no Provision for Raising any Recruits for the King's Service.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Govr Sharpe.

Original. [Colville to Sharpe.]

Northumberland at Halifax 7th June 1762

Sir

As I have received repeated applications from the Merchants of New England to give them an opportunity of remitting their money to their Creditors in London by a King's Ship; and as I am informed that the Merchants of the other Colonies want to remit their money in like manner, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the inclosed Letter, which contains an order to the Captain of such Ship as it may be applicable, to receive in the usual manner, all such sums of money as shall be tendered him for the above purpose; and as this Service may be very essential for supporting the Credit of our North American Colonies, I have directed him to take every method in his power for rendering the conveyance practicable and easy. I pray the favour of you to forward the inclosed Letter, when it may be proper, and to give notice to all concerned that they may avail themselves of the first opportunity to make their Remittances.

I am with great regard
Sir
Your most obedient, and
most humble Servant
Colville

To the Governour or Commander in Chief of Maryland.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York, 13th June 1762.

Sir,

As I have received Advice of a Quantity of Provisions coming out from England, which I hope will Arrive safe, and that I have nearly Compleated the Tonnage of Vessels which I want for the Transport Service, I take the Earliest opportunity of Acquainting you that I Intend, for the Convenience of the Merchants on this Continent, to free the several Ports from the Restrictions that have been Laid, in Consequence of my Request to prevent the Exportation of Provisions; And I trust that no more Attempts will be made to Supply the Enemy, or Carry on the Illicit Trade that has been so lately Detected.

You will therefore be pleased to give the necessary Directions for Allowing such Vessells as may take in Provisions in your Province to be Cleared out as formerly; And I flatter myself, I shall have no further Reason to Apply to you on the

Subject which occasioned me to Desire any Restrictions to be put on the Ports.

I am, with great Regard
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amhert

His Excellency Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 111th Letter to M^{r} Calvert. Dated Annapolis the 21st June 1762. transmitted by Capt Arbuckle. Duplicate by Capt Ayres.

Sir

With a Duplicate of the Letter I addressed to you the 11th of last Month I now send you by Capt Arbuckle a Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House of Assembly during the last Session & shall by Capt Ayres who will sail from Potuxent at the same time transmit you the Upper House Journal so that in Case one of the Ships should be lost you may nevertheless see what passed between the two Houses. I shall also send you by each of these two Ships Copies of all the Laws of a publick Nature to which I gave my Assent, the few private Acts that passed are not yet printed but will be in a few Days & I shall not fail to transmit them by the first Opportunity which may afterwards present itself. Capt Arbuckle will likewise charge himself with a pipe of the best Madeira Wine that I was Master of & a Dozen Hams, & another Dozen of Hams will be recommended to the Care of Capt Ayres cased & mark't on the Head LB I suppose M Russel will pay the Duty & send it to His Ldp or deliver it to your Order. The Hams are pack't up in two Casks mark't as above but the Capt^{s} will probably take them out of the Casks & send them seperately on Shoar one Dozen to M^{r} Russels & one Doz^{n} to M^{r} Tho^{s} Philpots to whom therefore you will be pleased to give Orders concerning them. As soon as I know what I am to pay for another Pipe of Wine to replace this which I shall know in a week or two I will acquaint His Ldp therewith. By the inclosed Gazette you will see that the Troops which embarked lately at N York were about to sail the 10th Inst. it was at first said that they were destined against St Augustine but as we have been lately told that no Artillery was put on board, 'tis now supposed by many that they are intended to reinforce the Troops commanded by the Earl of Albermarle. Nothing worthy notice having happened or been transacted here I shall only add that I am with the greatest Regard &c

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. The 21st of June 1762

My Lord

Having transmitted to Mr Calvert to be laid before Your Lordship Journalls of the Proceedings of the two Houses of Assembly during the late Session & Copies of the several publick Acts to which on behalf of your Ldp I gave my Assent, It only remains for me to express my hopes to Your Ldp that the part I have acted & the Steps I have taken will meet with Your Ldp's Approbation. Inclosed I take the Liberty to send Your Ldp a Petition which was lately presented to me by a Person who lives about two Miles from Annapolis & is desirous to take up a small Tract of vacant Land which lies contiguous to his Plantation but by reason of a general Instruction recorded in the Land Office forbidding the Judges to grant Warrant or Patent for any Land lying within five Miles of this Town without a special Order he cannot accomplish his Wishes. As the Vacancy is so small in quantity & the Land really very poor I imagine it would be for Your Ldp's Interest to permit the Agent to dispose of it. By the Captain who charges himself with this I have sent Your Ldp a Pipe of the best Wine I have been for some time Master of & also a Dozen Hams, & by one Capt Ayres who is also just about to sail I will send your Ldp another Dozen which I hope will prove good. Having nothing worthy your Ldp's Notice at this time to communicate I shall only add that I am with the greatest Respect

Your Ldps most humble & faithful servt

Copy.

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

Sir: Inclosed I send your Excellency a Copy of a Letter which I received a few Days ago from a person who lives in the Western part of this Province about fifteen miles from Fort Cumberland. Not knowing but the Cherokees as I am told was once the case may take offence at their Enemies being supplied with Provisions & Necessaries by our Frontier Inhabitants while going to the Cherokee Country with hostile Intentions & may revenge themselves on such of our People I should not take the Liberty till I could know your Excellency's Desire to give Mr. Cresap any Instructions relative to the Subject on which he writes to me. Had I power to order payment for what such Indians may on their passage thro this Province be furnished with, but in fact I have no such power & have very little reason to think the Assembly would satisfy Mr. Cresap or any other person who might supply them with

provisions, for when upon receiving a similar Letter from the Frontier some years ago my predecessor in the Governm[t] gave orders for these Indians being furnished with necessary provisions on their passage thro our Frontier Settlements and recommending it to the Assembly to reimburse the persons who had victualled such Indians he could not prevail on the Assembly to pay any Regard to his recommendation.

With the greatest regard I am Sir &c.

26[th] June 1762

[Egremont to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall 10[th] July 1762

Sir,

Your Letter of the 25[th] April has been laid before The King; And I have the Pleasure to inform you that His Majesty is well satisfied of your Zeal for His Service, and that the shameful Inaction of the Province under your Government does not proceed from any Neglect on your Part, or from your not having exerted every means in your Power to point out to your Council & Assembly the just Displeasure, with which The King must learn that His repeated Requisitions have been render'd ineffectual in Maryland.

With regard to the very extraordinary Turn which the Assembly give to the general Expressions in my Letter of the 12[th] Dec[r] by saying, That as "I had not in explicit Terms censured the Proceedings of either the Upper or the lower House of Assembly, but only in general Words reprehended the Province for not having granted Supplies, They did not conceive the Censure expressed in my Letter applicable to Themselves, since They had several Times voted Supplies, & framed Bills in Consequence of such Votes" I shall observe, that the Censure, contained in my Letter, was intended for any Part of the Legislature of Maryland, that had failed shewing a due Obedience to His Majesty's Commands; and there can be little Difference between a direct Refusal to comply with The King's Requisition, & clogging their seeming Complyance with such Terms, as the Assembly know must render it ineffectual; The Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General is certainly no Law, but at the same Time, it must be deemed a very respectable Foundation for the Governor and Council to justify their Proceedings; and had the Assembly of Maryland been animated with a due sense of their Duty to their King and Country, and with a real Desire to contribute their Share towards the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of His Majesty's Subjects in North America, such an Opinion would have been more than a sufficient Motive for

them to have waved the matter in Dispute with the upper House, and not to have obstinately persisted in offering for their Concurrence the same Bill of Supply, which the Assembly knew the Governor and Upper House had so good Reason to reject.

Tho' there is little room to expect a Change in Persons, who seem so determined to adhere to their own Opinion, His Majesty has judged it proper to direct me to express His Sentiments on the Conduct of the Assembly of your Province, which you will make known to them in the manner you shall judge most expedient for The King's Service, in order that They may not deceive Themselves by supposing that their Behaviour is not seen here in It's true Light.

I am with great Truth and Regard,
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Egremont

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 112th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 15th Augst 1762. transmitted by the Montgomery Capt Buchanan Duplicate by the Lawson Capt Rowan

Sir

Since I received Your Letter dated the 31st of April last I have applied to Mr Tasker the late Lord Proprietary's Agent & Receiver Genl desiring him to inform me how when & by whose Directions Possession was taken on His Ldp's behalf of the Ten thousand Acres of Land in Baltimore County which had been before in possession of Mr Thos Brerewood. In answer to my Enquiry Mr Tasker told me that having heard the late Lord Baltimore when he was in the Province say that altho old Mr Brerewood was in possession of that Land neither that Gentleman nor those he claimed under had any Right to it. He Mr Tasker as His Ldp's Agent upon the Death of old Mr Brerewood (who died in the year 1746) by Advice of the then Lieutt Governor gave Instructions to the Person who was at time Steward of His Ldp's Mannour called Gunpowder Mannour in Baltimore County to signify to the several Persons who had settled on the abovementioned Land that if they chose to apply for them he would grant them Leases for the Lands they had respectively settled on which Leases upon their making such Application were accordingly granted & they as Tenants to the Lord Proprietary continued ever since to pay their Rents to His Ldp's Receiver General agreable to the Conditions of such Leases. The Land was it seems surveyed

in the year 1713 in pursuance of an Order given by Charles Carroll Esq[r] at that time the Lord Baltimore's Agent but Patent was never issued for it at least no Patent for it appears on Record nor can I learn that any Patent for it was ever seen in the province. I am Sir Your most obed[t] humb Serv[t] Letter Bk. IV

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York 6[th] Septem[r] 1762

Sir

Tis with the highest Joy and Satisfaction that I can Inform you of the Reduction of the Havannah, having received Letters from My Lord Albemarle, by the Enterprize Man of War, which Arrived here at two o'Clock this morning.

His Lordship Acquaints me that the Moro Fort was taken by Storm, on the 30[th] July, very much to the Honour & Credit of the Troops; and on the 13[th] August the Havannah, with its Dependencies Surrendered, by Capitulation, and is now Added to His Majesty's Conquests: The Fatigues the Troops have undergone, during a long siege, are not to be Described; and the Spirit & Resolution, with which they have Carried on the Different Operations in that Climate, are not to be Equalled.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency Gov[r] Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 113[th] Letter to M[r] Calvert. Dated Annapolis 12[th] Sept[r] 1762. transmitted by Capt Curling. Duplicate by Capt Craymer.

Sir

As I expect our Ships will be soon ready to fall down to Virginia whence Capt Jervis who is appointed to convoy home the Trade intends to sail the 20[th] Inst I now write to acknowledge my Receipt of the Sector Telescope & Apparatus for the Sector which were sent by Capt Curling & of the brass Yard & Measuring Instrument that were by M[r] Anderson committed to the Care of Capt Montgomerie. By the Lawson Capt Rowan & the Montgomerie Capt Buchanan both bound to Scotland I transmitted the 15[th] of last Month an Answer to the Letter you were pleased to write to me the 31[st] of April

Letter Bk. IV relative to the Land in Baltimore County commonly called My Lady's Mannour. There hath not been any Instance that I can find of a Patents being vacated by reason of the Quit Rents being made payable in Corn or being less than was at the time of such Patent's Date reserved on other Tracts tho the Rent Rolls & Records shew that many large Tracts granted before the Revolution are subjected to only a trifling Quit Rent payable in Wheat Corn Capons &c. What was the Quit Rent reserved or intended to have been reserved on that Mannour no one here can tell nor whether a Patent for it was ever signed, but altho it should be found that a Patent was really signed, is it not invalid? Since by the Law of England no Person the King only excepted can otherwise than by Will give to his Wife any Land or Real Estate. The Chesterfield Man of War which was to have sailed from Virginia last June with the Trade then bound to Europe having been lost on her Passage from N York to the Havanna the Susanna Capt Arbuckle in which I shipt a Pipe of Madeira & some Hams for His Ldp is I find still in Virginia waiting for Convoy, by which Delay I am afraid the Hams will be spoil'd, but the Wine will I expect be the better for being so long on board. Having since I wrote to His Lordship the 21st of June procured from a Gentleman of this Place four Dozen Bottles of old & excellent Madeira I have committed the same to the Care of Capt Craymer Commander of a Vessel belonging to Messrs Steuart & Campbell who has promised on his Arrival in London to send the Wine to Your House & I beg the favour of You to present it in my Name to His Ldp. The Surveyors having by Letter dated the 29th Ult signified to me that they expected to finish about the 14th Inst. the Line they have been running for a Tangent (which however at the time they wrote they expected would fall about a hundred Perches to the Eastward of the Extremity of the Radius run last November from Newcastle) Mr Ridout Mr Leeds Dr Steuart & Mr Barclay are gone thither to meet the Pennsylvania Commissioners & agree on what is further to be done pursuant to the Articles of Agreement & Commission sent us. As Experience hath taught us that it is extremely difficult & tedious if not impossible to run a Line of any considerable Length exactly true with Plumb Lines or Staves, & Dr Bevis seems confident that the Parallel of Latitude or Northern Boundary can be easily & truly described by the Transit Instrument for which Governor Hamilton & I applied to His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania last October I presume none of the Commissioners will choose to proceed on the Northern Boundary until that Instrument arrives, but they will probably lay out as much of the Circle round Newcastle as may be

thought necessary & by means of short Offsetts from the Line now run may describe & fix the Eastern Boundary of this Province. I should have gone myself to Newcastle on this Occasion was I not obliged to hold a Chancery Court the 14th Inst. & the Provincial Court being also next Week it was as impossible for Mr Bordley to attend the Meeting. I observe what you say relative to the North Boundary's being extended so far as the Meridian of the Spring Head of what is called the South Branch of Potowmack & shall in due time notify the same to the other Commissioners. Agreable to His Ldp's pleasure signified to me by Your Letter dated the 24th of April I have given Mr Bacon an Order on Colo Lloyd for His Ldp's Gift of £100 Stg the Acts of Assembly by him collected & revised being now in the Press, the other £100 & the £50 which His Ldp & you intended to subscribe I have not paid by reason that Mr Bacon tells me enough Money is already subscribed & paid in to defray the Expence of Paper & printing so that if that £150 was also paid in it would be so much the longer before the several Subscribers could be reimbursed & Mr Bacon himself would receive no Benefit from such Payments, since he is not to touch a Shilling untill every subscriber shall have been satisfied. As the Gentlemen of the Lower House had behaved in such an extraordinary manner when the Upper House & I invited them to join with us in an Address to the King on His Majesty's Accession We could not think of Convening the Lower House last Winter purely to ask them to join Us in an Address on Occasion of their Majesty's Nuptials, nor could I when they did meet recommend it to them to Address on that Event as the Gentlemen of the Council & I had sometime before transmitted to His Ldp our joint Addresses which I have the pleasure to learn from the London Gazette were presented by His Ldp & by Their Majesties very graciously received. I am very sorry His Ldp should have been made uneasy by any Disagreement that has happened between the two Houses of Assembly, but as I am persuaded that unless the Rights of His Ldp & the Powers of Government had been sacrificed to the Lower House it could not have been otherwise, I shall never repine at what hath happened but if such Disagreement should in any manner affect myself, tho if His Ldp is satisfied with my Conduct I do not conceive how that can happen it will be no small Comfort to me to reflect that I have on every Occasion since I was honoured with His Ldp's Commission conscientiously endeavoured to discharge my Duty. If Mr Young is ruined he can blame no one but himself, his Conduct was such as would have left no room for Complaint had he been deprived of both the Offices he held but when only that of the two from

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV which as he managed it he could receive very little Profit was taken from him & conferred on a Gentleman who had infinitely superiour Pretensions & he still continues Surveyor General of the Eastern Shore an Office worth to him at present more than a hundred Pounds a year his Friends cannot with the least Justice say he has been hardly dealt by, whether he may have any in England who will concern themselves so far as to interest Themselves on his behalf I know not, if he has I am sure they can offer little in his favour, & as to His Alliance in the Province it is such as I have nothing to apprehend from it, nor could I expect a single Friend the more for doing him any Services in my power but on the contrary might disoblige others whose Abilities & Conduct set them in a much more advantageous Light. If when a Clerkship becomes vacant M^r^ Dulany will bestow it on him agreable to the Instruction you sometime ago sent to Colo Tasker so that he may resign the Surveyor's Office he will readily meet with my Approbation, that being an Office where he will have no Cash pass through his hands besides his own & which he might get a Deputy to discharge, & it will at the same time be to him as it were a hansome Annuity, but whatever may be the Value of his Income his Oeconomy is such as will always keep him in much the same Condition & Circumstances. The Reverend M^r^ Dowie having presented me His Ldp's Instructions I inducted him into the Parish of S^t^ Johns in Queen Anns County vacant by the Removal of M^r^ Maynadier to All Hallows; there are at present only two Clergymen in the Province unprovided for whom I would recommend to His Ldp's Patronage, M^r^ West one of them who is a Native of Virg^a^ where he was also educated seems to be a well behaved Young Man & having brought me Letters of Recommendation from Col^o^ Washington of Virg^a^ & from a Gentleman in Charles County where he sometime officiated for M^r^ Swift with my Approbation officiates at present as a Reader or Curate in Westminster Parish in this County. The other Gentleman's Name is Lauder from Scotland who has also for some time with my Approbation officiated as a Reader or Curate in a small Parish in S^t^ Mary's County, it being contiguous to that of which M^r^ Urquehart a Relation of his hath been many Years Rector. I do not know any of the Inhabitants of the Province who are intended or who will bring up any Children for the Church, should any such be recommended to me I shall not fail to advise His Lordship thereof. The M^r^ Smith whom you are pleased to recommend to me has waited on me since his Arrival & desired me to appoint him the next Sheriff of Charles County but as that Office was long ago promised to the Brother of One Major Jennifer a

Justice of Peace & a Gentleman with whose Conduct in the Assembly I had great Reason to be satisfied & who is universally esteemed I told Mr Smith that it was not at present in my power to gratify him in the manner he desired. As to Mr McLocklin I must inform you that Col° Lloyd having recommended him by a Letter wrote before I arrived in the Province & delivered to me the Day I came on Shore I would have appointed him Sheriff of Kent County in which he resided, but as soon as the People were apprized of my Intention many of the Inhabitants of the County drew up & presented to me a Petition setting forth that he was in desperate Circumstances & therefore praying that he might not be appointed to such an Office; Convinced upon Enquiry that there was too much Truth in the Allegation (& indeed he soon afterwards was broke up) I thought myself obliged to signify to him that I could not in prudence issue a Commission to himself but as I had intended him a Kindness I left it to Col° Lloyd who recommended him to nominate some other in his stead whereupon the Colonel mentioned to me a Friend of Mr McLocklin's who was thereupon appointed & I have understood that Mr McLocklin received a Share of the Profits. Since that time he has acted as a sort of Factor or Storekeeper for some of his Countrymen & is lately credited with a Cargo or Store by one Mr McLean another of his Countrymen who is setting up for a Tobacco Merchant. In a Letter I wrote you some time ago I told you that I should appoint a Son of the Mr Nicholson You recommend Sheriff of Queen Anns County, what I had then promised I have since performed & he is at present in that Office, which methinks might have satisfied the Father at least for some time especially as I had told him the Sheriff's Office of Kent County where he (the Father) lives hath been long since engaged, besides as he is Deputy Clerk of Kent County an Office of considerable Profit to him, it would I think be doing him little Kindness to make him Sheriff since in that Case he must quit the other for they are incompatible & not to be executed by the same Person, however when I have fulfilled my Engagement to the other Gentleman (which was made partly to oblige his Father in Law whose Behaviour in the Lower House of Assembly I had reason to be pleased with & partly as a Reward for his having acted as Clerk to the former Commissioners as well as those now appointed to run the Divisional Lines) I will not forget your Recommendation of Mr Nicholson unless you are Yourself pleased to wave it, to his Behaviour I have no Objection tho indeed he did upon my Arrival here take some Steps to frustrate Mr McLocklin's hopes & to get the Office for himself as I could by no means approve of. I will in one of my

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Letter Bk. IV next Letters to His Ldp take the Liberty to mention once more old Mr Key as a Person worthy & proper to be appointed in case of another Vacancy a Member of the Council & hope you will second my Application. With regard to Your proposition relative to Dr Scott I shall only say that if His Lordship will be pleased to approve thereof I will speak to Mr Ross & him & with the Formers Consent make the Alteration: After what I have already wrote I need not tell you again how anxious I am to give him some convincing Proof of my Regard & Friendship, I am sure he will merit it from His Lordship & I believe there is no Person in the Province more esteemed by the Gentlemen of the Council in general than himself. I presume you have long before this time received an Account of the Enemy's having taken possession of Newfoundland, of which Conquest however we hope they will be soon dispossessed as Troops have sailed from Hallifax for that purpose, & I doubt not but you will also receive authentic Accounts in a very few Days of the entire Reduction of Cuba as a Vessel which arrived the 1st Inst at Phila[a] brought an Account of the Havanna's being surrendered to the Earl of Albermarle the 14th of last Month, on which glorious Event I most heartily congratulate you & am—

P. S. Mr Ridout having desired me to pay you £1. 5 on his Acco[t] I now remit you a Bill for £125 15 8½ which with the 9[s] 3½[d] overremitted last time makes £126 5.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To Sir Jeffery Amherst. Ann[s] 14th Sept[r] 1762.

Sir

The Accounts given in the last Phila[a] Gazette of the Gosports being sailed from Hallifax for Newfoundland having made the Merchants & Gentlemen of this Province who are concerned with Shipping very uneasy lest Capt Jervis should not return to Virg[a] to convoy home the Tob[o] Trade agreable to an Advertisement he caused to be published before he sailed for N York they thereupon drew up & presented me the inclosed Petition pressing me at the same time in the strongest Terms to write to Your Excellency; I have taken the Liberty to do so, & shall be very glad if you will be so kind as to order any man of War that may arrive to the Northward to proceed to Virg[a] & convoy to Europe the Ships which are now assembled in York River & will be there ready in pursuance of Capt Jervis's Notification. At the same time that I beg Your Excellency's Pardon for the trouble I give You permit me to acknowledge the favour of Your Letter of the 6th Inst & heartily to congratulate you on the great &

glorious Conquest of the Havannah. With the greatest Respect. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 114th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 25th Septr 1762 transmitted by Captain McLocklin Duplicate by Mr Buchanan

Sir

I now send you inclosed with the Great Seal appendant Copies of five Acts of Assembly of a private nature which were passed the last Session but could not be transmitted with those I sent you the 21st of June by reason that they were not then printed: As the Reasons which induced the Legislature to pass them are set forth in the Acts themselves & they are similar & agreable to Acts formerly passed I flatter myself they will meet with His Ldp's Approbation. Since I wrote to you the 12th Inst The Commissioners who as I then informed you were gone to Newcastle are returned having as you will perceive by the inclosed Extract from their Minute Book joined with the Pennsylvania Commissioners in giving the Surveyors Instructions to go down once more to the Middle Point & run up another Line after the manner prescribed in the Instructions of which I shall inclose you a Copy. In order to avoid the great Expence which will be occasioned by the Running another Line our Commissioners would have persuaded the Pennsylvania Gentlemen to wave it untill they could jointly inform their Constituents what Lines had been already run after what manner they were run & what has been the Issue, imagining His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania may have thereupon come to some Agreement or other, & have established the Line last run as a Boundary instead of the Tangent required especially as upon a Calculation supposing the Line last run is truly straight, not more than about ten or twelve Thousand Acres of Land most of which is already patented can be contained between the Line last run & the true Tangent required. Tho the Pennsylvania Gentn did not particularly mention it there is great reason to suppose that what makes them so very intent on having that Boundary Line brought farther westward is the Prospect they have of its Cutting Bohemia & Elk Rivers below Tide Water which the true Tangent when described will do, in which Case the Pennsylvania Traders will it is apprehended notwithstanding the Reservation in the Articles & of the Endeavours of this Government to prevent it, have a great part of the Produce of this Country carried up to the Heads of those Rivers & thence carried to the Philadelphia Markett, whither

Letter Bk. IV indeed a great part of our Wheat Flour & other produce is now carried the price there being always higher than in Maryland owing to the vast Trade carried on from thence to the West Indies & other Parts; As the Merchants there can always load their Vessels at once they can afford to give more for the Cargoes than Merchants in this Province can give, because ours must be a long time collecting a Cargo for even a small Vessel there being no Town or Port in Maryland where any considerable quantity of Country Produce can be purchased at once or together. This being the Case & no Probability of an Alteration for the better, since the only means to remedy the Evil would be to restrain the whole Trade of the Province to one or two Ports a Scheme not likely to be relished by the Assembly, it is not improbable that when the Dividing Tangent Line shall have annexed to the Pennsylvania Territories the Lands which lye at the Heads of the abovementioned Rivers the Phila[a] Merchants will purchase those Lands & build Store Houses thereon for the Reception of such Produce as may be carried thither from this Province & by sinking or clearing the Chanells of those Rivers to their Heads (where the Water is at present but shallow) make them navigable for at least small Craft, & as the Jurisdiction of this Government will not extend thither were they to carry & lodge in such Houses even our Tobacco no Seizures could be made by Maryland Officers; & as the Heads of those two Rivers are but a very few Miles distant from the Heads of some Creeks which make out of Delaware I do not think it unlikely that sometime or other the Philadelphia Merchants with the Assistance the Legislature of Pennsylvania may give them will have a Canal cut thro the Istmus for the more ready Conveyance of our Produce to the Phila[a] Markett, for the Scheme they are now prosecuting to make the River Scuilkill which abounds with Rocks navigable, & some other Schemes they have carried into Execution is sufficient to shew the enterprizing Spirit of that People. You will see by the Instructions which the Commissioners have given the Surveyors that if the Line which the latter are now ordered to run as a Tangent should deviate from the Extremities of the Offsetts to be made from the Line last run more than in the Proportion of Two feet in a Mile the Surveyors are to desist, & return their Minute Books to Governor Hamilton & Myself, in which case we shall presume that some Error has been committed in running the last Line as well as the former or Meridian Line & shall I suppose refer & submit it to His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania whether they will have any more Attempts made to describe the Tangent Line or not. In case of such Reference His Ldp may perhaps on consideration of

what I have suggested offer Mess^rs^ Penn an Equivalent or Compensation for what they may lose in Quit Rents if the Line last run is established as a Boundary or Dividing Line instead of the true Tangent required. As the more I see the less I am inclined to think it practicable to describe on the Earth to a great Degree of Accuracy the Lines required to be run & am persuaded that the Appointment of so many Commissioners to carry the Articles of Agreement into Execution will much enhance the Expence, Variety of Opinions ever occasioning Delays & increasing Difficulties I cannot but wish His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania had found a Gentleman in England whose Mathematical Abilities & Integrity they could have equally relied on, & have engaged him to come hither to direct & superintend the Work, if They had given such a One a Thousand Pounds for his Trouble they would in my opinion have saved Money & the Business would have been finished in much less time than it can be where so many are concerned & to be consulted. Even on the most trivial matter it is a rare Thing to find ten or a Dozen Men exactly of the same Opinion, how then can it be expected that the Commissioners appointed on this occasion to be as it were a Check on each other will always agree with respect to the Mode of prosecuting the Work? To say the Truth there has scarcely been a Meeting either under former Commissions or the present when those who came together did not differ in opinion about what ought to be done or the manner of doing it & I need not tell you how difficult it is for any Person to give up his own opinion out of Compliment to another. The Difficulty there is in running the Tangent Line makes me very apprehensive about that long North Boundary or East & West Line where an Error will be productive of very material Consequences. I observe what D^r^ Bevis says in favour of his Transit Instrument by which he supposes such a Line may be described with great facility, but I find upon a nice Examination that not one of the Instruments yet sent us is exactly graduated & fitted; & in running so long a Line there will be great room for Errors to creep into the Work. If the Glasses of the Telescopes are not exquisitely ground & fixed it is evident that the Surveyors will deviate, & I find there are scarcely two of several Telescopes which our Surveyors have tried that will answer & represent two distant Objects in precisely the same place & as to that you sent me last year it will not shew two Lines at 300 yards distance from each other equally distinct, but when one appears distinct & clear the other is obscure & indistinct; the Place of the Sun too when they are running makes a Difference viz. whether the Rays fall on the Eastern, the Western, or South Side of the Plumb

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV Line & it is much more difficult they say to run Southward than Northward. In a hot Day the Plumb Lines tho there is not a Breath of Wind have or seem to have a Vermicular Motion which may deceive the Sight, & as the smallest Thread being at the Distance of a few Feet from the Object Glass of the Telescope will cover a considerable Space or a small Rope at the Distance of a quarter of a Mile, how can the Surveyors be they ever so careful be sure that they preserve their exact & true Course. Could they take longer Sights there would indeed be less Danger of Error & therefore we wished to have the Instrument D^r^ Bevis recommended with which according to his Account a small Point on the Surface of the Earth may be seen five Miles, however I am afraid that on Tryal the Surveyors will not proceed at so great a Rate, for a small Eminence between the Observer & an Object on the Ground at so great a Distance will interrupt the View & in the Country thro which the Line is to be run many considerable Hills will intervene in the Space of two or three Miles. I have for some time had the Sector fixed up in my Garden & several others of the Commissioners besides myself have frequently taken Observations with it agreeable to D^r^ Bevis's Directions but have not for two Nights together found the Star's (α in Lyra) Zenith Distance to be precisely the same, the Variation being frequently twenty or thirty Seconds & indeed the Silver Wire which is intended to plumb or Rectify the Sector (extremely small as the Wire appears) is thick enough to cover more than ten Seconds. Since then there is little probability of All the Commissioners agreeing if they are by Observations to determine & ascertain the Point (to be found) fifteen Miles South of Philadelphia would it not be most advisable to measure that Distance upon the Surface of the Earth notwithstanding the Difficulties I mentioned to you some time ago as the Surveyors will doubtless in such Mensuration come nearer the Truth than sixty five Perches, which considering the Length of that North Boundary is no inconsiderable Thing, the Area contained in a Paralelogram of 200 Miles by 65 Perches being no less than 26000 Acres. Whether the Surveyors can or cannot run the Line they are now directed to proceed on, we must I presume proceed on some other part of the Work when we meet again in the Spring: As to laying out a Part of the Circle & running a North Line from the Tangent Point I suppose we shall agree on a Mode of doing it, but what may happen among us when the North Boundary & the Way of describing it shall come under Consideration I cannot tell, much depends thereupon & as all the Commissioners on both Sides will probably be then present it is not likely they will be unanimous in their

opinion; since the Articles are to be carried into Execution I most heartily wish the Lines were run for indeed these Meetings are not a little irksome & there is not I am apt to think a Commissioner on either Side who is not quite tired of the Business. His Lordships Share of the Expences that have already accrued amounts I believe to £2000 Currency, whence you may guess what the Expence must amount to should all the Lines be run in the same manner. The Wages of People hired to clear Vistoes, to range the Plumb Lines, carry the Measuring Chain, to cook for the Labourers, drive the Waggon &c amounts to a great Sum, Add to this the Wages of Surveyors & a Commissary of Stores or Steward the Cost of Provision & Forrage, then the Commissioners taking such frequent Journies, crossing the Bay with Horses &c. & spending so much time at Newcastle in a publick House, is no light Expence, tho with respect to that Matter we have been as frugal as possible, & if we must proceed His Ldp may depend that we shall act with as much Oeconomy as the manner of carrying on the Operations will admit. Imagining that you are already tired with what I have wrote on this Subject I now quit it to inform you that by the last Post from New York I received a Letter from the Earl of Egremont wherein he hath been pleased in more precise Terms than usual to signify His Majesty's Displeasure at the late Conduct & proceedings of our Lower House of Assembly. Thinking it my Duty to acquaint His Ldp with the Contents of this Letter I have taken the Liberty to transmit you a Copy to be laid before him. Should I be required to convene the Assembly again I shall not fail to communicate to them the Contents of it, tho they may perhaps still insist that for want of their having an Agent in London the Secretary of State must necessarily be a Stranger to their Proceedings. But whatever Effect it may have on them it is no small Satisfaction to me to know that His Majesty is pleased to entertain a favourable Opinion of my Zeal & Endeavours to promote his Service. I am &c. Letter Bk.IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk.IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 25th Septr 1762.
transmitted by Capt.

My Ld.

In a Letter I did myself the honour to address to your Ldp the 21st of June last I advised Your Ldp of my having Ship't in the Susanna Capt Arbuckle a Pipe of Madeira Wine & some Hams agreable to Your Ldp's Desire signified to me by Mr Calvert, but tho the Vessel immediately afterwards fell down to Hampton in Virginia the Master expecting to sail

Letter Bk. IV the same Month for London under Convoy of the Chesterfield Man of War She is I understand still in Virg[a] the Chesterfield having about the time the Captain was to have sailed for England been ordered to the Havanna as Convoy to some Troops from New York & was it seems lost on her passage, Tho their being so long on board a Ship during such a Season might have prejudiced the Hams I am in hopes the Wine will be much the better for it, since that was ship't I have prevailed on a Gent[n] of this place to give me in exchange for some not so old four Dozen Bottles of very old & excellent Madeira which I take the Liberty to beg Your Ldp's Acceptance of in case Capt Craymer to whose Care it is committed should arrive safe in London. As I have wrote fully to M[r] Calvert in answer to his last Letters & concerning what has been done here in pursuance of the Articles of Agreement & Commission for running the Boundary Lines I shall not trouble Your Ldp with any thing at present on that Subject presuming that M[r] Calvert will lay before Your Ldp both my Letters & the Papers I have transmitted to him relative to that Business which as Your Ldp I apprehend will think does indeed creep slowly on, nevertheless I do not know unless it had been left to one Person alone to direct & superintend the Work & he had been provided with Instruments which we have not, how the Expence & Delay could have been avoided, at least I am confident that All the Gent[n] who have the honour to act as Your Ldp's Commissioners are studious to dispatch the Work at as small an Expence as possible. Having lately received a Letter from One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State wherein he is pleased in express Terms to signify his Majesty's Displeasure at the Conduct & Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of this Province I thought it my Duty to transmit a Copy thereof for Your Ldp's perusal; Whenever the Assembly meets I shall communicate to them the Contents of it & if I am ordered to solicite them again for Supplies shall entertain hopes that it will have some Influence on their proceedings, it will however be much more agreeable to me not to have such a Reason for convening them for altho they should at length give up their Assessment Bill they would probably offer some other that might not be quite unexceptionable; Lest that should be the Case I should be extremely glad to know whether if a Supply Bill was offered on any Plan similar to the £40000 Act made in 1756 I might give my Assent to it, or how far Your Ldp now the Province is not in such Danger of being overrun as it was when that Act passed would choose to have any part of Your private Estate in the Province taxed towards raising Money for His Majesty's Service. Your Ldp may remember that among

other Gentlemen who have since been distinguish't by Your Ldp I some Years ago mentioned one Mr Philip Key a Gentleman of considerable Fortune & good Abilities in St Mary's County as a Person very proper & worthy in case of a Vacancy to be made a Member of Your Ldp's Council. As the whole Tenor of his Behaviour in the Lower House of Assembly before he quitted & made room for his Son who is now a Member of that House was such as became an honest & moderate Man I am persuaded his Conduct in the Upper House would be as unexceptionable, & therefore in case a Vacancy should be made by the Death of any other Gentleman of the Council two or three of whom (particularly Mr Thomas who is now very ill) are old & infirm I should be glad to have Your Ldp's permission & Instruction to introduce Mr Key to the Council whenever there shall be a proper Opportunity. In one of my Letters to Mr Calvert I have informed him that there are at this time two Clergymen in the Province who have desired to be recommended to Your Ldp's favour & seem by their behaviour to endeavour to merit it. The Gentlemen's Names are West & Lauder the one a Native of Virginia & the other of Scotland. They have for some time officiated as Curates in two small Parishes which were vacant in this County & St Marys called Westminster & St Andrews, if it be Your Ldp's pleasure to have them inducted to these or other Parishes which may become vacant I flatter Myself the Parishioners will have no reason to be displeased at their Promotion. As I entertain hopes from what Mr Calvert is pleased to intimate to me that Your Ldp will permit me to appoint Dr Upton Scott Clerk of the Council in the stead of Mr Ross his Father in Law (who is now far advanced in Years & as he cannot read so distinctly & easily as he did some time ago would willingly resign in his Son's favour) I take the Liberty as I am confident that the Doctor is more agreable to the Gentlemen of the Council in general than any other Person in the Province to desire Your Ldp's Leave to appoint him, & to let Mr Ross continue Naval Officer of Potuxent after he has made good Mr Darnall's Deficiency until his Death shall make room which it will perhaps in few Years for the Advancement of Mr Plater or any other Gentleman whom Your Ldp may think worthy of Your favourable Notice. By the first Opportunity that offers after the several Naval Officers shall have rendered an Account of the Duties by them respectively collected before the 29th Inst which I suppose they will do within this Month I shall not fail to send Your Ldp an Account of the One Shilling pr Hhd down to that time & to remit a Bill for the Ballance which on Settlement of such Account may appear due to Your Ldp tho as

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk.IV the Number of Ships which have loaded here this Summer was small I presume the Duty of one shilling p^{r} Hhd will this year fall short of even a Thousand Pounds. I take this Opportunity to congratulate Your Ldp on the glorious Addition that hath been lately made to His Majesty's Conquests by the Success of His Forces under the Command of the Earl of Albermarle, & most sincerely wishing Your Ldp may receive great Benefit from the Excursion I am told by some Gentleman here You are making to Spaa on Account of Your Health I am with the greatest Respect Your Ldps faithful & obed humb Serv^{t}

Letter Bk.IV [Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 115 Letter to M^{r} Calvert. Dated Ann^{s} 3^{d} Oct^{r} 1762 sent by C^{t} Montgom^{y}

Sir

Since my Letters dated the 12th & 25th of last Month were closed & sent on board Col^{o} R^{d} Tilghman the present Clerk of Queen Anns County who is now pretty far advanced in Years & is become of late very infirm having come over the Bay to the Provincial Court took me aside one Day when he had dined with me & putting into my hands a Letter which you wrote him some years ago told me he was very desirous to resign his Clerkship to his Son in case Your Approbation & M^{r} Dulanys could be obtained, & solicited me to second the Application which he intended to make to you for that purpose, from interesting Myself however in that manner I desired to be excused but I told him that if he was determined to write to you himself on the Subject I would if he pleased transmit you his Letter which therefore I accordingly inclose. By what I could learn of his Conversation his hopes of Success are principally founded upon his Wifes being somehow or other related to His Ldp & Yourself, & on a kind of Assurance which it seems you gave him of His Ldp's being disposed to give his Relations in the Province proofs of his Regard for them: As to the Young Man on whose behalf he will solicit Your Favour he is an entire Stranger to me, so as I have nothing to offer either in his favour or against him & as I told his Father candidly that he must not expect I should interest myself at all in the Affair I only submit his Letter to your Consideration & am with great Regard &c.

[Sharpe to Egremont.] Letter Bk. III

To the Earl of Egremont. Annˢ 15th Octr 1762

My Lord

Be pleased to accept my Acknowledgments for the Letter Your Lordship did me the honour to favour me with the 10th of June last & for the very pleasing Assurance therein given me that His Majesty is well satisfied of my Zeal for His Service & that however he may be displeased at the shameful Inaction of this Province during the War His Majesty is persuaded that I have not been wanting in my Endeavours to incite the General Assembly to recommend themselves & the Province to their Sovereign's favourable opinion by a dutiful Compliance with His repeated Requisitions. Sorry that Occasion should have been given for such a Letter as Your Ldp's I shall agreable to my Duty & Your Ldp's Directions take the first Opportunity of communicating to the Assembly His Majesty's Sentiments relative to their Conduct as expressed in that Letter & am with the greatest Respect Yr Ldps &c.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

To Sir Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis 31st Octr 1762.

Sir

I return your Excellency Thanks for Your Favour of the 13th Inst wherein you were pleased to communicate to me the very agreable Intelligence you had received from St Johns by a Letter from Colo Amherst on whose successful operations in recovering that place & making the Enemy's Garrison Prisoners of War I most heartily congratulate Your Excellency & Him & am &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk IV.

Copy of 116th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 3d Novemr 1762 transmitted by Capt Ferguson of the Dundonald.

Sir

In my Letter dated the 25th Septr of which I also sent a Duplicate I informed you that at the pressing Instances of the Pennsylvania Commissioners the Surveyors had been ordered to proceed once more to the Middle Point of the Line that was run from Fenwix's Island & thence to run up the peninsula another Line in such a Direction as according to the last Calculation made at Newcastle by the Commissioners would be the true Tangent required. In pursuance of the Instructions which were given them the Surveyors went down & run

Letter Bk. IV up another Line for the Distance of 26 Miles when discovering by an Offsett made from the 25 Mile Post in the Line they had before run that in the Distance of five Miles the Line they were running had deflected or deviated Eastward (if the other Line is straight) more than ten feet they broke up & indeed to have continued the Line after such a Discovery would probably have answered no other End than to enhance the Expence since it is likely that the farther the Line had been extended the more it would have deviated till perhaps it may have intersected the Line that was last run up to the Radius. That His Ldp & you may see how the Surveyors proceeded I shall inclose a Copy of their Minutes continued on from those which I have already transmitted, & as the Surveyors themselves now doubt whether it is possible to run a Line for many Miles truly straight at least with such Instruments as they have hitherto tried perhaps the Proprietors of Penns[a] as well as His Ldp may be of opinion that it will be better to establish as a Boundary the Line already run up the Peninsula tho it is not the Tangent required than at a vast Expence to make farther Experiments & Attempts to describe such a Tangent Line. Having in my Letter of the 25[th] Sept[r] communicated to you at large my Sentiments with regard to this Business which you will be pleased to lay before His Ldp & nothing worthy Notice having since occurred here I shall only add that I am with great Regard &c—

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Johnson.]

To Sir William Johnson. Annapolis the 25[th] of Nov[r] 1762

Sir

Governor Hamilton having lately sent me an Extract of a Speech that was made to him by the Six Nations at the Lancaster Treaty last Summer by which I observe they desire one Daniel Cresap of this Province may be ordered to keep a Store House on Potowmack near the Road their Warriors pass on their Expeditions against the Southern Indians I take the Liberty to send you a Copy of the Extract & to desire Your opinion of their Intention in making such Application; for if they ask no more than that Dan[l] Cresap may be permitted to trade with & sell their parties as they shall pass & repass such Articles as they may want he is at liberty to do so without any speciàl Lycence from me there being no Law to restrain such Trade but if what they want is that the abovementioned Person may be impowered to supply their Parties gratis or at the Expence of the Province with such Goods as they may apply for I cannot take upon myself to give him Orders to that Effect & am much afraid that the Assembly,

should I recommend the Matter to them, would not subject their Constituents to such an Expence; however to prevent any Disputes between such Parties of Indians & the Inhabitants in case they should want provisions as they pass thro this Province I have recommended it to M^r^ Thomas Cresap Father of the Person abovementioned who lives about fifteen miles on this Side Fort Cumberland to furnish with necessary Provisions such Indian Warriors as may apply to him & I have promised to lay his Accounts before the Assembly for Payment hoping they will not object to making him satisfaction tho at the same time I wish those Indians when they go to the Southward could be prevailed on to take their Rout (which in my opinion is equally convenient to them) by the way of Fort Cumberland where I understand one of the Kings Officers still resides in the Character of Fort Major, & is I presume authorized & enabled to receive & entertain such Friendly Indians as may at times take Occasion to call at that place. As I shall decline returning any Answer to the Indians Request till you shall be pleased to communicate to me Your Sentiments thereon I should also be obliged to you for informing me whether I may then take the Liberty to address my Answer to You or by what other means I may convey it to them. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Egremont.]

To the Earl of Egremont. Annapolis 25^th^ Nov^r^ 1762

My Lord

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge my Receipt of & to return Your Ldp thanks for Your Letter dated the 14^th^ of August by which you were pleased to notify to me the very important Event of Her Majesty's Delivery & the Birth of a Prince; As the Gentlemen of the Council in this Province & I have taken the liberty to express our Joy thereupon in Addresses to both our most gracious Sovereign & the Queen I have only to congratulate Your Lordship on an Event so conducive to His Majesty's Happiness & so highly interesting to the Nation & am with the utmost Respect Your Ldps most humble & mo obed^t^ Serv^t^

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore the 25^th^ Novem^r^ 1762.

My Lord

The Gentlemen of the Council being of Opinion that as it may probably be some time before the Assembly will meet again it would be better for us to Address Their Majesties

Letter Bk. IV immediately on occasion of the Queens Delivery than to postpone it in expectation of being joined by the Lower House especially as it appears to have been the Custom for the Lieut Governor & Council of this Province to present a seperate Address on similar Occasions heretofore, We have as Your Ldp will perceive by the inclosed Addresses (which we intreat the favour of Your Ldp to present) taken the Liberty to express to our most gracious Sovereign & His Royal Consort our Joy at that important Event on which I also beg Leave to congratulate Your Ldp & am &c.

Original. [Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York 8th December 1762

Sir,

Recruiting Parties being Arrived here from the several Regiments at the Havannah, I am Dividing them among the Provinces; Maryland I have Allotted for the 9th & 56th Regiments, and shall Grant Beating Orders Accordingly; but as the Recruiting of these Regiments is now become more Necessary than Ever, from the great Losses they have Sustained by the Unhealthy Climate of the West Indies, & the Hard Services they have been upon, I must Request, in a particular manner that you will be pleased to give the Officers all the Countenance and Assistance in your power, in the Execution of this most Essential Duty. And as no Recruits have been furnished by your Government nor any Men Raised, I Flatter myself the Officers will meet with all the Success that can be Expected.

I am, with great Regard
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst.

Letter Bk. IV [Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 117th Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated 10th January 1763.

Sir

Having been told that there is a Ship about to sail for Bristol I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter dated the 12th of Sept. which was lately brought me by the Post from N York & wherein you are pleased to advise me of His Ldps Absence on a Tour abroad & of the Powers delegated to Yourself relative to the Direction & Management of His provincial Affairs which will

I hope be transacted in such a manner as may give His Ldp on his Return entire Satisfaction & to Yourself in the mean time not much Trouble or Uneasiness. It did I assure you give me a good Deal of Concern to find that the Vessels by which I remitted you Bills for £125 9 3½ the 11th of May last were by reason of the Chesterfield's being ordered to the Havanna detained in Virginia till the Month of August but that was an Accident I could not expect when Capt Jarvais had signified by Advertisement that he should sail the first of June & I flatter myself those Bills had reached Your hands long before Your Letter came to mine, & that you have also before this time received the Bills for £126 5 which I remitted you the 12th Septr As Mr Ridout tells me he remitted you a Bill of Exchange last Febv for £50 being what became due from him as Commissary the 25th of Decr preceding, that on the 21st July last by the first Ship which sailed after he received Yours dated 24th April he remitted you Bills for £98 15 on Account of what had become due from him as D Secretary & that he also paid Mr Bordley his Proportion at the Rate of £100 a year for that small part of the year 1762 which he continued Commissary I flatter myself you will not entertain any unfavourable Opinion of him on Account of his Bills coming so late to your hands, & as Mr Bordley told me he should by the first Ship that might sail after the Completion of the year remit you a Bill for £100 I expect he will do so by this Opportunity. As it is now six weeks since I transmitted under Cover to His Ldp the Addresses which the Gentlemen of the Council & I had prepared for their Majesties on occasion of the Auspicious Birth of a Prince I doubt not but you have eer this received them but as I observe by the London Gazettes that none of the Corporations &c. addressed the Queen on the Occasion I presume you will not think it proper to present ours. Having in a Postscript to a Duplicate of one of my late Letters advised you of the Death of Mr Thomas I now take the Liberty to remind you of what I wrote to you the 12th of Septr on behalf of Philip Key Esqr & to express my hopes that His Ldp will be pleased to appoint him a Member of the Council in Mr Thomas's Stead. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Gov. Bernard.] Letter Bk. III

Anns 19 Febv 1763.

Sir

A Detachment of Your provincial Troops who served last Summer in Nova Scotia having as they were returning to Boston been obliged by stress of Weather to bear away for Bermuda & having thence taken their passage in a Vessel

Letter Bk. III bound to Maryland some Gent[n] in a distant part of this Province upon Serjeant Halls producing to them a Letter from Gov[r] Popple furnished him as Commander of the Detachment with sundry necessaries & Cash amounting together with sixty Dollars which I have myself this Day advanced him to the Sum of £73 18 3 stg & as I have on the Credit of Your Govem[t] promised to reimburse & satisfy the two Gent[n] I have taken from the Sergeant Bills of Excha payable to myself for the whole Sum, the First of which Bills I now take the Liberty to inclose to Your Excellency in hopes you will be so kind as to present them to the Gent[n] on whom they are respectively drawn & to remit me as soon as you shall be able to procure them a Sett or Setts of good Bills on London for the Sum abovementioned. I am with &c

To His Excell[cy] Franc[s] Bernard Esq[r] Hor[o] Sharpe

[Sharpe to Egremont.]

To The Earl of Egremont. Annapolis the 20[th] of Feb[y] 1763.

My Lord

Having lately had the satisfaction to receive the Letter by which Your Ldp on the 27[th] of November last was pleased to acquaint me with the fortunate Issue of His Majesty's Endeavours to put an End to the Calamities of War, & also to receive a Copy of the preliminary articles which had been signed at Fontainebleau by His Grace the Duke of Bedford & the Plenepotentiaries of France & Spain the 3[d] of November & were afterwards ratified & exchanged at Versailles I now do myself the honour to congratulate Your Ldp on so great & happy an Event & to inform Your Ldp that in Obedience to His Majesty's pleasure signified to me by Your Ldp I have by proclamation notified to all His Loyal & dutiful Subjects under my Government the most agreeable News & orders contained in the King's Proclamation of the 26[th] of November last relative to the Cessation of Hostilities to which they will readily & joyfully pay due Obedience. I am &c.

Original. [Board of Trade to Sharpe.]

Whitehall March 9[th] 1763.

Sir

His Majesty having appointed us His Commissioners for promoting the Trade of this Kingdom, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's foreign Colonies and Plantations. We take this the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith, and transmitting to you the inclosed Copy of the Order

of His late Majesty in Council by which the Correspondence between this Board and the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies is regulated and ascertained, together with Copies of the Letters from the Secretary of State to this Board, and to the said Governors explaining this Order, and of the additional Instruction given to the Governors in consequence thereof.

This Order and explanatory Letters will mark out to you the manner in which you are to carry on your Correspondence with this Board and you will govern yourself accordingly.

We are
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servants
C Townshend
Soame Jenyns
C. Bacon
John Yorke
Edmond Thomas
Geo: Rice
Orwell.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk IV.

Copy of 118th Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated 26th April 1763.

Sir

I was very sorry to find by the Letters you were pleased to write to me the 26th of Novr last, which came to hand about a week ago & some English Papers that by reason of one Ship's being lost which sailed hence last May & of the Detention & long Passage of some others which were to have sailed for England early in the Summer several Letters which I had from time to time wrote to you were either not received at all by you or not till a great While after the time when I expected they would have been delivered, however as I perceive that several of the Fleet by which I wrote had put into Cork the Beginning of January I flatter myself that my Letters transmitted by them have been presented to you before this time & that you no longer suspect me of having been dilatory or backward in answering the Letters with which you had been pleased to favour me & as our Ships will for the future clear out for this Province & return to Europe seperately & at all Seasons I hope to have the Satisfaction of receiving Letters more frequently & you may depend on my writing by every convenient opportunity or at least as often as I shall have any thing worthy His Ldp's or your notice to communicate. In my Letter dated the 3d of Novr last I sent you a Copy of the Sur-

Letter Bk. IV veyors Minutes to the 25th of Oct[r] when they broke off from the Line they had been ordered to run up the peninsula, the Pennsylvania Commissioners having since that time insisted on the Lines being continued up farther till it should have deviated at least two feet in every mile reckoning from the Middle Post. the Surveyors met at the 26 mile Post the 30th of last Month according to a proposal or rather Appointment which the Penns[a] Commissioners had sent us but You will see by the inclosed Copy of the Surveyors Minute that they could not do any thing at that time & whether we shall give them any farther Instructions at our meeting the 29th of this Month at Newcastle I cannot tell as I presume we are not impowered by the Commission bearing Date the 30th of April 1761 to do any Business after the 30th of this Month, nevertheless if the Rest of the Commissioners shall think it right for us to let the Surveyors continue the Line & proceed on a Presumption that a Commission or proper powers will soon reach us I shall not object thereto as in a postscript to your Letter dated the 24th of April last you say that " With respect to prolongation of time for carrying into Execution the Boundary Lines you have now His Ldp's Consent to what Period of Time you & Governor Hamilton of Penns[a] shall think most fitting to continue." Having about two months ago received a Letter from the Earl of Egremont with the Preliminary Articles of Peace I caused a Cessation of Hostilities to be forthwith proclaimed in this province agreable to His Majesty's pleasure signified to me & am now daily expecting to receive Orders for proclaiming Peace, for by a Person who came hither last Sunday from New York we are told that a Packett was just arrived there which brought an Account that the Definitive Treaty was signed the Beginning of last February on which happy Event so much to His Majesty's Glory & the Interest of His Subjects I most heartily congratulate you. It gives me much pleasure to find by your Letter that His Ldp was well at Vienna the Beginning of the Winter, I most sincerely wish he may long continue to enjoy so good a State of Health & that every thing may contribute to render his Tour agreable to him. It was not till lately that I heard of the Mistake which Capt Ayres's People had made in taking out of the Store of the Naval Office on Potuxent a Cask of Cheese which had been lodged there for one M[r] Mason instead of the Cask of Hams which had been sent thither by my order to be dld to Capt Ayres for you, the Person to whose Care it had been recommended was ashamed to advise me of the Blunder that had been committed but I am told that as soon as it was discovered he put the Cask of Hams on board some other Ship so I suppose they have been before this time delivered to your order. I have just received by a Vessel from Madeira three

Butts of Wine which I ordered hither for His Ldp & shall have them put in a proper place to meliorate against the Time His Ldp may order them to England which I presume he will not do at soonest before the latter End of next Summer. This being the first Opportunity that has offered since the 10th of February last I embrace it to remit you Bills for the Sum of £123 2 6 which is £1 17 6 short of what I should have paid could I get Bills for just £125 but that not being at this time in my power I shall in my next half years Remittance make good the Deficiency. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Gov. Franklin.] Letter Bk. III

To William Franklin Esqr Governor of New Jersey
Anns May 2d 1763.

Sir

Having received the Letter by which you were pleased to advise me of Your being appointed Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Jersey & of your Arrival in Your Government I heartily congratulate you thereupon & wish Your Administration may in every respect be easy & happy. You may depend on my being always ready to cooperate with you in any thing whereby His Majesty's Service or the Interest of these Colonies may be promoted & it will give me pleasure to have any opportunity of shewing with what Regard I am &c

[Sharpe to Gov. Bernard.]

To Governor Bernard Annapolis the 9 of May 1763.

Sir

I am now to return You Thanks for your favour dated the 8 of last Month inclosing the first of a Sett of Bills of Exchange on Mess. Lane & Booth for the Sum of £73 18 3 stg. which was the Amount of what had been advanced by my order to Serjeant Hall of your provincial Troops during the Stay of himself & his Party in this Province I am glad that what I did with regard to those Men was approved of by you & the Gentlemen of Your Council & shall with pleasure on any occasion render Your Excellency or them any acceptable Service in my power. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 119th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 29th May 1763.

Sir

Having yesterday had the pleasure to receive your Letter dated the 28th of February last I am glad to have an Oppor-

Letter Bk. IV tunity of returning an answer by a Gentleman of the Army who tells me he shall set off to morrow morning for New York in order to go thence to England in the next Packet. We are indeed not a little embarrassed with this confounded Tangent for the Surveyors are again at a Stand & have desired the Commissioners to meet forthwith at the Sixty Mile Post where it seems the Line they have been lately employed in running passes at the Distance of 150 feet 6 Inches westward of the Point it ought by Calculation to have run through, so that if it was to be continued this Line would probably run farther to the Westward of the Extremity of the Radius than the Line run for a Tangent last Summer did to the Eastward of it; & how the Error is to be rectified I cannot tell: for my own part I should as I have before hinted to you be for submitting what has been already done to the Consideration of our Constituents & waiting their farther Orders but I expect the Pennsylvania Gentlemen will still insist on or making other Experiments or Trials which I am afraid will only serve to enhance the Expence without answering any good End whatever; It is really vexatious to see Business go on after such a manner & to be as it were dependant on other Persons Humours, but how to help Ourselves we know not, for were we to refuse to proceed in their own way however improper it might appear to us the Maryland Commissioners on account of past Transactions will always fall under the Suspicion of being backward & averse to carrying the Articles of Agreement into Execution. I have in some late English Papers seen the Hints that were given of the Ministry's Intention to form a Scheme for compelling these Colonies for the future to provide Pay for 10,000 Men but how the proportions are to be settled is not mentioned. If they are to be rated or burthened according to the Proportions agreed on at Philadelphia when several of the Governors met there in 1757 at the Instance of Lord Loudon, I do not think this province will be over taxed; for I took much pains at that time to have our proportion or quota reduced as low as possible: As I have already communicated to you my Sentiments (in Letters & Estimates transmitted to you the 10th of July 1758 & 26th of May 1760) concerning the most eligible & easy methods of raising large Sums of Money in this Province I must beg leave to refer you to those Letters but if no more than about £4000 stg p^{r} annum was to be required of us, which indeed I hope is as much as will be expected, It might be raised I apprehend by a Duty of Eighteen pence p^{r} Hhd on all Tobacco exported; & a Duty of Three pence (or four pence) stg p^{r} Gall^{n} on all Rum Wine & other Spirituous Liquors imported, to be collected by the several Naval Officers in the same manner they at present collect the Duty of Fifteen

pence p^{r} Hhd that was imposed by the Paper Money Act made in the year 1732 (which will expire next year) & the Duty of Three pence Currency p^{r} Gallon on Spirituous Liquors (imported by others than Inhabitants of the Province) which was imposed by an Act of Assembly that was made in the year 1715 & is still in force. Tis entitled an Act laying an Imposition on Negróes & on several Sorts of Liquors imported & the Clauses relative to the Duty on Rum &c. are as follows "And Be it further Enacted by the Authority afd by & with the Advice & Consent afd that from & after the Publication hereof all Masters of Ships or Vessels or all other Persons that shall by Water (or Land should be added) import any Rum Brandy Spirits or Wine into this Province shall pay unto the Naval Officer afd where they make their Entry the Sum of Three pence p^{r} Gallon for every Gallon of Rum Brandy Spirits & Wine so imported into this Province as afd to be applied to the uses afd (viz. towards defraying the publick Expences of the province) Liquors from Great Britain always excepted. & Be it further enacted by the Authority Advice & Consent afd that no Rum Brandy Spirits or Wine upon which the Duties afd are assessed shall be landed or put on Shore out of any Ship or Vessel which shall import the same or any other without due Entry thereof with the Officer appointed (upon Oath of the said Person or Persons importing any of the afd Liquors) for Collecting the same in the Port or Place where such Liquors shall happen to be imported as afd, or before the Duty due & payable for the same be satisfied or secured to be satisfied & a Warrant for the Landing thereof be signed by the Officer for that purpose appointed, upon Pain & Peril that all such Liquors landed & put on shore contrary to the true Intent & meaning of this Act shall be forfeited & lost, or the full Value thereof, one half to be appropriated towards the defraying the Publick Charges of this Province & the other half to the Informer or him or them that shall sue for the same. And Be it further Enacted that every Master of a Ship or other Vessel at the time of his Entry of such Ship or other Vessel wherein such Liquors shall be imported as afd shall render upon Oath an Account of the quantity & quality of the Liquors afd & the several & respective Naval Officers within this Province for the time being shall at the time of their Entry of such Ship or Vessel as afd take good & sufficient security in His Majesty's Name for the Payment of the said Imposition last mentioned to such use & purpose in such manner & form as by this Act is appointed, all which Duties arising by the Impositions afd shall be collected & gathered by the Naval Officers in their several & respective Districts for which they shall have Eight p^{r} Cent Sallary & no more."

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV by a provisional Clause it is ordered that no Liquors imported in any Vessel belonging to the Inhabitants of Maryland shall be liable to the Duty above mentioned, but no such Clause ought to be inserted in any other Act. By the Act for Emitting & making Current £90000 Current Money of Maryland in Bills of Credit which was made in the year 1732 as abovementioned It is directed & enacted "for the better supporting the Credit of the said Bills there shall be a Duty of one shilling & three pence sterling paid to the several Naval Officers for every Hhd of Tobacco & upon every 400 lbs of Tobacco be it in Chest or Case which shall be exported out of this Province from & after the 29th Day of Septr next (viz 1732) by the several Masters of Ships or other Vessels exporting the same in Bills of Excha for & during the Space of Thirty one years next ensuing the said 29th Day of September for the Payment whereof the several Naval Officers shall be obliged to take good & sufficient security from all Persons exporting any Tobacco out of this Province as in case of any other Duty now payable, for which Duty the Naval Officers & their Sureties already given or to be given shall be answerable & chargeable, for which the said Naval Officers shall be allowed the usual Salary or Commission as they have & by Law are allowed for Collecting other Duties." Now suppose the quantity of Tobacco to be exported annually will on an average be 30000 Hhds the Duty of One Shilling & sixpence pr Hhd will amount to £2250 & suppose the quantity of Rum & other Spirituous Liquors imported to be 170000 Gallons the Duty of Three pence pr Gallon thereon will amount to £2125 & these two sums added together make £4375 out of which if we deduct Eight pr Cent (the several Naval Officers Commission for Collecting) there will remain £4025. In Support or Aid of these Duties & to prevent Deficiencies Duties may be likewise laid on all Sugar & Melasses to be imported (which at present are not subject to any Duty) for Instance One Penny pr Gallon on Melasses & six pence pr hundred weight on Sugar then as there are at least 180000 lbs of Sugar imported annually the Duty thereon would amount to £45 & the Duty of a penny pr Gallon on 30000 Gallons of Melasses would be £125 but I believe these two Duties together would bring in £200. As all the Produce of this Country except what is consumed here is sent either to Great Britain, the Sugar Islands, neighbouring Colonies or Madeira I question whether a more equal Tax could be laid on the Inhabitants than what I have proposed, for those who make Tobacco pay a small Duty on what they sell or send to Market & tho the other produce of the Country as Indian Corn Flour Bread Pork &c. is not subjected to any Duty on Exportation yet as the Merchant Traders

always import Rum Melasses Wine & Sugar in Exchange for Letter Bk. IV
the Provisions they export & scarcely any thing else they must & will purchase the Corn Flour &c. of the Inhabitants so much the cheaper, or sell the Rum Wine &c. that they import so much the dearer & either way the Burthen will in fact fall on the Inhabitants, but the mode of Collecting the Duties I have proposed is so easy simple & agreable to the Custom long established here that the money would be raised almost imperceptably especially as the Price of those Liquors will be now much lower here than it has been during the Continuance of the War & as to the proposed Duty on Tobacco it is only three pence a Hhd more than they have for these thirty years past been accustomed to pay. If it should be objected to this Mode of Taxation that it would in reality be laying an Additional Burthen on the Tobacco Merchants who purchase Tobacco in the Province, & be a kind of Prohibition against importing Rum, it may be alledged that the greatest Part of our Tobacco is sent to England to be sold on the Planters Account who are consequently burthened with all Charges & if the Merchants purchase any in the Province they consider what Duties it is liable to on Exportation & regulate their Price accordingly; tho indeed Eighteen pence a Hhd is a Trifle not worth considering: & to the other Objection it might be answered that Experience shews that the Consumers of Rum do not regard a small Additional Burthen on it, for tho by reason of extraordinary Insurance Freight & the Excise laid on it in this Province since 1756 its price to the Consumer hath been almost twice as great as it had commonly been yet the Importation hath been rather encreasing since that Period, & I am afraid the Demand will continually increase much too fast for the health or Welfare of many of the Inhabitants. As it might perhaps be difficult for the Exporters of Tobacco & Importers of Rum &c to get at all times sterling Money Liberty should be given them to pay the Duties either in sterling Money or foreign Coin rated so as to be equivalent to sterling as for Instance a Spanish Dollar at four shillings & six pence & other Specie in similar proportion. If neither of the Modes or Plans I have now proposed can be adopted, it will I am apt to think be found a very difficult matter to raise Money in this Province at least no other mode of levying it occurs to me, for as to those Taxes imposed by the Act of 1756 & the method proposed by the Assessment Bill I flatter myself they will never be thought of. I am very much obliged to you for your kind Promise to do me any Services in Your Power with the Ministry or otherwise. I thank you for your promise to write to His Ldp on the Subject of my Request in favour of M^{r} Key & Dr. Scott. I rejoice to hear that His Ldp

Letter Bk. IV was well so lately & I most heartily congratulate you on the happy Consequences of His Majesty's Endeavours to bring about a glorious & lasting Peace. With the greatest Reg^{d}.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of the 120th Letter to M^{r} Calvert dated 4th June 1763

Sir

The 29th of last Month I wrote by an Officer who was going for England in answer to the Letter you had addressed to me the 28thof Feb^{y} last; by a Ship which I am told is just about to sail from Choptank River for London I now transmit you a Duplicate & embrace the same Opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 1st of March with several Postscripts added thereto the 5th 21st & 22^{d} of that Month which Letter was brought me last Wednesday morning from on board a Vessel of M^{r} Hanbury's that is arrived in Potuxent River. I am glad to find that the answer I gave to the Assembly's long Address last Session is approved of & that you are satisfied with all my Proceedings. A Letter which the Earl of Egremont lately sent Governor Hamilton in order to be laid before the Assembly of Pennsylvania whose Conduct he severely blames gives us great Reason to believe that the Ministry will not again enjoin us to apply to our respective Assemblies for Supplies so that I hope all our Squabbles & Contentions about money Bills are at an End. Should I be disappointed in such hope & be again directed to call on them for Aids you may depend on my paying due Regard to what you have wrote to me relative to those matters. Having already transmitted you in my Letters dated the 10th of July 1758, 26th of May 1760 & my last Letter of which I now send you a Duplicate all that occurred to me when I have been considering by what means or ways Money might be most easily raised here for the Support of Troops I cannot really think of any other Scheme to communicate to you, but if the Ministry's Plan is to raise the Money by a Poll-Tax (which you know is what the People of this Province have been most accustomed to You may give in our Number as follows viz. White Inhabitants 114322 Black 49675; together are 164007 which is agreeable to the Constables Lists return'd about two years ago. We have a Report here that the Ministry have some thoughts of raising the Money that may be wanted to support Ten thousand American Troops by a Duty to be imposed on every Species of Goods whatever that might be imported from all Places except Great Britain & that such Duties may be the more considerable & His Majesty's Subjects in America may have all the Advantages which can be

obtained from their exporting directly to foreign ports the produce of this Country Enumerated Commodities only excepted Liberty will be given them to import directly from such Ports whatever is to be there purchased & that for the more certain Collection of such Duties a few Troops will be posted along this Continent in every Port of Trade & some Frigates stationed at the Mouths of the several Bays & Navigable Rivers in order to search all Vessels that may pass & repass so as that none may sail hence or come hither without making due Entry of their respective Vessels & entire Cargoes at the proper Offices or without paying all Duties to which by the Act of Parliament they may be made liable. If such a Plan should be carried into Execution the Inhabitants of this Province will at least have this Benefit that they will be on a footing with their Neighbours which they are not while such a Contraband Trade is carried on from Rhode Island & several other Ports in North America, & I am apt to think very considerable Sums may be raised by such a measure without the Inhabitants being sensible of any Burthen. With respect to what you write concerning Col° Lloyd I scarcely know what to say having already at different times exhausted myself on that Subject, but as I presume you have in the Letter you have now addressed to him & recommended to my Care & which I shall forward to him by the first Opportunity given him an answer to his Proposition & signified to him what he may expect or depend on I shall when I see him next week take the Liberty to speak to him once more on the Subject after which I shall be able to write to you more certainly & more probably to Your Satisfaction than I could do at present. I am glad to learn that you have foiled M^r^ Brerewood in all his Attempts against His Ldp, I sent you all the Information I could get relative to the Circumstances of the Mannour in Baltimore & shall be pleased if it answered the End for which you wanted it. You tell me in that part of Your Letter where you acknowledge the Receipt of mine dated the 12^th^ of Sept^r^ that "with regard to method of Running Boundary Lines inclosed is Doctor Bevis's Judgment & Prescriptions" but was sorry to find by your last Postscript that they were not sent, as our Commissioners would have been very glad to see what he has farther to say or propose with respect to this Business: It is very strange methinks if D^r^ Bevis could evince the Utility & Accuracy of the Transit Instrument that M^r^ Penn was not as ready as His Ldp to procure it for us especially when repeated Tryals have shewn the great Difficulty if not Impossibility of running the Lines by the Instruments & methods which have been hitherto used & which are as good as any we can think of unless it be the Transit Instrument you

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV speak of: In my last Letter I told you that the Surveyors were again at a Stop by reason that the Line they had been last running at the Distance of Sixty Miles from the Middle Point passed 150 feet & six Inches westward of the Point thro which according to the Calculations made (on a Supposition that the Line run last Summer was truly straight) it ought to have passed. On Receiving such Information M^r^ Ridout D^r^ Steuart & M^r^ Barclay (the Rest of our Comm^rs^ being unable to attend) set off for the Place where the Surveyors were; expecting to meet there some of the Penns^a^ Commissioners (it having been agreed at our last meeting that a quorum of the Commissioners on each part should upon receiving such Notice from the Surveyors as is abovementioned immediately repair to the spot) but on receiving from the Pennsylvania Gentlemen the second Day after they had been there a Letter informing them that they would meet them some Days afterwards our Gentlemen returned home in which I think they did right for this is not the first time some of us have gone from home on such an Errand & been obliged in the same manner to return without it, & as we could not by any means agree to extending any farther a Line which deflects so much to the Westward as that if it were to be continued it would probably fall almost as much to the Westward of the Extremity of the Radius as the other last year did to the Eastward of it, I do not see what Advantage would have arisen from the Commissioners meeting at the Sixty Mile Post, but if they had I dare say the Pennsylvania Gentlemen would have been extremely urgent for continuing the Line up in hopes that the Proprietors would agree to its being established as a Boundary rather than be at the Expence of making farther Trials. According to our last Adjournment we are to meet at Newcastle the 15^th^ of next Month before which time I hope to receive from you those Prescriptions of D^r^ Bevis's that you mention, but it would give me greater Pleasure to receive a Letter from you advising me that His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania had agreed to send out a Mathematician of Capacity & Integrity to finish the Business. You observe that it would have been better if the Commissioners had not suffered the Surveyors to go down again last October to the Middle Point but really I do not know how our Gentlemen could have refused absolutely to do so, when the Pennsylvania Commissioners insisted on it since the Line which had been before run up was not the Tangent required, the Line so run having terminated almost half a Mile Eastward of the supposed Tangent point nor do I know if the Pennsylva^a^ Commissioners should at our next Meeting insist upon our sending the Surveyors down to run up another Line whether it would be in our

power to refuse since we are by the Articles of Agreement & our Commissions directed to run a Tangent & no such Tangent hath been yet run & probably never will; You will therefore I hope consider what we do (whether it may or may not be thought best) as done not by Choice but out of necessity; & believe that engaged as we are in an embarrassed & most disagreeable Business we shall each of us endeavour to the best of our Judgment to discharge our Duty to His Ldp. If the Northern Boundary should be run in my time (for I begin to suspect it will not be finished in haste) you may depend on my paying due Attention to what you say concerning its being extended as far west as the Meridian of that Branch of Potowmack which is commonly called the South Branch & which as laid down in all the Maps takes its Rise farther west than the other or northern Branch; & you may remember that soon after my Arrival in the Province I wrote to Lord Fairfax thereupon who has no Objection to the South Branche's being deemed & settled as the Bounds of this Province in case Lord Baltimore can obtain the Crown's Consent. I am much surprized the late Lord Baltimore could let the Virginia Commissioners settle the North Branch as Ld Fairfax's Boundary without desiring to be first heard & to have the two Branches actually surveyed, but as the Commissioners settled it as abovementioned I do not apprehend that I can do any thing to prevent Lord Fairfax's settling the Land which he now calls part of his Grant or Territory. In Consequence of His Ldp's Instructions I ordered the Agent some years ago to pay M^r^ Cresap one hundred Pounds for the Services he had done before my Arrival in pursuance of Governor Ogle's Orders, he cannot therefore have the least pretence to apply for farther Reward; whoever told you that he is in Distress must I believe have represented him in an improper light, for he is supposed to have made a good Estate; some say not altogether by fair means; he has for some time past been a Member of our Assembly where his Conduct has been far from agreeable to me having contributed all that was in his power to render me uneasy tho he is a person of so little Consequence that had it not been for his Letter to you I should not have thought of mentioning him. As you are desirous that M^r^ Nicholson should be appointed Sheriff of Kent County I will when that Office becomes vacant remember your Recommendation. M^r^ M^c^Locklan lives in the same County so that were I ever so desirous to serve him also you see it would not be in my power. I shall be well pleased if His Ldp approves of old M^r^ Key to be a Member of the Council & shall for my part be as well satisfied at M^r^ Bordley's resigning to his Son young M^r^ Key the Office of Attorney

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV General, You may judge from what I sometime ago wrote concerning him that he does not want my good Opinion. I shall be very glad to receive His Ldp's Consent to the proposal I made with regard to Mr Ross & Dr Scott & am well pleased to find that you think His Ldp will not hesitate to comply with my Request. As the Earl of Egremont in his Letter dated the 10th of June seems to have wrote on purpose that His Majesty's Sentiments of their Proceedings may be communicated to the Assembly & in the latter End of it directs me to make the same known to them I do not think I can take the Liberty to keep the Contents of it secret, but to avoid the Evil you seem to apprehend I shall with the Advice of the Council delay doing so till they are about to be prorogued at the End of next Session which will probably be the only Session they will have before a new Election, the Assembly now stands prorogued to October next when as our Inspection Law expires the December following there will I conceive be a necessity for my meeting them. I read & delivered your Letter to Mr Ridout who has since stated an Account by which it seems to me that he has by Payment made by your Order to Mr Tasker & by Bills of Exchange remitted directly to yourself paid all that you were pleased to require from him by your Letter of the 24th of April 1762 out of the Fees which accrued from the Secretary's Office during his Continuance therein viz. from the 18th of October 1760 to the 24th of June following, & also that in case the Bill for Fifty Pounds which he remitted to you in a Letter dated the 14th of February & which you now return protested had been duly paid that Bill together with the £21 8 4 which he paid Mr Bordley for your use (imagining such a Step would have been rather more agreeable than for him to have remitted a Bill to yourself for the broken time) would have fully satisfied your Claim against him on account of the Commissary's Office: to make up for that protested Bill the Goodness of which we had not the least Reason to doubt he will now inclose you others so as to ballance the Account agreeable to your Intentions, if it does not you will be pleased to signify to me what should have been farther done & I am satisfied he will readily comply with your Requisition. I have forwarded your Letter to Mr Calvert & delivered that which came directed to Dr Steuart whenever the former chooses to go to England he will have my Consent to do so, but I understand he has drop't all thoughts of taking such a Voyage this Summer. The Parchments containing Matters relative to the Settlement of this Province pursuant to Marriage Articles together with His Ldp's Instructions concerning them shall be recorded in the Council Records agreeable to Your Direc-

tions. At this time no other Gentlemen of the Council except Letter Bk. IV
Mr Tasker & Mr Ridout are in Town but the first time I can have a Council I shall communicate to them your proposition with regard to their drawing up such a State of our Publick Proceedings for some years past as might be thought expedient in order to justify His Ldp his Governor & themselves, tho if the managers of the Lower House or their Agents do not first publish, it would not in my opinion be advisable for us to begin, for where People will not stick to assert or suggest Falsehoods or to throw Dirt we may have Vexation but can have little Satisfaction from the Contention. I will when I see Mr Bacon communicate to him what you tell me as from Doctor Wilson, & as he supposes that some or other of the Ships that are now daily expected will bring him Paper for printing the Acts of Assembly I shall probably see him here very shortly; according to the Account I have heard Mr Anthony Bacon his Brother used all the Subscribers to the Laws very ill in not sending him Paper enough for that purpose by the last years Shipping by which we lye out of our Subscription Money one year at least longer than we expected, there is no such Word as Fort in the Tonnage Act that word cannot therefore be inserted. I was in hopes to have been able by this time to send to the Board of Trade a printed Copy of all our Acts of Assembly & indeed I sometime ago told their Lordships as much, but the Disappointment I have mentioned has prevented any Copies being thrown off, Their Ldps must therefore wait some time longer for a Copy, for really it would be hard & expensive for me to get another compleat Collection transcribed as you know I did some years ago for the King's Council office especially as I have not the least Room to expect that the Assembly will reimburse me even what I then paid. Governor Hamilton intimated to us at Newcastle last April that he was about to be superseded by Mr Penn; it will be happy for the Proprietors as well as the Young Gentleman if he is well received & respected but many Persons seem to think that the Case will be quite otherwise. Peace has not been yet proclaimed in form in any of these Provinces, the usual Instructions for that purpose not being yet received but I presume there will be a Dispatch for every Governor brought by the next Packet & then we shall issue Proclamations as hath been heretofore usual on similar Occasions. I return you Thanks for the Pamphlets &c. that you were pleased to send me, also for the Print of Lord Bute & for the Medal you were pleased to send me last year which was duly received. As well as I remember Mr McNemara did when he arrived here last Summer bring me a Letter of yours, which if he did I am sure was answered, but I think he drop't

Letter Bk. IV some hint of having left behind him in England a Letter you had been pleased to write to me relative to himself, I have scarcely seen him twice since his Arrival, as he does not visit any Person with whom I am acquainted & indeed is said to be much given to drinking. When the Gentlemen of the Council meet I shall communicate to them the Contents of the Letter you favoured me with the 9th of March & wherein you advise me of the Steps you took to have our Addresses on occasion of the Prince of Wales's Birth presented to their Majesties for which we are much obliged to you. I am &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Egremont.]

To The Earl of Egremont. Annapolis the 8th of June 1763.

My Lord

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Ldp's Letter dated the 18th of Febr last with a Postscript added the 16th of March by which Your Ldp was pleased to inform me that Mr Nevill Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy to the Court of France had arrived at London the 15th of Febr with the Definitive Treaty of Peace between His Majesty & the most Christian & Catholick Kings & that the Ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged on the 10th of March, which important Event I did not fail to have communicated to His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, an Event on which I most heartily congratulate Your Ldp & am with the utmost Respect.

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.]

To The Lords of Trade. Annapolis the 8th June 1763.

My Lds.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Lordships Letter of the 9 of March last, with which were inclosed Copies of an Order of His late Majesty in Council dated the 11 March 1752 of a Letter from the Earl of Holdernesse at that time Secretary of State to the then Lords of Trade & Plantations & of an Instruction that was given the same Year to the several Governors of His Majesty's Colonies in America relative to & prescribing the manner in which they were thence forward to correspond with the Board which Your Ldps at present compose to which Instructions & all such others as Your Ldps may be pleased to send me I shall at all times endeavour to pay due Obedience, & shall not fail to send Your Ldps the earliest Information of it should any thing material happen within this Province. I am &c.

[R. Heron to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

I take the liberty to inform your Excellency of an affair which if let Pass with impunity will I fear be of bad consiquence and disadvantage to this Province in general as well as to the Offices in the District; as plain S^r^ as I can comprehend, it is as follows. The Pensilvanians, have for a long time been Endeavouring to get an Inlet into this Province, and as I have been informed they have Transported by Land Sundry goods Particularly Rum, which has been brought in great Quantitys without notice or application to any Office. they are now I believe intended to Push at a more Extensive and advantagious way (if not prevented) in as much as they will be able to import it, in much greater Quantitys and much Cheaper then by Land Carriage. I have been several times informed of a Large Ship Building up the River Nanticoke in this District but always till now apprehended she belong'd to some Gentlemen on the Western Shore of this Province, I am satisfied from Persons of veracity that she is the Property of some Merch^ts^ Residing in Pensilvania, she is now more than half Loaded with Lumber, and as the Master nor any Other has been to this or the Naval Office to make an Entry as directed by Law, it seems to me as if they determined not to come near any Office in this Province, and to depend intirely on the advantage they think themselves intitled to on account of the Devision line between the Two Provinces, as Your Excellency must be much better acquainted with the Nature of this Affair then I can Possibly be, and what they are, or are not intitled to, I Humbly beg Your Excellencys advice in what manner I may act being determined to pursue such measure as will be most agreable to Your Excellencys better Judgement and am S^r^

With the greatest Respect Your
Excellencys most Hum^ble^ & Most Obed^t^
Serv^t^

Rob^t^ Heron

Port Pocomoke June 21^st^ 1763.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk.IV

Copy of 121^st^ Letter to M^r^ Calvert Dated 2^d^ July 1763.

Sir

No London Ship having arrived here since I wrote to you by a Vessel of M^r^ Elams from Choptank the 4^th^ of last Month I have no Letter of yours to answer but being told that a Ship of M^r^ Steuarts is just about to sail from Potowmack I embrace the Opportunity to send you inclosed the two last Philadelphia

Letter Bk. IV Gazettes which will shew you that the Indians who inhabit the Country about the Detroit & Lake Erie (being as it is said much dissatisfied at His most Christian Majestys pretending to Cede their Country to the King of Great Britain) seem resolved to prevent if possible our receiving any Advantage from such Cession, & in Consequence of their Determination have already reduced some small Posts which had been established on the South Side of Lake Erie & also the Fort at Detroit where the French had for many years kept a Garrison and made a considerable Settlement. Tho the Ohio or Delaware Indians have not yet committed any Murders or Hostilities on this Side the Allegany Mountains & only proceed as if their Intention was to deter our People from going among them or making Settlements to the Westward of those Mountains the Frontier Inhabitants in both this & the neighbouring Colonies have I find been very much terrifyed insomuch that Numbers of them fled with their Families to the Forts to which they were nighest expecting the Indians would immediately renew their Incursions. Being told by a Person who came hither from Frederick County just after they had received the first Alarm that Gunpowder was very scarce there I immediately sent two Barrells to Col° Prather who commands the Militia of that County & lives at Conegocheague a few miles on this side Fort Frederick with some Instructions for his Conduct in case the Indians should come into this Province to commit Hostilities on the Inhabitants ; & as I apprehend Fort Frederick would be the Retreat or Place of Rendezvous for all the People in that part of the Country should the Indians come down on them I have sent Doctor Heinzman (who having been Surgeon to the Maryland Troops has for some time lived at & taken Care of the Fort) Orders to receive them & their Families into it on Condition that they observe during their Continuance there such Regulations as he shall think necessary for the Preservation of the Fort & of Order among themselves. I have also committed to his Care about fifty Stand of Arms to be delivered on Occasion to such Men as may repair to the Fort tho few of the Inhabitants are without Arms of their own, & I will also by the first Opportunity send him up a Supply of Ammunition, & if the Proceedings of the Indians should make it expedient for me to take any other measures you may depend that I shall not spare any pains myself to preserve the Frontier Inhabitants in Security & quiet. I have heard that the Garrison of Pittsburg has been reinforced since the Indians begun to commit hostilities in that quarter so that unless the Garrison should want Provisions which I presume can scarcely be the Case I suppose it would not be in the power of all the Indians that can be brought

against it to attack that Fort with the least Prospect of Success ; Letter Bk. IV
& I doubt not but S^r^ Jeffery Amherst has before this time effectually provided for the Defence & Security of the Forts on the Lakes & Frontiers of New York & that he will soon employ some of the Forces under his Command in such a way as to recover the lost Posts & bring the Indians to Reason. The Death of a very worthy Clergyman the Reverend M^r^ Richard Harrison late Rector of S^t^ Lukes Parish in Queen Anns County, and the Decease of the Reverend M^r^ Alex^r^ Malcolm Rector of St. Pauls in the same County who had been some time very infirm having vacated two large Parishes in that County where there are two others very small called St. Johns & Christ Church, I could wish as the two last lye at so great a Distance that they cannot be united, that if His Lordship approves thereof the Assembly might prepare a Bill at their next meeting for making a new Division of that County into three Parishes (instead of four) after such a manner as may be most convenient for both the Parishioners & the several Rectors. Till I can have the Satisfaction to know His Lordship's pleasure with regard to this matter I shall authorize the Reverend M^r^ Barclay Rector of St Peters in Talbot County to officiate as Curate in S^t^ Lukes, & the Rever^d^ M^r^ Keene Rector of this Parish to officiate in S^t^ Pauls & will get M^r^ Dowie Rector of S^t^ Johns one of the small Parishes abovementioned or some other Clergyman to officiate here in M^r^ Keenes stead, & when the proposed Division of Queen Anns County into three parishes if His Ldp approves thereof shall be made I should be glad to have his permission to induct into one of them the Rev^d^ M^r^ John Barclay, into another the Rev^d^ M^r^ Sam^l^ Keene who is a Native of the Province & has several near Relations in that County, & into the Third the Reverend M^r^ Hugh Neal who is at present one of the Society's Missionaries in Pennsylvania, but having some time ago married a Daughter of Colonel Hopper (one of our Assembly & who has in that Character behaved very well towards me) he would be very glad to be settled in this Province especially in Queen Anns County where all his Wife's Relations reside. Should His Ldp approve of these Promotions I would then recommend the Rev^d^ M^r^ Walker at present Rector of all Hallows in this County to the Living of S^t^ Peters in Talbot where he has a good House & Plantation & the Reverend M^r^ Dowie at this time Rector of St. Johns to Westminster Parish in this County.

Original. [Egremont to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 9th July 1763

Sir,

It having appeared, that the Publick Revenue has been greatly diminished, and the fair Trader much prejudiced, by the fraudulent Methods used to introduce into His Majesty's Dominions, (contrary to the Act of 12th Charles 2d for encouraging and encreasing Shipping and Navigation; and that of 15th Charles 2d for the Encouragement of Trade; and the Act of 7th and 8th of William 3d for preventing Frauds, & regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade;) Commodities of foreign Growth, in national, as well as foreign, Bottoms, by means of small Vessels hovering on the Coasts; & that this iniquitous Practice has been carried to a great Heighth in America; an Act was passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs; And for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures; and for the Prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majestys Dominions; by which the former Laws relative to this matter, are enforced, and extended to the British Dominions in all parts of the World; And the King having it extremely at heart to put an End to all iniquitous Practices of this Nature, by a due, punctual, & vigorous Exertion of the Laws made for this salutary purpose; And His Majesty having been pleased to order, that the most effectual Steps should be taken for obtaining that End; the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships stationed in America will, in consequence thereof, be vested for the future, with the necessary & legal Powers, from the Commissioners of the customs, for carrying into Execution the several Acts of Parliament relative to the seizing & condemning any ships that shall be found transgressing against the said Acts; I am to signify to you the King's express Pleasure, that you do, as far as shall depend upon you, not only cooperate with and assist the said Commanders in the due and legal Execution of the Powers & Instructions given them by Commissioners of the Customs; but that you do also use your utmost Endeavours, by the most assiduous and impartial Exertion of the Laws enacted for this Purpose, to put an effectual Stop to the clandestine Running of Goods into any place within your Jurisdiction; And that you may be fully informed of every particular in an Affair of this Importance, you will find inclosed herewith a Copy of the Act passed last Session of Parliament, referred to above; together with His Majesty's Order in Council, made agreable thereto, for the Division of the Seizures; to which I add a List of the Ships stationed in America, dis-

tinguishing such as have the Custom House Commissions, from the few which sailed before the Resolution on that Head was taken; And also a Copy of the Instructions given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the several Commanders of these Ships.

The Precautions, which, upon perusing the two last mentioned Papers, you will observe to have been taken here; & the strict Orders given on this Occasion to the Commanders of all the Ships of War in America; will sufficiently point out to you, how earnestly the King wishes, that all possible means should be used to root out so iniquitous a Practice; A Practice carried on in contravention of many express & repeated Laws, tending not only to the Diminution and Impoverishment of the Publick Revenue, at a time, when this Nation is labouring under a heavy Debt incurred by the last War for the Protection of America; but also to expose every fair Trader to certain Detriment, & even Danger of Ruin, by his not being able to carry his Commodities to Market, on an equal Footing with those who fraudulently evade the Payment of the just Dues and Customs for the same.

It is the Kings Pleasure, that you do, by the first Opportunity, acknowledge the Receipt of this Letter, & that you do, from time to time, transmit to me, for His Majesty's Information, exact Accounts of whatever shall happen, within your Government, in an Affair which the King considers to be of the highest Importance to the Commercial Interests of His Subjects, & the Improvement of the Publick Revenue; You will likewise impart to me, for the King's Approbation such further Hints, as may occur to you, as proper for the Subject.

I must also inform you, that His Majesty's Resolution, to have the most implicit Obedience paid to these His Commands, is so fixed; that as on the one Hand, your particular Diligence & Attention in the Performance of your Duty herein, will not fail to recommend you to His Majesty's Royal Favor; so, on the other, it is incumbent on me to acquaint you, that the King will not pass over unnoticed any Negligence or Relaxation on the part of any Persons employed in His Service, in a matter, on which His Majesty lays so much Stress & in which the fair Trade of all His Faithful Subjects is so essentially interested.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Egremont

Dep^{ty} Gov^{r} of Maryland.

Original. [Thomas Cresap to Sharpe.]

Old Town July 15 1763

May it Please your Excellency

I take this opportunity in the highth of Confusion to acquaint you with our unhappy & most wretched situation at this time being in Hourly Expectation of being massacred by our Barberous & Inhumane Enemy the Indians we having been three days successively Attacked by them Viz. the 13, 14 & this Instant on the 13th as 6 men were shocking some wheat in the field 5 Indians fired on them as they came to do it & others running to their assistance. On the 14 5 Indians crep up to & fired on about 16 men who were sitting & walking under a Tree at the Entrance of my Lane about 100 yards from my House but on being fired at by the white men who much wounded some of them they Immediatly Runn off & were followed by the white men about a mile all which way was great quantity of Blood on the Ground the white men got 3 of their Bundles containing sundry Indian Implements & Goods about 3 hours after several gunns were fired in the woods on which a party went in Quest of them & found 3 Bears killd by them. the Indians wounded one man at their first fire tho but slightly. On this Instant as Mr. Sam[l] Wilder was going to a house of his about 300 yards Distant from mine with men & several women the Indians Rushed on them from a Rising Ground but they perceiving their coming Run towards my House hollowing which being heard by those at my house they Run to their assistance & met them & the Indians at the Entrance of my lane on which the Indians Immediatly fired on them to the amount of 18 or Twenty & Killd Mr. Wilder. The party of white men returned their fire & Killd one of them dead on the spot & wounded severall of the others as appeared by Considerable Quantity of Blood strewed on the Ground as they Run off which they Immediatly did & by their leaving behind them 3 Gunns one pistole & sundry other Emplements of warr &c. &c.

I have inclosed a List of the Desolate men women & Children who have fled to my House which is Inclosed by a small stockade for safety by which you see what a number of poor Souls destitute of Every necessary of Life are here penned up & likely to be Butchered without Immediate Relief & Assistance & can Expect none unless from the Province to which they Belong. I shall submitt to your wiser Judgment the Best & most Effectual method for such Relief & shall conclude with hoping we shall have it in time.

I am Honnourable Sir
Your most Obed[t] Serv[t]
Tho[s] Cresap

P. S. Those Indians who attacked
us this day are part of
that Body which went to the
southward by this way in Spring which is known by one of the
Guns we now got from them.

On his Lordships Service
To his Excellence Horatio Sharpe Esq
in Annapolis.

[Sharpe to Amherst.] Letter Bk. III

To Sir Jeffery Amherst the 18th of July 1763.

Sir

I return Your Excellency Thanks for the Letter by which you were pleased the 20th of last month to advise me of the hostile proceedings of the Indians in the Upper Country & to caution me to provide for the protection of the Frontiers of this Province. Apprehending from some Reports which I had before heard that some of the Ohio Indians might be concerned in the plot I forthwith sent particular Instructions to the Commanding Officer of the Militia in our Frontier County thereby putting him on his Guard & ordering him to have some Parties ready to act for the Defence & protection of the Inhabitants in case the Suspicions entertained of the Indians evil Intentions should prove well founded. I have since sent him both Arms & Ammunition & such other Instructions as the Behaviour of the Indians & the Condition of our Frontier Inhabitants seemed to make necessary & in pursuance of my orders some Parties of Militia have marched & are disposed of & posted on our Frontier for the Protection of the Settlements, the Gentlemen of our Council being of opinion with me that this measure was the best & readiest way of Covering or protecting them.

I am glad to find by Your Excellency's Letter that altho the Indians had actually invested both Fort Pitt & Detroit you did not seem to be under great pain about those Posts, but entertained hopes that the Force you had collected and ordered thither would arrive in time to check the Depredations of those perfidious Barbarians. I am &c.

[Calvert to Sharpe.] Original.

London July 20th 1763

Sir,

Yesterday I was at change & learning from Mr Philpot that he had a ship at this day for Patowmack River to depart,

affords me little time for particulars to you. However as I am desirous to Acknowledge at all times to you when opportunity serves, this ownes the rec^{t} of y^{rs} of the 29th of May. By w^{h} you inform the "Surveyors on the East shore are again at a stand, that the Line they have lately run passes distance 150 feet 6 inches westw^{d} of the Point it ought by calculation to have run through, so that if continued, this Line wo^{d} Probably run farther to the Westw^{d} of the Extremity of the Radius than the Line run for a Tangent last summer did to the East of it; how the Error is to be rejected you cannot tell," seem to be for submitting consideration thereon to the Superiours here; 'tis indeed vexatious as you observe to see Business go on after such a manner." In order to help you June the 20th I wrote (w^{h} Let^{r} for want of conveyance is not gone therefore this will accompany it) In w^{h} I informed you, that determination was had here to send mathematicians with Necessary Inst^{ts} to facilitate the Due execution of the Boundary lines & of w^{h} resolution I again confirm to you Now; the Geometrical Survey^{rs} are arrived in London, the Mess^{rs} Penns & I on his Lord^{ps} part, attended with Mathematicians have had meetings, at w^{h} times many Questions have been propounded & solved w^{h} are deliv^{d} to the Surveyors with sev^{l} Mathematical Insst such as a fine Sector & transit Inst^{ts} &c^{a} thoroughly inspected tryed & aproved by real Comiss^{rs} here, some trivial matters here further to settle will complete their departure. Tis Agreed to each Surveyor £1 1^{s} p^{r} Diem, & when employed to fare in comon with others, their passage paid out & on return; their Names Dixon & Mason, allowed by the best Judges here as Persons intirely accomplished & of good character. these Persons of acquired Abilities & sound sense, attended with real materials requisit & observations & hints proper in Mixt & practical Mathematicks, as will obviate all Doubts & settle & Determine all matters with you Gentel^{n} Comissioners on Both sides so as not to intervest the Articles of Agreem^{t} bet: the Proprietors. I wish a right Judgem^{t} & have been Assiduous for happy Issue content & to facilitate all matters for you Gentel^{n} & all concerned.

In my last, I wrote you of the High Honour his Majestys Admittance of me of long Conference with him, in w^{h} you was of Essential part & of his intire Approbation of you. By Let^{r} from his Lord^{p} dated from Zante Island June the 4th in the Levant, he says after a violent storm 48 Hours he was there safe, from thence I believe his progression is threw the Archipellego Sea to Constantinople; his return I have no thoughts of till Midsumer next if then? I am so far happy, I wish him home yet am easy & content as his Affairs provincial are Guided by y^{r} Just Rule & Due Administration of Goverm^{t}

Public & Private. I thank you for y^r^ remittance of £123. By M^r^ Dulany I sent you his Lord^ps^ Approbation of Appointm^t^ of M^r^ Kay the Elder & M^r^ Scott y^r^ Desiers. Much Discord here among the Great, little signs at present of a Coalition of parties. here has been Tryals for detention of Printers Aprentices by the Sec^y^ of States, on w^h^ Acc^t^ the Juries have given 2 & 300 £ damages with lost of suit. Hero, M^r^ Wilkes member for Aylesbury his matters of Detention & Priviledges will come on next Term. The Attor^y^ or Sol^tor^ Gen^l^ seems as if deficient in Crown Law. the E. of B-te Bo-peep. May all happiness attend you

Y^rs^ truly
Cæcil^s^ Calvert

Pos^t^ 3 Dozen & ½ of Madeira delivered
By Capt^t^ Craymer
Our sum̄er East North East Wind Now
much Rain, Hay 4£ a Load all
provision very Dear.
Price of Tobacco Low. Stocks fallen.

To His Excell^cy^ Gov^r^ Sharpe, Maryland.

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.] Letter Bk. III

To the Lords of Trade. Annapolis 28 July 1763.

My Lords.

Having last Monday had the Satisfaction to receive Your Lordships Letter dated the 29^th^ of April whereby you were pleased to signify to me His Majesty's Commands concerning the Appointment of a Day of publick Thanksgiving within this province on Account of the happy Conclusion of the peace I do myself the honour to congratulate Your Ldps on that auspicious Event & to inform you that I have in Obedience to His Majesty's pleasure issued a proclamation appointing the 23^d^ Day of the ensuing month to be solemnly observed by all his good Subjects within this Province, & I doubt not but both the Ministers of the Gospel & the Laity being truly thankful for the Blessings of Peace by his Majesty's unwearied Endeavours restored to them will observe & celebrate the appointed Day as far as is in their power in a manner suitable to the great occasion. I am with the greatest Respect Y^r^ Ldps.

[Sharpe to Egremont.]

To The Right Hon̄ble The Earl of Egremont. Annapolis 1^st^ Aug. 1763.

My Lord

I had last Monday the satisfaction to receive the Letter Your Lordship was pleased to favour me with the 26^th^ of March

Letter Bk. III last inclosing the King's Proclamation of Peace & I now do myself the honour to inform Your Ldp that in obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified to me by your Ldp's Letter I have this Day caused His Majesty's Proclamation to be published in this City with the Solemnity & Ceremony usual on such occasions, & I have issued orders for publishing the same in the several Counties within this Province & for the Militia of the respective Counties as well as the Civil Officers to attend the agreeable Ceremony. With the greatest Respt.

[Sharpe to Pownall.]

To John Pownall Esqr Secretary to the Board of Trade.
Annapolis 2d of Augst 1763.

Sir

When I wrote to you the 28th of January 1761 in answer to Your Letter of the 18th of Octr preceeding I was in hopes that the Acts of Assembly which have been from time to time made in this province, & were when I wrote revising & preparing for the Press would before this time have been printed off & published, but by reason of some failure or neglect in the merchant who was to have sent hither a sufficient quantity of Paper for the purpose, it has not been in my power to transmit to Their Lordships a compleat printed Copy so soon as I then expected to have done, however as the manuscript Copy has been ready for the Press more than a Twelve month & the whole quantity of Paper that was wanted is now received the printer is proceeding with the work & will not break off again till all the Acts are printed ; when that is done I shall not fail to send Their Ldps the several Copies required; & should They before I can transmit such Copies want to have Recourse to the Acts of Assembly of this Province I desire the favour of you to acquaint Their Lordships with the Reason that makes me so backward in Complying with their Requisition.

Original. [Halifax to Sharpe.]

St James Augt 11th 1764

Sir,

The House of Commons having, in the last Session of Parliament, come to a Resolution by which it is declared, that towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America, it may be proper to charge certain Stamp Duties in the said Colonies and Plantations, It is His Majesty's Pleasure,

that, you should transmit to me without delay, a List of all Instruments made use of in publick Transactions, Law Proceedings, Grants, Conveyances, Securities of Land or Money, within your Government with proper and sufficient Descriptions of the same, in order that if Parliament should think proper to pursue the Intention of the aforesaid Resolution, they may thereby be enabled to carry it into Execution, in the most effectual and least burthensome manner

If you should be unable of Yourself to prepare a List of this kind, with sufficient Accuracy, You will in such Case require the Assistance of the Principal Officer of the Law within your Government who is the proper Person to be consulted, towards procuring the said Information in the manner required. I am with great Truth and Regard

Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Dunk Halifax

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of the 122d Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis [August 21] transmitted by & Duplicate by Sir

Since I wrote to you the 2d of last Month I have received the several Letters you were pleased to send me the 27th of April & the 8th & 11th of May last. As I was at Newcastle at a Meeting of the Commissioners when the Letter which Dr Bevis had wrote to you the 28th of April last came to my hands I communicated the Contents of it to those of our Commissioners that were then present who cannot help lamenting with me that altho that able Gentleman has recommended to us an Instrument for running the Divisional Lines which he is confident & we are persuaded by his Description of it is infinitely preferable to the means we have hitherto been obliged to use, the Instrument is still in England & by what you write likely to remain there owing as it should seem by Dr Bevis's Letter to an erroneous Opinion entertained by Dr Blair & by him instilled into Mr Penn which as far as I can judge has occasioned an Expence to the Proprietors of two or three Thousand Pounds & for ought I know may before all the Lines are run increase the Expence five times as much; I cannot indeed for my own part see how it will be possible to run the Northern Boundary without the Transit Instrument & then surely it would have been much better to have sent it to us at first so that it might have been used in running the Tangent. Since Doctor Bevis again recommends to us to

Letter Bk. IV ascertain by Astronomical Observations the Point from which the Northern Boundary or due East & West Line is to be run we shall when we meet to consider that part of the Business endeavour to act agreeable to his Advice & Opinion; in the mean time I am to inform you that as the Pennsylvania Comm^rs when we met at Newcastle the 15^th of last month insisted on our setting the Surveyors to Work again in order to describe a Tangent we agreed that they should be ordered to proceed in the manner directed by the inclosed Instruction. When the Surveyors have executed such our Orders we are you will observe to represent to our Constituents what has been done by us in pursuance of their Commissions & after what manner it has been done so that His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylv^a may if they think fit in order to avoid farther Expence settle the matter some how or other between themselves & not permit us to be for ever attempting to run a Mathematically true Tangent which perhaps can hardly be described upon Paper. I hope however that since the Surveyors must now finish the Business they are upon you will not come to any Conclusion with the Mess^rs Penns with regard to the Establishment of any Boundary in the stead of a true Tangent untill you shall receive from me a Copy of the Surveyors Minutes which perhaps may not reach you till late in the Winter. The Pennsylvania Gent^n having made a Point of our Attending them again this Fall we have agreed to meet the 20^th of Oct^r at a Place on Sassafrass River called George Town notwithstanding I expect it will be very inconvenient for us to do so as our Assembly is to meet here the Beginning of that Month which is the only time they could conveniently meet to do Business by reason that the Provincial Court will sit the three last weeks of next Month & in November the Lawyers would be obliged to attend their Business in the several County Courts. As it will for this reason be impossible for our Commissioners to go to Phila^a in Oct^r & the Penns^a Gentlemen seem to insist that the next Thing to be done is the ascertaining a Point fifteen Miles due south from Philadelphia I imagine nothing more will be done with regard to the Dividing Lines this year besides what the Surveyors are now upon, & before we can proceed in the Spring it is to be hoped that His Lordship & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania will send a Person or two from England to go on with the Work & prevent the exorbitant Expence & Disagreement which the frequent Meetings of the Commissioners seems likely to create. In Consequence of His Lordship's pleasure signified to me I have advised old M^r Key of his being appointed a Member of the Council & shall when he comes hither next month to the Provincial Court introduce him to

the Board to be qualified & at the same time will appoint Dr Scott Clerk to that Board in the stead of Mr Ross who being of late become very infirm is anxious to resign in the Doctors favour, after which he will not enjoy any Office under His Ldp that I know of except the Naval Office of Potuxent, for as to what he does for Colo Lloyd he can be considered only as a private Factor: & I submit it to Yourself whether it would have a good Appearance that a Person who was sent hither almost forty years ago by the Lord Baltimore & has not since that time engaged in any Business besides that of his Office & what he transacted for the Agent & is moreover well esteemed by the principal Persons concerned in the Government should be now laid aside without having done any thing to give Offence especially as it is notorious that he has lived up to his Income, is now too old & infirm to engage in any new kind of Business & is not likely to stand in any ones way many years longer. In case of his Death or Removal I should be glad to know whom His Ldp will have appointed for you cannot but be sensible that my nominating any Person & his being afterwards displaced tends to lessen my Influence & inclines the Person established in the office to think that he is very little obliged to me for his promotion: & since I am on this Subject I cannot help expressing some Concern at your referring Mr Plater to me for a favourable answer to the Application he was pleased to make to you for should the Naval Office of Potuxent become vacant Mr Plater would in Consequence of Your Letter expect to be appointed yet notwithstanding I have really a Regard for him I cannot under Your Letters venture to give him a Commission & by my refusing to do so he will in all probability consider me as averse to his promotion & should His Lordship be afterwards pleased to send me an Instruction in his favour I shall not seem to be entitled to any Return from Mr Plater, yet at the same time whoever may fail in their Application for the Office will be apt to think their ill success is owing entirely to me. I was a little surprized at Mr Dulany's telling me the other Day that you approved of his Brother Walter to be Agent & Receiver General in the stead of Colo Lloyd as you have not in any of your Letters given me the least Intimation of such a Thing, but as Mr Dulany gave me to understand that you had communicated to him what Colo Lloyd had wrote to you with regard to Mr Goldsborough & your answer thereto I could not doubt what he mentioned with regard to your Intentions in favour of his Brother; but when he expressed his hopes that I would nominate him I replied that as Colo Lloyd had not acquainted me with his Intention to resign the Agency & you had not directed me to supersede him & appoint Mr Walter Dulany in

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV his stead I should not take upon me to do so, but that I would write to you about it; he then desired me to make favourable mention of his Brother, This & your Solicitude to have Mr Walter Dulany put into some place of Trust laid me under the necessity of giving my Assent, tho I do not for my part expect any Good therefrom: Had nothing passed between you & Mr Dulany on the Subject which could encourage him to expect you will appoint or recommend his Brother to be Agent, It might perhaps be worth while to consider whether the conferring two of the principal Offices besides others of less Importance on one Family may not give such Family too much power & Influence in the Government & whether it is certain such power will be always exerted to promote His Ldp's Service & to render his Governor's Administration easy, but as I presume you would not have had such Conversation with Mr Dulany unless you intended to serve his Brother in the manner he tells me I shall only add that I hope His Ldp's Commission to the new Agent whenever he shall be appointed will be sent from England & that it will not be left to me to issue the Commission or make the Appointment. When I was lately at Colo Lloyds he took an Opportunity to inform me that unless I objected thereto he intended to ask a favour of His Ldp for Mr Goldsborough which he was in hopes you would obtain for him since it would be conferring an Obligation on that Gentleman without doing an injury to any Person whatever. As I have great Reason to be satisfied with Mr Goldsborough's Behaviour you may be assured I could not on such an Occasion help expressing a Desire to have an Opportunity of serving him & then the Colonel told me that he intended to ask Leave to resign in his Friends favour the Office of Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll so that if the proposal should be agreeable to you Mr Goldsborough might be thereupon made Keeper of the Eastern & Mr Thomas Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll, to which I replied that I much doubted whether the proposal would meet with Approbation at home but that if it was agreeable to His Ldp & Yourself I should not for my part make any Objection to its being carried into Execution. In answer to what I said to the Colonel about his having neglected to transmit his Accounts regularly he acknowledged that it had been too much the Case owing to the Multiplicity of Business he had been for some years engaged in, to his Clerks leaving him & to other unavoidable Accidents but that he had now transmitted his Accounts down to last September & hoped to be able for the future to transmit his Accounts annually & regularly; that as to the Mode prescribed to him by His Ldps Instructions he was willing to pursue it, & would if possible get a Piece of

Ground in Annapolis for an Office; nevertheless I find that his prejudices against some of the Gentlemen nominated to inspect his Accounts are too strong to be overcome & I believe he will sooner submit to be displaced than conform to that Article of His Ldp's Instructions. As in order to contract his Business he seems also inclined to resign the Office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore which indeed is of little Value I intend after the next Session of Assembly to offer it to His Brother in Law M^r^ Holliday for I do not see how it will otherwise be in my power to shew my Regard for that Gentleman since I have no Objection whatever to M^r^ Bordley's resigning the Attorney General's Office to young M^r^ Key immediately after the End of the next Session of Assembly. Was either M^r^ Holliday or M^r^ Key to be appointed before that time their Seats in the Lower House would be declared vacant at the opening of the Session & it would probably be three or four Weeks before they could be re-elected. As I think you must be satisfied by what I have already said that Offices are wanting to gratify the Desires of such Persons among us as think they have reason to expect them rather than Persons to fill the Offices I do not suppose you will choose to encourage Colonel Barnes to return hither with any such View as you mention; before he went hence with an Intention to commence Tobacco Merchant We were on very good Terms & was he to return I suppose we should continue so, but as I understand the Conversation you had with M^r^ Dulany was after you desired my opinion of Col^o^ Barnes I presume you had yourself dropt all thoughts of appointing him to the Agency & therefore think it unnecessary to trouble you any more on that matter. I have agreeable to Your Desire turned to His Ldp's Instructions dated the 16^th^ of Dec^r^ 1756 relative to the Revenue Act of 1704 & find that the several Acts in that Instruction mentioned were made at the times stated in such Instructions, & as to the Reasoning thereupon I do not for my part see any Deficiency. In answer to your question concerning the Tunnage Act of 1661 I am to inform you that the Proceedings & Determination of the Privy Council in the Reign of King William with respect to that Act confirming the Tunnage Duty to the Lord Proprietary is recorded at large in one of our Council Books. As the Bill you speak of entituled "An Additional Supplementary Act to the Act entituled An Act for quieting Possessions &c. never came to the Upper House I do not know what was the purport of it, but you may be confident that if it should be offered & have a Tendency to weaken His Ldp's Right to Alienation Fines or to deprive him of any other Right it will not meet with my Assent or Countenance. The Paper Currency Act made in 1733 will expire in Sept^r^ 1764 so

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Letter Bk. IV that I expect the Merchants who have lost any Tobacco during the War & have not yet applied to you for a Lycence to export an equal quantity free of Duty will make their Application to you before that time. Having answered such Parts of your several Letters as seemed to require answers I now proceed to inform you that having on my Return from Newcastle the 25th of last Month received Letters from the Earl of Egremont & the Board of Trade requiring me to cause peace to be proclaimed within this Province in the usual solemn manner & to appoint a Day of publick Thanksgiving to be observed throughout the Province on occasion of the Re-establishment of Peace & Tranquility, Peace was accordingly proclaimed with all Ceremony in this City on Monday the first of this month & Proclamations were issued directing the Sheriffs Justices &c. to proclaim the same in the several Counties; & by Advice of the Council I appointed Tuesday the 23d of this Month to be observed as a Day of Publick Thanksgiving. In my Letter dated the 2d of July I sent you some Gazettes to shew you that we had some reason to apprehend the Indians would renew their Incursions & again commit hostilities on our Frontier Inhabitants. What was then only feared has since come to pass for there have been two or three persons killed in the Western Part of Frederick County & the People who had settled beyond Fort Frederick retired thereupon to that place for Shelter, but as some Parties of Militia & Volunteers were sent out to range on the Frontiers & Colonel Bouquet marched with six hundred men to reinforce the Garrison at Pittsburg which the Indians were said to have invested, the Terror that our Frontier Inhabitants were in on the first Alarm is I understand pretty well over tho in prudence I think the people who lived beyond Fort Frederick where the Plantations are so far distant from each other that they could not give one another Assistance, ought not to return to their Habitations untill the Indians are reduced so as to sue for Peace which I doubt not but the Steps taken by Sr Jeffery Amherst will soon oblige them to do. As I see by a Copy of the Letter that Mr Ridout in my Absence wrote to you the 23d of last Month that he therein transmitted you an Account to shew what Money is due to you from the Estate of Mr Jennings as Executor of your Brother Governor Leonard Calvert & at the same time transmitted to Mr Hunt a Power of Attorney from the Visitors of the Free-school authorizing him to receive what money you shall be pleased to pay him for the use of the said School nothing remains for me but in the name of the Visitors to return you Thanks for what you have done & intend to do for the Advancement of the School, to which I have for my part engaged to contribute Ten pounds a year during my

Residence here as Governor & as it is really to be lamented that while such great things are done for the Support of Colleges & Accademies in the neighbouring Colonies there is not in this even one good Grammar School I should be glad if either by Donations or some other Method the Fund or annual Income of our School in this City could be augmented so as to enable us to give such a Salary to a Master & Usher as would encourage good & able Men to act in those Capacities. It gives me much pleasure to find that His Ldp was in good health at Naples when he wrote the Letter you had the Satisfaction to receive from him the 9th of May last, & I most sincerely hope the long Tour he proposed to take may not impair it. from Your saying that he had Thoughts of passing the Autumn at Constantinople I presume you do not expect to see His Ldp in England before next summer. I flatter myself nothing will happen here in the mean time to give either you or me much Uneasiness. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Calvert to Sharpe.] Original.

London Septr 3d 1763.

Sir,

The Surveyors on imediate departure allows but time to Acknowledge my selfe to you & Notice of my having wrote you fully on all Affairs, with particulars & cause of their arrival; by the same advise accompany'd, are Deeds, Mathematical advise with Doctor Bevis's Transit Instrumt & all things Necessary to facilitate the run of the Boundary Lines By his Lordp & the Messrs Penns.

'Tis with real concern I observe by American Inteligence that an Indian War on a sudden is brot on, that they have entered & committed most Barbarous depredations on His Majestys Colonies, of wh are arrived very Mellancholly Letters, & among Circumstances "That col: Thos Cressap with his Family and Neighbours are cut off by the Indians in Frederick County" And by Advice from Alexandria, July the 12th the Frontiers of Virginia & Maryland are now or will be soon in the most deplorable condition: this is Dire! upon a Peace; However his Lordp of Maryland has consolation from his known experience of you Vizt your fidelity to the King & Honble discharge of all Trusts reposed in you; thus assured from yr good Conduct & Resolution, joined & enabled by Aid & Assistance of the Provincial Malitia, you have & will be vigilant & with vigorous Effort repel the Savages, & secure safe his Majesty's Subjects from Violence & Harm. The fundamental Law of Nature, Self Preservation on this occasion calls forth all men to stand & Act Se Defendendo, this a Maxim

so peculiar Interesting, No doubt sure can be of the Assembly's Acquitance in real Duty & by Allegiance Bound under the Best of Sovereigns & by the command of God, Love your Neighbour as you do y^{r} self. The Hon^{ble} Office I hold obliges my render of this Notice to you for His Majesty's & the Lord Proprietors Service. May all Happiness attend you & the Province. With Esteem Yr^{s} Sincerely

Cæcil^{s} Calvert

Pos^{t} I have directed all things un-opened to you by the Surveyors, who are very desirous to be with due respect to you 'tis observed of Jere. Dixon that he is of Good skill in Min^{g} discovery, may p^{r} Adventure be of use to Maryland he is desirous to settle in America. Cha^{s} Mason is regularly Bred at the Philosophical Academy at G The Earl of Egremont Dead by Appoplexey. No Sec^{y} as yet appointed in his Room. Much Embarassm^{t} among the Great, God preserve the King. No acc^{t} from my Lord since the 2^{d} of May, supposed at Constantinople.

To Lieut. Gov^{r} Sharpe by the Surveyors To Maryland & Pensilvania.

Original.

[Amherst to Sharpe.]

New York, 7th Septem^{r} 1763.

Sir,

I Have already sent orders to the Commanding Officers at the Several Posts to Stop all Traders from Carrying any Supplys to the Indians; but as I think this of the utmost Consequence, I must Request you will be pleased to give the Necessary Directions for Stopping all kind of Commerce with any of the Tribes of Savages, from your Province for I suspect there are People mad enough for the Sake of Gain, that would Venture, Notwithstanding the present Disturbances, to Carry Supplys to the Indians; And I Know of Nothing that can tend more Effectually to Crush the Barbarians, than the prohibition of Trade; as they certainly cannot Carry on their Hostilities much Longer, unless they Do Receive fresh Supplys, & they have no way of getting these Supplys but from us.

I am, with great Regard

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency
Governor Sharpe.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 123d Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated Annapolis the 27th Septr 1763.

Sir

As Captain Love had been detained in the Province so much longer than I had reason to expect I begun to hope that I should have got the Surveyors Minutes transcribed & a Plan or Draft of the several Lines they have run neatly finished time enough to be transmitted by him, but as the Captain has brought down his Ship from Chester River this Morning & the Wind being now fair seems impatient to run down the Bay & be at Sea I must defer sending you such Copy & Draft till another opportunity offers; I embrace however this to inform you that in pursuance of the Instructions given them the Surveyors on the 30th of last month finished what they had been ordered to perform with regard to the Tangent Line or rather the Line that we call a Tangent which it seems crosses two Branches of Bohemia River a little below Tide Water & where when at lowest it is about three feet deep. When the Surveyors have finished the Platt I shall consult with the Commissioners thereon & communicate to you our Sentiments. The Line that the Surveyors run last (which perhaps is no more an exact straight Line than those they had run before) passed as appears by their Minutes at the Distance of five Chains & twenty five Links westward of the Post mark't $\frac{M}{XII}$ which was before supposed to stand at the true Tangent Point as well as at the Extremity of a Twelve Mile Radius from Newcastle. I am glad it is in my power to tell you that no Indians have been seen on our Frontiers for these two Months past & that since Colo Bouquet reached Pittsburg after defeating the Indians who annoyed him on his March the Inhabitants of this Province at least seem to be relieved from their Apprehensions of Danger; As I see by the last Phila Gazette that a Packet sailed from New York for England the 18th Inst. I presume you will before this reaches you have seen in the publick Papers an Account of All that had passed at Detroit to the time the last Advices were received by General Amherst from that Country, as well as a particular Detail of Colo Bouquet's Conduct when he was attacked on his March to Pittsburg by which I believe he has acquired some Reputation. Colo Lloyd being now here has agreed with Mr Carrol for a Piece of Ground in a convenient & high part of this Town on which he intends to have built as early as possible next Summer an Office for his Ldp's Agent & Receiver General for the Reception of all Counterparts of Mannour Leases Rent Rolls & all other Books & Papers which relate to His

Letter Bk. IV Ldp's private Interest or Affairs in the Province. As I learn from the Colonel that he is about to make you a very large Remittance by Captain Love I suppose he will by the same Opportunity transmit all such Accounts as it is possible for him at this time to get ready. The Bills of Exchange which I remitted to you in my Letter dated the 23^{d} of April last having amounted to no more than £123 2 6 instead of £125, I now inclose you Bills for the sum of £126 17 6 & am with the greatest Regard &c.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Egremont.]

To The Right Honble The Earl of Egremont. Annapolis the 4th Oct^{r} 1763.

My Lord

In obedience to His Majesty's Commands communicated to me by Your Lordship's Letter of the 9th of July I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt thereof & of the Act of Parliament, His Majesty's Order in Council a List of the King's Ships stationed in America & a Copy of Instructions that were at the same time transmitted to me, by which I perceive that in order to enforce a punctual Obedience to the several Acts of Parliament which have been at different times made to regulate the plantation Trade & prevent Frauds here in His Majesty's Customs a Number of the King's Ships are ordered to North America to cruize along the Coast, & that Authority & full Instructions are given to the Officers as well as great Encouragement to both them & their respective Crews to put an entire Stop to all contraband Trade whatever in these parts of His Majesty's Dominions. Sensible how much it must be the true Interest of every honest Trader here as well as a general Advantage to Great Britain that all illicit Trade in these Colonies should be prevented, particularly the Importation from foreign Ports of such European Commodities as can be legally imported only from Great Britain, I have always as was my Duty used my utmost Endeavours to prevent such Commerce within this Government. Very few if any of the Inhabitants of this Province were I am persuaded concerned in any illicit Trade except the Exportation of a few Hhds of Tobacco in very small Vessels to the Neighbouring Colonies or by Land to Pennsylvania which it was not in my power altogether to prevent tho I spared no pains to do so, but if the Officers who have the honour to serve His Majesty on board the station'd Ships will send their Tenders or Cutters from time to time up Delaware River & within the Bay of Cheseapeak I am in hopes that an effectual Stop will be now put also to that Trade. It being lawful to import foreign

Sugar Rum & Molasses on paying the Duties imposed on Letter Bk. III
such Commodities by Act of Parliament Those Persons in the Northern Colonies who have been concerned in that Trade, tho they may be deterred by the Measure now fallen upon from importing Goods in an illegal manner from Europe will probably still endeavour to import the produce of foreign Sugar Colonies without paying the Duties, nor do I know how Evasions in such cases can be effectually prevented where the parties concerned disregard the Sanction of an Oath unless an Officer from the Station'd Ships was to go on board every Vessel so loaded & see her into port. As some of these Provinces especially This & Virginia abound with Navigable Rivers & Creeks so that Vessels may be easily unloaded at places far distant from the Residence of any Custom House Officer, It might I think be a means of securing His Majesty's Duties & preventing illicit Trade if no Vessel was to be admitted to an Entry untill she was come to an Anchor within a certain small Distance of the Custom House or Collectors Office, nor permitted to discharge any part of her Cargo at any place not within View of such Office. Should any thing else occur to me relative to this Subject I shall agreeable to Your Lordship's Directions do myself the honour to communicate my Sentiments thereon to Your Lordship & I beg Your Lordship to assure The King our most Gracious Sovereign that I shall on all Occasions pay the most implicit Obedience to the Orders I have now received from Your Lordship or may hereafter have the honour to receive from Yourself or any other of His Majesty's Ministers. I am—

[Sharpe to Amherst.]

To S^{r} Jeffery Amherst. Annapolis the 26th of Oct^{r} 1763.

Sir

I trouble Your Excellency with this to inform You that as soon as I had an Opportunity of Communicating to the General Assembly of this Province the Contents of the Letter You were pleased to send me the 7th of last month I recommended it to them to prepare an Act for prohibiting for a time all commerce between the Inhabitants of this Province & the Western Indians, whereupon the Assembly have framed such an Act as will I apprehend effectually prevent such Commerce. I am &c.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of the 124th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis the 10th of Novr 1763 transmitted by Capt McLaurin & Duplicate by Capt Watson.

Sir

I am glad to have an Opportunity of writing by a Ship that came down the Bay yesterday & is just about to sail from this place to inform you that at a Conference between the two Houses yesterday in the Afternoon it was agreed that as the Inspection Law will expire the first of next month a new one shall now be framed in such a manner as that it may not in any respect even seem to contravene the Statute of Queen Ann, while it will preserve to the Officers all & indeed more than all the Advantages which they derived from the old Inspection Law. No Dispute has yet arisen between the two Houses since the Opening of the Session except on the Inspection Law which as I have already intimated is happily accomodated. I am not without hopes that agreeable to what I recommended to both Houses in my Speech they will now provide for the Payment of all the Militia who in Obedience to my Orders served on the Frontiers during the War, which will be an Encouragement to others to obey with Chearfulness any similar Orders that I may hereafter think fit to issue & as the Assembly have also by a Bill now lying for my Assent appropriated a Sum of Money for the Encouragement & Reward of such as may kill or take Prisoners any Indian Enemy within the Limits of this Province, Our Frontier Inhabitants will I think be pretty well satisfied tho nothing more should be done for their protection. It is with pleasure I inform you that while the Indian Parties have from time to time this Summer very much harrassed the Frontier Inhabitants of the two neighbouring Colonies scarcely any of them have made an Incursion into this Province & when they did they were generally obliged to retire with Loss. According to the last Accounts which have been received from Pittsburg large Bodies of Indians have several times made their Appearance before that Fort but as the Garrison is now sufficiently numerous & well supplied with Provisions they are not under the least Uneasiness on Account of such Indians Visits. The Fort at Detroit it seems is still invested & as some Supplies of Provisions which had been ordered thither were lost they were I understand under a good Deal of Uneasiness for a time at New York about the Fate of the Place, nor do I find that they are yet free from Apprehensions concerning it. As Governor Hamilton had a few Days before the Commissioners met the 20th of last Month at George

Town received Advice of Messrs Mason & Dickson's being engaged to come from England in order to run the Rest of the Dividing Lines we have declined doing any thing more with regard to that Business untill those Gentlemen shall arrive but on a Presumption that they will arrive before the End of this Month we have adjourned to the 30th Inst & agreed to meet at that time in the City of Phila[a] I am told that a Vessel from London in the Employ of Mr Philpot is arrived in Potowmack; should you have sent me by her any Letter that may require an answer I shall have an Opportunity of Acknowledging the Receipt thereof by a Ship that will sail hence the latter End of next Week, in the mean time I am with the most sincere Regard Sir &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Gov. Penn.] Letter Bk. III

To Governor Penn. Annapolis the 12th of Novemr 1763.

Sir

Having a few Days ago received the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 3d Inst. I embrace the first opportunity to congratulate you on your Appointment to the Government of Pennsylvania & Your safe Arrival at Phila[a] And at the same time that I return You thanks for expressing a Desire to maintain a friendly Intercourse & Correspondence with me during the Course of Your Administration which I sincerely wish may be in every respect easy & happy I beg leave to assure you that I shall on my part by all means endeavour to cultivate Your Friendship & be always ready to concur with you in any thing which may tend to the Advancement of His Majesty's Service or the Welfare of these Colonies.

[Amherst to Sharpe.] Original.

New York 17th Novemr 1763.

Sir.

Having obtained His Majesty's Gracious Permission to Return to England with Orders to Leave the Command of the Troops, in this Country with Major General Gage; I am to Request you will be pleased to Correspond and Co-Operate with him, as occasion May Require, regarding the King's Service, in the same Manner as has been Recommended to You by His Majesty's Ministers to Correspond with former Commanders in Chief; And I am Certain Major General Gage will be glad to Joyn with you in Doing every thing that

can Tend to the good of the Service, or Country, & that may Lay in his power to promote.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Jeff: Amherst

His Excellency
Governor Sharpe, Maryland

Original.

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

London Nov^{r} 19th 1763.

Sir.

Having very short notice by this conveyance to say, inclosed is the London Gazette, informing you & the Gentelmen of the Council of my having obey'd y^{rs} & their Desire of delivery of the Address to His Majesty; w^{ch} the Earl of Hallifax Sec^{y} of State was so obliging at my request to present, I've only to say, the Duty, the truth & polite Style contained in the Address gave it wellcome to his Majesty who rec^{d} it very Graciously. In discourse with his Lord^{p} I acquainted him with the contents of y^{rs} the 2^{d} of July of y^{r} having ordered Col Prather with the Militia to Rendevous & M^{r} Heinzman the Latter as Com̄ad^{r} to repair to fort Frederick & there to receive & to Protect the Inhabitants &c^{a} in case of the Incursions of the Indians & that you wo^{d} Act & Do all in y^{r} Power towards preservation of the Province & his Majestys Realm in that Quarter. His Lord^{p} seem'd apprehensive of much trouble from the Savages, expressed contentment at y^{r} conduct & said I gave him pleasure to hear that matters seem'd not so Bad from y^{r} Acco^{t}

Inclosed contained in the Public Ledger is a Let^{r} dated from Maryland, in style reflectious on the Goverment part &c^{a} I apprised you of this Step wo^{d} be By mine March 1st desiring from you & the Council wo^{d} enable me in case any such matter shou^{d} happen to enable me from y^{rs} & their considerations to be prepared on the Dessersion part But of that I've not rec^{d} Why surprizing! to forewarn is to fore-Arm. the fallacy of the Let^{r} writer I don't doubt is conspicuous, seasoned with invective invidious reflections; at my first reading I had reflections for answ^{rs} But upon second thoughts wave it, being confirm'd therein by Persons of sound sense & integrity as not worthy of answ^{r} so on that Bottom Un-Noticed, leaving it to its own Absurdities; However it is slime filthy an Hon^{ble} Administration ought to wipe off, as Maryland; especially as more Rancour is said is in the womb of time. The Public & Papers will inform you of the Base, Scandalous, sedi-

tious anonymous writers here & of whom the proceedings of the Legislature informes. Brag is said is a good Dog, But hold fast is a Better. the Legislature has sprung the chief Libeller, proceed^{gs} stop only on Acc^{t} of his having rec^{d} a wound in a Duel from an Hon^{ble} member of the H-C-ns who he in the North Briton abused. he has abused the Best of Souverains & is charged by the House of L-ds of having publish'd a Blasphamous Pamphlet tending to the Dishonour of God & of Jessus Christ. May all happiness attend you is the sincere wish of

Y^{r} real friend
& ob^{t} Serv^{t}
Cecil^{s} Calvert

Pos^{t} I beg you'l inform M^{r} Lloyd his Bills for his Lord^{p} Amt^{s} to £2289 3 1¾ are rec^{d} but cash £6000 not arrived. I've Insured from his intelligence. short in point of time.

To His Excell^{y} Gov^{r} Sharpe
Maryland.

[Secretary Ridout to Calvert.] Letter Bk IV.

Copy of a Letter from M^{r} Ridout to M^{r} Calvert. Philadelphia Dec^{r} 13th 1763.

Sir

As the long Continuance of a Cold which the Governor contracted when the Commissioners met at George Town last October made him averse to venturing so far from home as to attend the Meeting which the Arrival of Mess^{rs} Mason & Dixon made it necessary for the Commissioners to have at this season in Philadelphia, I think it my Duty in His Excellency's Absence to transmit you by a Ship which is just about to sail hence for London a Copy of the Commissioners proceedings during their two last Meetings & also a brief State of what has been already done in order to ascertain or describe the Tangent Line so that you may be the better enabled to judge whether it is expedient or not to have another Line run for a Tangent with the Transit Instrument agreeable to the Hints you were pleased to recommend to the Commissioners Consideration, but if you & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania shall agree to have that Expence avoided, it is hoped you will be pleased to signify as much to the Commissioners as soon as possible for unless a Letter to that purport is received by us before the 15th of June Mess^{s} Mason & Dixon are as you will observe by their Instructions to go down at all Events to the Middle Point in order to run up a new Line the Pennsylvania

Letter Bk. IV Commissioners having insisted on That being a part of the Instructions, & as the running such Line was recommended by the Hints we could not avoid complying with their Requisition. Lest His Excellency should not have had an Opportunity of writing to London by a Ship from Maryland since we left Annapolis I embrace this Opportunity to inform you that after passing about thirty five Bills into Laws among which was an Inspection Law clear of the exceptionable parts which had been heretofore inserted, he on the 26th of last Month prorogued the Assembly & that the Inhabitants still remain undisturbed on the Frontiers of Maryland. As we are just about to leave Phila[a] & expect to reach Annapolis about the End of the week I am in hopes His Excellency will have an early Opportunity of transmitting you a compleat Copy of the Surveyors Minutes & a Duplicate of the Minutes & State I now do myself the honour to inclose & also of answering that Letter of yours which Mess[rs] Mason & Dixon have now desired me to deliver to him.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of the Governors 125th Letter to M[r] Calvert Dated Annapolis 28th Dec[r] 1763 transmitted by Capt Christie.

Sir

Having now a good Opportunity of transmitting Letters to London by a Ship that is about to sail from this place I embrace it to give you some Account of the Assembly's proceedings during their last Session, of what has been since agreed on by the Commissioners at their Meeting in Philadelphia, & also to acknowledge my Receipt of your several Letters dated the 20th of June, 20th of July, 17th of Aug[st] & 3[d] of Sept[r] last together with the Parchments & Papers you were therewith pleased to transmit me. With the Letter I wrote to you the 10th of last Month I sent you Copies of my Speech to both Houses of Assembly at the opening of the Session & the Addresses they respectively presented to me thereupon at the same time I informed you that in pursuance of an Agreement which the two Houses after some Contest had come into at a Conference An Inspection Law that would not be exceptionable on Account of any money Clause was then framing & that I had some hopes of their preparing a Bill for the payment of the Militia who had from time to time during the Continuance of the War marched to the Frontiers in Obedience to my Orders. As I was satisfied there would have been a good deal of Confusion in the province if the Inspection Law had dropt, It gave me great pleasure to find that a Message I sent the two Houses with respect to it while the Bill was

depending had so much weight as to put an End to all Disputes & bring about a Passage of the Bill in a form to which the Gentlemen of the Upper House had no Objection, but when the other Bill for Payment of the Militia was taken into Consideration the Gentlemen of the Upper House for several Reasons which they mentioned in a Message thought fit to return it with a negative. I expected to have been furnished by this time with a Copy of the Proceedings of the Upper House at least during the late Session, but no Copy being yet made, I shall in order that you may see what Bills were passed into Laws take the liberty to send you a Gazette that contains the Titles of such Laws which will I flatter myself when I can transmit them be well approved of, but as some of them especially the Inspection Law are pretty long it will I apprehend be some Months before they can be printed. You will see by the Journals when it is in my power to transmit them to you that as the £40000 Act which was made in 1756 & by which the Ordinary Lycence Fines were among other Funds appropriated towards sinking the Bills of Credit then emitted was to expire at the End of the late Session the Lower House thereupon framed a Bill for appropriating the said Fines towards the Establishment & support of a College which seemed to have many Friends in the Upper House also, but was referred to a distant Day for mature Consideration, which Reference was the occasion of some Messages between the two Houses not altogether amicable. Having miscarried in their Attempt to appropriate the Ordinary Lycence Fines to that use, upon my recommending it to the two Houses a few Days before they broke up to make some Provision for the Defence & Security of the Frontier Inhabitants who were then terrified by an Incursion which a Party of Indians had made into a Pennsylvania Settlement contiguous to Frederick County the Gentlemen of the Lower House prepared a Bill for raising & supporting a Company of Men during one year & for continuing & appropriating the Ordinary Lycence Fines during the Term of seven years in order to sink the Money which should be issued for the Support of such Company, but as there was already Surplus Money enough in the Loan Office to defray such an Expence the Gentlemen of the Upper House would not agree to the Appropriating to such use or mortgaging the Ordinary Lycence Fines for so long a Term & so that Bill likewise dropt & of course there is at present no Law for Lycencing or Regulating Ordinaries within this Province, which has not I think been the Case for near twenty years, the Fines having during that Period been always appropriated by some Act or other which had been made for promoting His Majesty's Service. Since I am on this Subject

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Letter Bk. IV which will probably be a Fund of much Contention at future Sessions I think it my Duty to observe to you that upon my saying one Day when the last mentioned Bill was on the Carpet that His Lordship conceived he had a Right to a Fine on granting Ordinary Lycences M^r^ Dulany declared that for his part he had no Idea of a Right without a Remedy & that he could not see how His Ldp could support any Claim or Pretensions to such an Emolument. Such being the Doctrine which is generally received in the Province there is not I am afraid any great probability of the questions being speedily determined here in a manner advantageous to either His Lordship or yourself, but you may depend on my adhering to the Instructions which have been given me with respect to that matter. In my Letter dated the 10^th^ of Nov^r^ I informed you that in Expectation of the Arrival of Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon before the End of that month the Commissioners appointed to carry the Articles of Agreement relative to the Dividing Lines into Execution had agreed to meet at Phila^a^ the 30^th^ of that month. the said Gentlemen having before that Day notified to us their arrival, Mess^rs^ Ridout Leeds Barclay Steuart & one M^r^ Jenifer a Gentleman of this place whom as I found there was no probability of our ever prevailing on Colonel Lloyd to attend another meeting I had appointed in his stead, repaired to Phila^a^ the morning after the Assembly broke up. As to myself I had for some weeks had such a Cough as confined me to my Room which however I have at length got quit of & M^r^ Bordley having been also sometime much indisposed it would have been very imprudent for either of us to venture so far from home as Phil^a^ at such a Season. M^r^ Dulany having as I intimated to you some time ago declined acting at all as a Commissioner which in Truth is a very disagreeable Office & M^r^ Bordley having a few Months ago been sensibly affected with a Stroke of the Palsy I shall before the next meeting substitute his Brother the Clerk of Baltimore County in his stead so that we may at all times without difficulty make a quorum & on any particular occasion have as many Commissioners able to attend a Meeting as can attend on the part of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. As what M^r^ Ridout took the Liberty to write to you from Phila^a^ the 13^th^ Inst is quite agreeable to my own Sentiments I need not now repeat them but shall by this Opportunity send you a Duplicate of the State or Representation which he then transmitted hoping you will favour me with your answer relative to the proposition for ascertaining the Tangent Line as soon as possible, for if your answer does not come to hand by the 15^th^ of June next Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon are to go down to the Middle point in order to run up another

Line with the Transit Instrument. With a Copy of the Surveyors Minutes to the time they left off the 30th of August last & a Copy of the Minutes of the Commissioners proceedings at their two last Meetings I shall now send you a neat Draft or Platt made out by our Surveyors to shew how the Lines last run cross several of our Rivers, but it was not possible for them in so small a Draft to shew how the Offsetts from the two Lines last run interlock or over reach each others Extremities. You will see by the Instructions given by the Commissioners to Messrs Mason & Dixon that those Gentlemen are now employed in taking Observations at Philadelphia in order to ascertain the true Latitude of the southernmost part of that City which probably they will do by the middle of January & I suppose it will be a month longer before they will ascertain to their satisfaction the true Latitude of the Point where they are to make their next Observations. I perceive by the Instructions that in directing the fifteen miles South to be actually measured from the point last mentioned the Commissioners have varied from the Hints, but it seems Messrs Mason & Dixon were of Opinion that as a Degree was never yet measured in this Latitude it would be adviseable to measure the said fifteen miles, & when they have done so the Commissioners are to meet in order to judge of their Work & to give them Instructions relative to their running the West Line, which it seems after all that has been said of the Transit Instrument cannot be thereby truly or precisely described there being no Movement that Messrs Mason & Dixon could shew or the Commissioners discover to bring & keep its Telescope in the plane of a Parallel of Latitude: It was however delivered by our Commissioners to the two Gentlemen to be used as they should see occasion, tho they seemed to think a less complex & more portable Transit Instrument which they brought with them from Mr Penn would be of more general use to them in running the several Lines required. The Transit Instrument not being contrived as I have already intimated so as to describe a Parallel of Latitude it will perhaps be a question at our next meeting whether in running the West Line they shall set off at Right Angles with the Meridian in which Case they would always incline to the Southward since the Line described would be the Arch of a Great Circle, or whether they shall set off at such an Angle Northward with the true Parallel as will after running a certain Distance bring them again into the true Parallel, the Difference is that in the former Case the Visto will be for the most part if not altogether within this Province for which Reason we would prefer the other Method, & in the other Case it will be always except just at the

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV Boundary Stones on the North of the true Parallel which by the Articles of Agreement ought to be really described. But whatever way be adopted the Line must according to the Hints be in fact determined by Celestial Observations, which are I hope to be depended on as much as actual mensuration, tho I learn from our Commissioners that Messrs Mason & Dixon acknowledged they had never made any Experiment to try whether they could by Celestial Observations discover the true Distance between any two places not more than a few yards distant from each other. As I presume the Gentlemen will not be able to finish the Business next Summer I expect we shall at our next meeting join in an Application for another Commission to prolong the time limitted by the last that was sent us. I am very much obliged to you for the favourable Report you did me the honour to make of me in your Interview with His Majesty at the time you presented the Painting that His Ldp had been pleased to send you from Rome for that purpose & of which you advise me the King was most graciously pleased to accept. It has given me great pleasure to learn from the several Letters you have from time time favoured me with since His Ldp's Departure that he continued to enjoy a good state of health & had escaped the Danger he seems to have been in on his Voyage to Zant. I beg the favour of you to present my Duty to His Ldp at all times when you think fit to communicate to him any thing from my Letters & you may assure His Ldp that it will be my constant Study as it has ever been to confirm both His Ldp & yourself in the favourable opinion you are at present pleased to entertain of my Proceedings & Resolutions—As Mr Bordley had for some time entirely declined the Practice of the Law & had ever since Mr Key's Arrival desired him to transact the Business of Attorney General I did a few Days ago at Mr Bordley's Desire & in pursuance of your Letter issue a Commission to young Mr Key who is settled in this City & is I believe likely to get into pretty good Business. If Dr Wilson should speak to you again about his Claim on Mr Bacon you will be pleased to tell him that I informed that Gentleman what was expected of him whereupon he promised me that a proper & satisfactory Account should be sent to the Doctor, nevertheless I question whether either the Doctor's Threats or any other measure will obtain it, as Mr Bacon has now nothing farther to ask. I have perused that strange kind of Petition of Mr Proby's after whom I shall make Enquiry & if his Case is such as shall appear worthy Notice, or capable of Redress I shall direct him to pursue such measures as may be expedient, but as I never before heard of the Man I am inclined to think his Pretensions are not so well founded as he would insinuate.

Letter Bk. IV

I perceive by Your Letter dated the 3d of Septr that you have been under some Apprehensions lest our Frontier Inhabitants should have suffered much from the Irruptions of the Savages, however it is with great pleasure I inform you that scarcely any mischief has been done by them within this Province. By a person just arrived here from Philadelphia we are told that according to a late Account received from Lake Erie a large Number of Indians who had come out in Canoes to attack a Convoy of Provisions which was going from Niagara to Detroit were totally defeated, & that in Consequence thereof they had made Overtures for Peace. With the greatest Regard &c I am

P. S. Tho I suppose an Indian's Scalp cannot at this time be a Curiosity to you I shall herewith send you one that was taken a few Months ago on the Frontier of this Province imagining that a Scalp so adorned might be a novelty to some or other of your acquaintance.

[Sharpe to Gage.]

Letter Bk. III

Copy of a Letter to General Gage. Annapolis 30th Decemr 1763.

Sir

Having lately received by the Post the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 24th Novemr advising me of Sr Jeffery Amherst's Departure for England & of your succeeding thereupon to the Command of All His Majesty's Forces on this Continent I do myself the honour on that occasion to assure you that I most sincerely wish every thing you undertake or command may succeed according to Your Desire, that your Services may secure to you the favour of a most gracious Sovereign & the grateful acknowledgments of Your Fellow Subjects.

[Calvert to Sharpe.]

Original.

London Febry 29th 1764

Sir

I shall proceed in Answr to yrs Augt the 21st the 27th of Septr Novr the 10th Doctors Bevis Azimuth Inst arrived & I hope my Packet deposited in the Inst Case to you of Deeds Letrs &ca delivered to the Messrs Mason & Dixon the New Surveyors for the rung the Boundary Lines. By Minutes from the Commissrs at Philadelphia City, dated the 14th Decr the Surveyrs cite their process by the order & consent of the Comissrs on Both sides meet at that City. The Surveyrs began their process with the Sector Inst to settle the Latde of the

Southermost part of Philadelphia, then to proceed by the Sector 30 or 35 miles West the same Lat^de^ as the Southermost point of that city Bears, from thence 15^teen^ Miles due South & to observe the lat^de^ of the south end of the s^d^ Line p^r^ Sector, & so to proceed to draw the Parallel of Lat^de^, the North Boundary of Maryland & S. of Pensilvania. Their process seemes regular as p^r^ Hints given them from hence, & their proceed^g^ confirmed by the Comiss^rs^ on Both sides meet at Philadelphia the 30^th^ of Nov^r^ last, & I do not doubt all is regular. Am sorry y^r^ not being present prevented by a violent Cold, these intelligences I receive from M^r^ Ridout at Philadelphia City.

You have his Lord^ps^ Approbation from me & I am glad accordingly of y^r^ having placed M^r^ Key of the Council & M^r^ Scott as Clerk of the Council. think y^r^ reasons on the Behalf of M^r^ Ross as Naval Officer at Patuxent Just & ag^g^ Ill-nature to hurt his possession. You surprise me ab^t^ M^r^ Plater, I am not engaged to him for his Success to Patuxent Port. Men here & in the Province say as they List, I assume no ipse Dixit, you hold the Rudder & steer the ship. Men apply, they write, I refer & take the Liberty to recomend them for y^r^ kindness if friends to the Lord Proprietor & you & the administration. Ipse Dixit is his Lord^p^ I am in scituation to double Business Bound in capacity as Provincial Sec^y^ Bound to his Lord^p^ & to Both y^r^ controul. I think M^r^ Plater's pretentions De Corpore Politico can't have suite at present as others have Prior Pretentions. Touching M^r^ Daniel Dulany say to you "I approved of his Brother M^r^ Walter Dulany to be Agent (Rec^r^ Gen^l^) in the stead of M^r^ Lloyd the Present Rec^r^ Gen^l^" follows the substance of our discourse on that subject, & relative I have wrote Now in answ^r^ saying, "In answ^r^ to y^rs^ our discourse ab^t^ M^r^ Walter Dulany. My intentions were sincere & thereof I acquitted myself by Let^r^ to his Excell^y^ under y^r^ care on his Behalf 'tis not the first time, & I can't pass giving assurance that the Gover^r^ has respectfully wrote of him & desirous of service to him as a friend; Y^r^ Brother's apprehensions to the contrary is a mistake." My writing on that Subject has been Gen^l^ I've no fix'd mark I assume no such practice, this my conduct M^r^ Presd^t^ Tasker knows when he was at the Helm of the Goverm^t^ concern^g^ the Rec^r^ Gen^ls^ Employ. part of our discourse, "I hinted his Lord^ps^ displeasure ag^t^ M^r^ Lloyd, the Non-remittance of his annual acc^ts^ & of w^h^ I had admonish'd him. Since he has almost acquitted himself thereof & promises regular transmissions has no relish to Quit." "That the Employ is a peculiar to his Lord^p^ that of his own welfare, & in w^ch^ I desired to be rightly taken of No Exception ag^t^ his Brother,

But as it is of delicate Nature and Essential to his Lord^{p} he wo^{d} start at remove, nor yeild But from M^{r} Lloyd's Bad conduct, of w^{h} he has promised rectification" That the office was a Noli me Tangere, But by My Lord; That prudence Caution'd me & his Lord^{p} abroad "when I ask'd you of a proper Person for that Employ, you recomended your Brother Walter. My answ^{r} I sho^{d} be glad of service to him, so droped our discourse on that subject" And I have acquainted him "I have now wrote to the Gov^{r} ab^{t} Patuxent Port" (w^{h} I now Do to you) "likely not long 'er it may become vacant, I have recomended my sincere wishes thereunto for y^{r} Brother Walter not doubting his Lord^{ps} Approbation. (say) The Gov^{rs} Disposition is Good Nature, show him the Compl^{t} due to his Station, M^{r} Presid^{t} Tasker, you & conjuntive with y^{r} Brother Walter will gain his good will." Hinted M^{r} Ross as Naval Officer of Patuxent, strengthned by Argum^{ts} from you as my own." I think Policy & kind offices to M^{r} Presid^{t} Tasker doth warrant this my step. As to M^{r} Walter Dulany being Rec^{r} Gen^{l} his Lord^{p} will not approve nor of M^{r} Cha^{s} Goldsborough, he is reported too Rapacious As to the office of Keeper of the Western Roll, tis not be expected his Lord^{p} will Dismantel his rec^{r} Gen^{l} Employ, that of his own Being. he regards M^{r} Goldsborough in a proper Light; M^{r} Bordley's is said Bad in constitution the Commissary's office will suit him. M^{r} Rec^{r} Lloyd has transmitted his Acco^{ts} from 1757 to 1761 Eroneous & confused he Blend one year with another, admits very dangerous Credit & acts contrary to his Lord^{ps} Instructions prescribed to him. His disobedience to his Lord^{ps} his Delay to late Instruction of Buying or Building the Rec^{r} Gen^{ls} office at Annapolis not done will vex my Lord at his return; then his dislike ag^{t} Persons Nominated by his Lord^{p} to inspect the Rec^{rs} Gen^{ls} Acco^{t} very unreasonable, Bars check, leaving his Lord^{p} open to fraud w^{h} his Lord^{p} must not submit to. & a change will be of him most certain. Regard^{s} the Treasurer of the Eastern shore you hint to M^{r} Holliday, I wish he may take it, my impression of him is he's an Hon^{ble} Person & of capacity Serviceable. By a former hint you q'red upon the resignation of M^{r} Comiss^{ry} Bordley as Attor^{y} Gen^{l} y^{r} appointm^{t} tended to Holliday & young Key. I wish the former, M^{r} Key appears to me not assiduity enough & the other more grounded in Law. Further relative to the Rec^{r} Gen^{ls} Office, on M^{r} Lloyds resign the Question who? His Lord^{p} has had a scheme of sending a Person from hence in such Employ aledging, strongly as it is his own private affairs Extra Officio of the Provincial State. Be it I replyed, consider, tis an office of Large Proffit & by modus some one of the Province has always Enjoyed it, if sound Security was provincialy

wanting it would be right,. But thats not the case; who you send must be resient, he will be rec^{d} with much Grumbling & discontent by all & Substantial good Men of Hon^{ble} & sufficient Credit will regard such a proceeding a slur upon them & of Loss, they will resent it & it is not Policy. Beware of such a step; you have by Instructions sent M^{r} Lloyd as soon as y^{r} Office of Rec^{r} Gen^{l} is compleated & Established, you have noted in such Instructions proper checks Essential to gain the return of a fair acco^{t} & a thorough insight into all yourr Private concerns from Hon^{ble} Persons in y^{r} Provincial State in Employs, they upon annual inspection into y^{r} Agents Acco^{ts} will not pass fraud nor injury they'l get nothing by it, they must & will be check upon one another & will return you a fair acco^{t} & persons concerned in y^{r} Revenues must adjust fair as their whole transactions will be open in day Light & all Erors will have the Best advise How to rectifye? & y^{r} Instructions & Deeds will be ready in the Office. attendant as to stability & to improvem^{t} of such y^{r} concerns, he reply'd, he for the present would wave the Step, from his dependance on my Judgem^{t} saying write to the Gov^{r} to Effect what you propound and convince me my Being is & let there be an Establishment of such an office at Annapolis, it will make Easy to me all my own happiness by the chance of a just acco^{t} I am now intirely deprived of as even reflects shame upon my self to suffer; & his Lord^{p} observed, the non performance of such a requisition to his contentment, brought on his much anxiety, I therefore think it my duty to admonish thereof, there's no doubt of your affection & good will to him in all things. But others want to be Quickned in obedience to him. If a change of Rec^{r} Gen^{l} must be you seem alarm'd ab^{t} Col. Barnes. Now here, you say, "I do not suppose you will chose to encourage Co^{l} Barnes to return hither with any such views" (Say) "you & he were upon very good Terms" Of M^{r} Barnes he nor I have sought one another, we have meet by accident. he informed me his design was England, if he could establish his sons here. he express'd himself with the utmost regard & in the most obliging manner concern^{g} you Public & private very respectfully, & said a better Gov^{r} than you could not be to the Province. he has since inform'd me that his project for his sons Emolument here will not do, therefore thinks of his return to Maryland, where he has a good Setlement, & where he has had sucess with risque of Ruin. he's very fond of his two sons, I am not surprised at, they are of Personage very engaging & well accomplish'd, Maryland Born, & the father has been a Representative in the Lo: House as an unprejudiced man. In discourse I have observed him a Person of good sense & his Character is so & men

speak of him of strict Honour in all his Dealings & knowing in commerce & well versed in figures; he is sober & well-spoken, appears not of a hasty Temper & has by Assiduity gained a fair substantial fortune. I can't help expressing his appearance & characteristicks is of a Person I believe well deserving, is polite & so are his sons. these Marks of him are substantials proved, & Characterising him a Man of Trust, confidence & real Credit intirely sutiable of acceptance, Especially in an Office & Employ these resquisites center & points out & gives to his Lord^{p} a fair opportunity & prospect of him in the station of his being his Agent & Rec^{r} Gen^{l} & I shall recomend him unless you Do point more suitable & contradictory of what is assented of him, As to M^{r} Lloyd I have inclosed my Let^{t} in answ^{r} to him with a flying seal open, w^{h} when you have perused, I desire you'l close & deliver to him. I hope M^{r} Lloyds continuance, But the Non-performance of the Rec^{r} Gen^{l} Office & his non-complyance to his Lord^{p} Inst^{ns} will eject him with my Lord. I know not how it is? But the conduct, Address & un-sociable Behaviour of Britain originating since Born Native Americans, whether it is from the climate by Birth or in the womb Bred in America I can't say, they are here Proverbial on men of Dowley Look, like an American very presumptive in wisdom often very Ignorant assuming & in his Blood reigns a melancholy Damp that keeps his spirits down; of favours un-mindful yet very turbulant if not done & distinguish'd, & very rapacious. The actions of my ancestors Generous Benevolence & Lenity with regard to them & sincere good wishes with helps pecuniary done, by the provincial Legislature assembled & acknowledged on their Records by Laws by them passed, what returns? but scoffs & contempt, very few if any with Gratitude. what a Let^{r} published here I sent you, Maryland dated Aug^{t} the 8th 1763 him & his Sophistry "What Explicative Negatives upon his Lord^{p} & his Council not as Temporal Lords his Council. What invectives he throughs ag^{t} his Lord^{ps} Father (w^{h} even if he had done, he had right) the remove of M^{r} Bordley Father from the Council voluntaryly occasion'd & forced by M^{r} Bordley himself on Gov^{r} Charles Calvert. I have no impression on other remove. How he Hood-winks the Action & occasion as not bearing to the purpose he designs. with what absurdity does he Garden his Let^{r} ab^{t} the Crown's Power of Granting Royal Charters not fit for the Lord Proprietor tho' with his Lord^{p} & invested by Royal charter he allows the Plan of the provincial Goverment similar with other of his Majesty's Colonies; with what Cobweb skill does he attempt to wound the Crown's Power, thro' his Lord^{ps} sides the charter. His redundant skill avoids to Notice the Appeal to the King &

Council the stamina of Judgm^{t} Hints the assessment Bill for the Kings Service not passed, sent by the Lo. H. to the Up^{r} H. rejected by the Up^{r} H. with^{t} any reason I say this Hint conclusive in his reflections ab^{t} the money Bills & an Agent he says " why have the Upper H. rejected the Bills with^{t} giving any reasons for it, or proposing any amendment, since they assume a right to amendmen^{t} of Money Bills ; here he hints the Lex Parlamenti the Lo. H. Assumption ! is not extant upon the Journals of Assembly cogent reasons ag^{t} passing the first Bill by the Upper H. & supported therein by & wth the advice of M^{r} Pratt his Majesty's Attorn^{y} Gen^{l} extant on the Journals. As to the Agent Bill has not the Up^{r} H. giving reason ag^{t} it, therefore how false his charge. And then again ab^{t} an address how false, the Non-presentm^{t} of the Delagates Address ; It was present'd to the Earl of Egremont one of His Majesty's Sec^{rys} of State & by him rejected to the King from the impropriety of the Address as I learn't at the Office. M^{r} Franklyn now Gov^{r} of the New Jersey by him presented as their Agent said at the office ; how false not presented? I desired to be heard ag^{t} the Alligations of the Address, & of this I acquainted at the office of Sec^{y} is it to be conceived that M^{r} Franklyn acquainted his constituents of nothing of his procedure with their Address & for w^{h} they must have paid for the trouble given him. No sure not to be conjectured.

The Let^{r} goes on attempts to shew a certain C-t he applyes mentioned in the Court Calendar then shews him of Duplicity of character Jesuitically Quoted on he claims not nor is desirous of, but that of provincial Sec^{y} his Lord^{ps} appointment he has. In this Sarcasm the writer has Joy by his sharp wit invenom'd invective falsely hinted, forged by him on an absurd Publisher. He then proceeds to the Judicial Powers, the County Court, the Provincial Court, the Court of Chancery & the Court of Appeals Subjoins Notes of answ^{rs} with mixt Reason mixt propositions denounces good & Bad as matter & motion jumble in his Brain invenom'd to his Point of Defamation & abuse, Darts at his Lord Proprietor & at his &c^{a} nay prognosticates of future Ages, so wonderful is his sagacity. with submission I shall venture to touch But one of his charges viz: It is so, the clerks of the County Court preside as Judges in the Provincial Courts & other Judges are composed of men who enjoy other offices under the Proprietor. It is very absurd distribution of Power certainly & ought not to exist, & No doubt Judges should be always for Life, no remove with^{t} cause shown & Awarded. Such Judges ought to be men of Stability & sound Judgement, who are they but men of circumstances, Honour & of good Erudition ; such will not take But from Reward & of this I hear Mary-

land by what I can Learn is most absurd with regard to proffit to the Judges of the Provincial Court of Judicature, the supreme Court of Law con^{s} real Property and the Division thereof; yeilding hardly a recompence & therefore furnish'd with Judges mean & of no acquired Abilities, the direful Event of Ignorance. To prevent this Grand Evil in whose power But by the Legislature, who can substitute sufficient Reward; No Doubt what is good for all, All ought to Pay; His Lord^{p} is & will be ready to join & consent to the Establishment of such Judges, 'tis the salvation of Property. if I was a provincial resident & in Assembly, I wou^{d} for such Establishm^{t} move the Legislature, this is the most powerful way to rectifye; of what utility is it to be writing invectives & abuse. I shall here end these important points, something may be done & ought strictly to be adhered to & put into execution, that his Lord^{ps} rights & those of the People may meet with fair Decision. I therefore on Lord Baltimore's Behalf do recomend to you & all the Gentel^{m} of his Lord^{ps} Council to seriously consider that the Provincial Court the Supreme Court of Law by all means be thought upon & taken to be clear off from contempt in it self & from reflecting any to the Goverm^{t} 'tis the stamina, the solids to the Human Body or like fine Thread & Hairs, w^{h} grow up within the flower or Plants encompassing round the style, & on w^{ch} the Apices grow at the End. on this subj^{t} conclude on the Let^{r} writers Last Q^{re} "Addressed to the segacious Adepts in Political Arithmetick in Great Britain" if you sho^{d} meet him to inform him if he means M^{r} Wilkes he's expelled the House of Comons, for Libel, Effrontery & contempt, has an Action by the House of Lords bro^{t} ag^{t} him for a Blasphemous Pamphlet & is at Paris, (non est inventus) where he & his Manes is hoped may rest from this Island, for his Infurnal Tracts & discourses. By the Senate Bearly a No. his Effrontry Base, he's run grazed by a Pistol Ball in a Duel by M^{r} Martin Member in parliament, whose Father is of the Island of Antigua. he had a Brush with the Earl of Talbot with Pistols. No Harm. The Scotch high & Low, he has not only rub'd their Itch but also has set them in open scorn, with prudence they have avoided wrangle with him as a matter belonging to the whole of them, & agreeable to the saying, what is every mans buisness is None's—Digression often entertain^{t} I return to y^{r} Let^{rs}

Y^{rs} the 27th of Sept^{r} by Cap^{t} Love give pleasure by information the Indians have not been seen on the frontiers for months past, that Col: Boquet had defeated them before he reached Pittsburgh. You also give pleasure of some appearance of M^{r} Lloyd's obedience to his Lord^{ps} Inst^{ns} that he has

agreed with M^r^ Carroll for a Peice of ground on w^h^ he intends to Build as early as possible this sumer coming his Lord^ps^ office of Rec^r^ Gen^l^ N. B. it must be very sufficiently Constructed, with an Apartm^t^ &c^a^ at least for a Clerk, he must have to reside there for his Corespondence & there must be Rooms & with Divisions, Desks & shelves & Drawers to place & Lock up all Deeds & papers &c^a^ belonging as well as all his Lord^ps^ Mathematical Inst^ts^ belonging, & at w^h^ office all his Lord^ps^ transactions belon^g^ to his Office of Rec^r^ partout, must be there held, Issued & taken, & of w^h^ fair Books, Ledgers & Entrys must be made to avoid all confusion. I hope the spot on w^h^ the Building is to be Erected will sufficiently admit additional Buildings & have extension of ground to contain all matter & things necessary for the residence of the Rec^r^ Gen^l^ M^r^ Penn says, he has well considered this Point at Philadelphia City; where he says his office is compleat. If y^r^ direction & circumspection is not given to this real Necessary object by plan from y^r^ Approbation & regulated by y^r^ influence & care, the Establishm^t^ & Expence will produce Nothing, therefore Pray y^r^ attention as satisfaction to his Lord^p^ & relieve him from his anxiety, th^t^ he may know the Happiness of his real subsistance in Life the only means to regulate his Honour due to others, & well to his mind's content. I Question much whether any Rule has been observed in the Planning of any City of any Spots of ground for Public Edifices & market places with some allowance of ground in any City or Town, & its Environs reserves to the Lord Proprietor of Maryland has ever been observed to the Lord Proprietors & his Heirs, this I fear has not been attended to except a penny p^r^ Lot of ground, my suspicion I ground as p^r^ Lot of ground now to be purchased in the City of Annapolis of M^r^ Charles Carrol, whose sire was the planner of that City, I think in Queen Ann's time, & was during my Grandfather his sole manager & Rec^r^ Gen^l^ & in part of time for the late Lord or his family, originally no better than Irish Beggar Papists, routed by Gov^r^ Hart, who evinced the Late Lord Proprietor of his insufferable unjust wrongs, & by a scheme well grounded by alteration of the receipt of Quit Rent &c^a^ taken no longer p^r^ Hogshead on Tobacco compromis'd Bill by Act of Assembly during only three years, then to be re-enacted; the dread of this Bill not passing the Lo. H. always upon passing took opportunity to enfringe on the Proprietors' rights, depending for certain, if the Lord Proprietor object'd the Terror of the Bill, than he would throw himself out of receipt of money for his Quit Rents &c^a^ this being the case occasioned the pass of that Bill at home; But Gov^r^ Hart had countermined that imposition by search into the value of Quit

Rents; I think it was upon my Brother Benedict's arrival into the Province as L^{t} Gov^{r} that Bill was by him reserved & the Power of receipt of Quit re-asumed according to each particular Grants; in ab^{t} two or three years this scheme of Gov^{r} Harts raised the Lord Proprietors Revenue w^{h} had only yeilded in the best year ab^{t} £1400 p^{r} ann. was arrived to ab^{t} £7000 p^{r} Ann: Note by the Quit Rent Bill the Bill of composition in Lieu of demands of Quit Rent also was concluded to be paid 1^{s} per hogshead to the Gov^{r} by Virtue of his demand by a provincial Law passed in Queen Anne to her & her Heirs as Kings or Queens of Great Britain to them & their Successors for support of the Gov^{r} I think passed in 1704, this Act the Lo. H. growls at, ag^{t} the Proprietor his use for his L^{t} Gov^{r} & so they may Growl as Long as Goverm^{t} Lasts; no Goverm^{t} is so weak as to reject Support confirmed by Representatives to the Crown it self. Another special matter the Lo. H. declare ag^{t} his Lord^{ps} Tunnage, they say & People from thence & here whisper by act the word Fort Duty not belonging to his Lord^{p} I have answ^{d} on such instances: you Novice, have you read the Tun. Act? No, then don't believe hearsay, it was tryed in King W^{m} the 3$^{d's}$ reign, adjuged no fort Duty the word Fort not mentioned in the Act & upon tryal by his Majesty in Council, by report made & adjudged to the sole use to the Lord Proprietors Benefit Entered in the King's Council Books & from thence recorded as such in the provincial Council Books, search & you'l find the Enterance of this Tryal & determination in the provincial Books. I was doubtful of, caused my writing to you con^{g} Q^{re} on the Provincial Books & Q^{re} ab^{t} the word Fort? if Port in the Act? there Entered by you confirm is, by word Port in the Act, gives me intire Satisfaction Both as to the stability of the Act for Support of Goverm^{t} & of the Tunnage Act, not in the clutches of the Lo. H. to alter. Note: I pray learn Again. ab^{t} reserved Land in & ab^{t} Citys & Towns. M^{r} Penn says, he has been strict in that point & of such instant has been suffered he thinks but one, the market place at York Town belon^{g} to Gov^{r} Hamilton. By Acc^{t} Philadelphia City by the Tenure of that City he has secured to him & his Heirs much reserved Property that brings him much income Now, w^{h} in time & not very Long will produce to him & will to his Heirs immense Revenue. Baltimore City said is so far advanced to vie with Philadelphia in Traffick, its scituation is by the run of a Large deep fresh stream, not subject to the Bite of the worm or water Insect flowting in Sea Water, the ruin to ships Bottoms. the Traffick to that City must greatly increase, of course in Buildings; the extention of Traffick must be considerable, the produce of the N. W. part of Maryland,

Ditto the same of the S. W. part of Pensilvania & is of near Inlet to the Great Bay of Chesapeak & safe Passage to the Atlantick Ocean. I have wrote to M^r^ Lloyd to hold the property not granted there, Q^re^ any belon^g^ to the Lord Proprietor not filch'd by Grant in the late Lords time, if any stop the Land office from Grant on that acc^t^ until his Lord^p's^ rec^t^ of Instruction. The consideration con^g^ Cities & Towns as to Land Property is I fear too late I conceive of Citys already Plan'd & admitted I fear *Nickels* to the Lord Paramount tho' all especially citys admitted on his soil at first, had men as Rec^r^ Gen^ls^ been Honb^le^ & assiduous with circumspection Both as to scituation of Land & to reserve Properties on the Behalf of the Lord Proprietarys a very Large Revenue must have flown. I am aware of answ^r^ proceeding from neglect & it is from them who have been Trusted & well paid, in conscience & in Duty Bound to fair transactions. I am not wanting in Judgem^t^ of the practice almost general, of self interest prevalent in Humane Passion, yet I am puzzled the admitance of others in Breach of trust belon^g^ to them in faithful discharge to their good friend & master & perhaps to whom they owe all their Happiness derived; the check to their wrongs would have been prevented had there a been Originally a proper office of Rec^r^ Gen^l^ it wo^d^ a check'd the Land office. Inquirys from hence wo^d^ a flown for Intelligence how to form Instructions? from time to time of & con^g^ the value & conduct for the well & honest Being of his Lord^ps^ provincial Property, bet: Man & Man, as well in regard to all other pecuniary concerns appertaining to his Lord^p^ for want of such office & attendance their to write for Knowledge, almost all such valuable consideration is involved in a Chaos. write con^g^ to M^r^ Lloyd ab^t^ Deeds & copys of Leases &c^a^ he says he can't find these transactions of his predecessors as Rec^r^ Gen^l^; write to M^r^ Presid^t^ Tasker he answ^rs^ he believes they were transactions of his Predecessors. all Non est inventus; on remove they deliver no Instruction Let^rs^ Deeds nor Papers &c^a^ of & belon^g^ to his Lord^ps^ Property in Gen^l^ thereof Nichels to the Successor, this has been the practice done successively & is so & will remain closed up in Ignorance, & for want of Deeds &c^a^ upon Tryals at Law his Lord^p^ must be cast, Non-suited & Laugh'd at. How alarming, big with Destruction! Sufferance not to be Borne. y^r^ Bills of Exch. amot^g^ to £125 I much thank you for inclosed. It is satisfaction to hear by y^rs^ the 10^th^ of Nov^r^ that the Inspection Law ab^t^ Tobacco has passed the Assembly agreeable to the Statute of Queen Anne as to foreign Coin ad Valor, and that the damage by the preced^g^ Bill touching Officers ffees is foiled by the New Law. the continuance of this Law I observe your remdation of it By speech in October

Sessions to Both Houses of Assembly & by y^r^ messuages con^g^ framing a New Inspection Law wherein you observed to them "that you could not with prudence & obedience you owed to his Majesty & the Lord Proprietary give y^r^ Assent to a New Bill w^h^ should rate the species of Coin mentioned in the Statute of the sixth of Queen Ann, higher than they had been rated by that statute as a Currency, because such Regulation had been deemed in England to be repugnant to the said Statute." tho this sound Doctrine, yet the Lo. H. Q^red^ y^r^ Instructions? desired to see (their Sophistry) hoping on sight to view something else, at least as might produce wrangle. y^r^ answ^r^ Judicious keeping them to the Participle contained in y^r^ speech on that matter of the staple of the Province. alike is y^r^ just Doctrine "to provide for defficiences w^h^ may have arisen from the Long continuance of the War & other incidents viz. the claims of the Militia in actual Service & of other Persons on the Public" By Law they are Bound to answ^r^, if refused to men who have ventured their Lives for their protection, the Law ought to take place p^r^ force, alike ag^t^ the cruel devestations of the Savages; shall a handfull of People comparatively speaking of a Large Body of People & by that Body entrusted as their representives to Protect them, w^h^ by Laws Divine & humane they ought to exert & see well perform'd, is it almost to be conceived that men so intrusted shall hear of their Neighbours cruelly Butchered & deny their aid to protect & defend; because of Squable bro^t^ by the ambition & Self Interest of a few Leaders, who strive only to make use of others by deciet to be their step Ladders to preferm^t^ then I say if such be, Judgement would be justly falen upon them by the Hands of the Savages in their Senate House. I hope all cruditys may be bro^t^ to safe consistence. y^r^ Labour & conduct in all affairs highly Hon^ble^ & just, the Harmony you have recomended & the proceedings of the Up^r^ H. very meritorious. And further con^g^ y^r^ Behaviour, June the 20^th^ I wrote you, not rec^g^ any answ^r^ I deem that Let^r^ not rec^d^. It was of & concern^g^ a personal Audience His Majesty was graciously pleased to Admit me alone with him ab^t^ an Hour. Inter Al. he spoke of Maryland, "Ask'd if the Province was Quiet? I reply'd yes, says he quite Quiet? I answ^d^ so please you Sir, save such Persons as are in all Goverments of Discontented minds, mischevious & too often thro self Intrest & Ambition. he smild s^d^ "of that I know." he ask'd How the Gov^r^ pleased? I reply'd very well. He then said "What is your opinion of him? I reply'd That of a Person Brave & resolute & of real Honesty & in the Due execution & Administration of Goverm^t^ very adroit, all Deserving. (I also took the Liberty to refer him of y^r^ character military to his Highness the Duke

of Cumberland, who I knew had spoken & had recomended you in Council to His Late Majesty in a Military Capacity fitting, & was the cause of much Honour done to you. That of his Majesty's Comiss^{n} & Comd^{r} of His Majestys Forces in America, w^{h} Hon^{ble} Post you held, until the arrival of Gen^{l} Bradock) He ask'd how Long you had been Gov^{r}? I reply'd ab^{t} Eight years (I ought to a said ab^{t} Ten But by awe confus'^{d}) His Majesty on Little pause; was most graciously pleased to say, "you give me pleasure your character of him & I well approve of him": this Testimony of his Majesty Approbation of you is Fact. And of this Approbation & of his own Lord Baltimore holds firm to you & my sincerity attends you, y^{r} ways are Hon^{ble} what can hurt y^{r} scituation, y^{r} superiors obligation is to you. I here inclose you his Lord^{ps} Let^{r} from Constantinople from his residence in the suburbs of that city & from whence his Lord^{ps} to me hints of his return home. he having real Benevolence for his Province & being informed from me by y^{r} intelligence of the Calamities his province is exposed & subject to by the Invasion of the Indians, touched with commiseration thereunto moved, has directed me & of his own peculiar Gratuity has ordered me to transmit to you, value laid out on his Acc^{t} sum of £200 ster^{g} in Gun-Powder & Ball, as means the Better to enable you to defend & to repel by force off of so cruel an Enemy from intelligence of America the rupture with the Indians seems to abate & that Peace is or will be concluded soon. Reports not being to be depended upon & as to laying out the money by me as prescribed by His Lord^{p} a Job for the merch^{t} & calling to mind that his Lord^{ps} last £200 for the same purpose he rec^{d} no provincial thanks nor Credit, & that as matters are like to subside in peace bet. us & the Indians I opine it Best, to order the sum to be paid you for such use & purpose in relief & expulsion of the Indians & for the protection of the Back provincial Settlers described by his Lord^{p} w^{h} I am certain will be Hon^{bly} done if necessary. I have therefore Noted in my Let^{r} to M^{r} Lloyd "To pay you on Demand the sum of £200 sterl^{g} By his Lord$^{p's}$ order for Public Service with^{t} account to any but to his Lord^{p} & you are to pay unto him accordingly." since writing this his Lord^{p} by Let^{r} has ordered precisely the Gun Powder & Bullets w^{h} I sent by Cap^{t} Love to M^{r} Lloyd contradicted my order pay^{t} £200 to you.

Here has been By the Lords of Trade & Plantation many consultations held also references to the Lords of the Council con^{g} America Paper Currency, the determination of such consultations By Both Boards is to make report to his Majesty for permission of an Act of Parliament to stop all coin of Currency thro'out America in value not to be offered as good

upon paym^t in Law, which must anihilate the valuable consequence of all such Paper Curren^y Their Lord^ps procedure arises from the Issuing of Cur^y in the Colonies too often for want of a valuable Staple not answerable to sterling, & where the security will answ^r, then art is made use of to depreciate the paym^t & then by refusal accepting paym^t if taken at an enormous discount, thus have they ground the poor, after drawing them into Acceptance of Cur^y & this by all acc^ts from the Colonies & here is said has been villainously practised. Instance the Maryland Curr^y next Sep^t to be paid off by sale of Bank Stock, by Fund secured in an annual Duty on Tobacco hogsheads with additional relief to the Inhabitants in case of Loss of shiping during the existance of the Act, then by the Act the Lord Proprietor consented re-exchange Duty ffree such Loss on him. (I could exemplife how unreasonable) if I am right the present Loan to be paid is £6000 Sterl^g to whom, but to almost infamous Jobbers,—little currency has had circulation, the utility prevented, Lock'd up in the hands of merciless wretches that grind the very Poor, set up patriotism & Popularity, make step Laders of the many unthinking for their Ambition & self Interest, when obtained Leave them in the Lurche, sell them as Cattle at Market, eat their all. But to return to the Cur^y to be paid. It may so happen the Fund in Bank stock may not yeild compleat on sale £60000 sterl^g by reason of the Bank stock value before the War in price purchase 148 p^r hund^d £ stock since from various accidents during the war subject to various prices. Non-obstante, the fund may turn out Equilibrum by interest money added to it & by the annual produce of the Duty to supply the Fund bo^t in at various times at Law. Ebb of Bank Stock, once I believe under 90 £ now at a £ 117 £ p^r hundred sterling, the Loss if any can't be much; be it as it may happen, it can be no Loss to the Base who have perchased & Lock it up, 'tis said all at a most enormous disc^t no pretence no plea to consider such Loss, no Loss to such miscreants who by perchase will gain almost the value sterl^g this is hoped the real Conscience of the Up^r House will well digest, expose the miscreants & their actions & not suffer to pass them an Act for further continuance to amend such Base ill-gotten Lucre, which by New Bill will be a cruel imposition & Loss Both to his L^p & his Hon^ble Tenants; he will Dissent to such Bill. the original Bill articled under many circumstance comtemptuous to the Late Lords rights with Effrontery; grounded by Gov^r Ogle to gain him Popularity. The very American Agents could not deny the charge of Knavery by the colonies. When summons to the Board of Trade, they all acknowledge the wickedness of the miscreants. their only

plea to the Board was, that in case of total prohibition was to be of further prohibition of Currency to be Issued, their Lord^{ps} would humbly consider & that the sev^{l} Colonies might be kept at Liberty to Enact to the enabling the making good in ster.^{g} what had been Issued. their Lord^{ps} replyed they wo^{d} take consideration on that point I think it very becoming & I may say the Duty & respect that if the Legislature of Maryl^{d} sho^{d} adjudge the same reasonable & necessary, they will in the Body of the Bill set forth such prayer to induce his Lord^{p} to acquiesce to their Bill (this you have his Lord^{ps} Instructions not pass any Bill of extraordinary particular nature with^{t} Limitation of time given his Lord^{p} for his Assent or Dissent) if the obdurateness of the Lo: H. will void such respect due to his Lord^{p} he will not pass the Bill if then induced thereunto. But from some few honest poor People that may be suffers from not making good deficiency, in value of the paper Cur^{y} by sale of the Bank—i. e. Bank Stock the Staple of the Provincial Cur^{y} to turn out ster^{g}

M^{r} Dan^{l} Dulany writes that upon his having Notice to you of his paying all Balances in money paid to me that I have been neglectful in not apprising you thereof, which I now do that he has so done to me. & has accepted from me my comission as my Deputy in the provincial Sec^{y}ship & has given to me his Bond with surities for his due performance as my Deputy in my office of Provincial Sec^{y} therefore you have my consent to deliver up to him his & his Brother's Bond given you by them on my Behalf & all securitys by them given on that acco^{t} you have here my Approbation to surrender to them ; & I thank you for y^{r} Care & regard to me therein.

Cap^{t} Love having hinted to me of your desire of having some English Hares, he informes, you have a Villa & grounds inclosed to keep them in, it gives me pleasure your being in such a scituation, the recess of happiness. I have ordered Hares to be got at Woodcote, the Steward has ketch'd four Brace I shall have them augmented to more if can be & send them by Cap^{t} Love.

I shall now close this Long Epistle I beg you'l excuse all Errors & imperfections, I write in a Hurry & send you a rough sketch of matters & things, w^{h} my Nervous condition with difficulty admits me to write & to pray leave to subscribe myself your real friend

& obliged Humble Serv^{t}

Cæcil^{s} Calvert

March 10th

Pos^{t} With submission I think to avoid sollicitation ab^{t} the Rec^{r} Gen^{ls} Employ, is to say that office is intirely with my Lord a peculiar belonging to him & is a Noli me tangere but

by My Lord. if M^r^ Lloyd offers to relinquish the Employ prevail with him to keep the office till a person is appointed. If any thing falls in the interim give it to Walter Dulany. the Naval officer of Patuxent Port may be time e'r vacant, (as to Rec^r^ Gen^l^ his Lord^p^ wil object to him in that) The Examin^rs^ office to M^r^ Scott joined with clerk of the Council to him has occasioned much coil, duplicity as said to a foreigner, as the adversarys are pleased to style. he & M^r^ Ridout have caused very unreasonable Compl^t^ & given me much trouble to defend their preferm^t^ I hope you & the Up^r^ House will not suffer any Bill to pass for the Enrollm^t^ of Deeds &c^a^ unless specifyed the Alienation Fine to be paid, what is good for the Goose is good for the Gander (tis a Homely proverb But a true one) The Bill of Ordinary Licences &c^a^ is or near Expiration his Lord^ps^ expects that Bill if Re-enacted some advantage will accrue to him. That right has been so before & is upon Ancient Record in the Province the Power of granting Licences by the L^d^ Proprietor Vide in 1664 the Hon^ble^ Charles Calvert then Gov^r^ did grant Lycences for 3 years in 1674 he Issued his Proclamation thro' the Counties to the several Bailwicks. Vide Message from the Lo. house in 1674 & Vide Acts in 1717. 1723. to 1726 these are Testimonies of his Lord^ps^ rights. I expect him home by midsumer. on his arrival I will laye these matters before him & advise to take such measures for the Establishment of his rights & 'tis best to have his Majesty's & his Council determination of & Concern^g^ upon enquiry you'l find Gov^r^ Ogle rec^d^ that on ordinary Lycences. That of the Alienation Fine I apprehend the way for that right is by Law action tryed in the Province, & from thence if his Lord^p^ has not Satisfaction to Appeal to his Majesty & his Council. In order thereto, I must desire you'l consider & that you'l furnish me with such necessary Evidences from the Land office as proof to maintain the action, all w^h^ Evidences must have Authenticity from the Land office by Signature of the Judges upon Oath belon^g^ to that office & the Seal, with Authenticity from you & the provincial Seal; no Action is tryable here but by such Testimonials: and in order thereto it will be proper & best to commence such action & th^t^ it be bro^t^ to Tryal upon the most Substantial Person & furious adversary ag^t^ his Lord^ps^ rights, a touch at his pocket & English Air will settle his senses & Quiet him. Justice maintained is Right Law. And in Case w^h^ is likely to be con^g^ Ordinary Lycences real authenticity of Evidences ought to rest here in hand as the only means to stand Tryal before his Majesty & his Council; as also upon all other matters con^g^ the L. H. may at any time by Effronterey & injurious wrongs attempt to Divest the Lord Proprietor,

who has a just spirit & will maintain the Honour of his Royal Charter & Person & Dignity. he that shall be so weak as to attempt to invalidate such Dignity, may be an adept in the meridians of America, where he is plausible, But his sentiments wafted over to a more partial & enlightened part of the world, it will appear to be the suggestions of Ill intentions & as void of information as it is of impartiallity. As Instance, the Let^r^ writer ab^t^ me, viz. says "Instilled by a S^t^ Omers Education" How likely? trained at the age bet. 9 & 10 in England at a Protestant School, Defye the Pope, the Devil & the writer, who says Couch'd like the Rattle Snake. I fear not his venom, despise him, his Rattle will discover him & I have a swish for him. What Rapsody ab^t^ you as Chancellor? &c^a^ You have 12 at Table I fear one a strick his Effected Popularity & turn his spotted Belly to Public view. I have not his Lord^ps^ answ^r^ of his Approbation con^g^ in a former Let^r^ of y^rs^ of y^r^ proposition, ab^t^ transmutation of the Clergy; y^r^ Policy therein is I think right, & you have here my consent & advice so to Do. my Let^r^ to my Lord must a miscarried con^g^, I have no doubt of his Approbation. Please to mind M^r^ Scott now clerk of the Council, to be strict in his return of the Laws & Journals of Assembly & of all Public Proceedings, authenticated properly. The Laws of the Province not returned is by the Board of Trade much remarked upon. I beg you will hasten them by return. The Earl of Hillsborough at that Board is chief, who is very Assiduous & by proficiency has turn'd out much Business to the Colonies he's very adroit spares no Pains. Therefore suffer not remissness to that Board, it will be Noted. M^r^ George Grenville chief at the Head of the L^ds^ of Treasury is another Person, Endowed with able Abilities & Erudition in Goverm^t^ & our Laws, is a real proficient & has all attention. The inclosed Votes of the House of Comons the 10^th^ of March will give you and all America a specimen of him. in the votes on ways & means for raising a Supply to his Majesty, are resolutions & Resolves of the House ab^t^ framing an American Bill, since bro^t^ in & will pass; the only opposition made as I learn was by M^r^ Hurst member of Parliam^t^ who observed, as the Bill was peculiar step on the Colonies, the colonies ought to have first notice thereof, giving them opportunity to lay before any objections they might have to such a Bill to the House, by their Agents. observe the Last orders on the resolutions, the 15 & 16^th^ of the House omitted, that of the Resolution on Stamp Duties left out to apprise the Colonies if any they have they make objection, only given I am told pro forma tantum, before it is fix next year, w^h^ the Agents are to expect unless very good reasons are produced to the House p^r^ Contra. of

this Event in my former Let^rs^ to you I pronostigated on America upon a Peace, & is produced by the colonies remiss^es^ of Duty to the Crown & themselves in defense g^t^ the Enemy the French, who neither at the commence nor during the War in America where our equals, either in strength or Circumstances, our Colonies Superiour in all, & with a Little assistance our People of the Colonies might have subdued the French. But our Colonies inattention to their Duty & lead by subtil Lucrative men, who Deceived the many unthinking, made it necessary for an Army from hence to be sent them, by their request an Army was sent, w^h^ won them Glorious Victories, from the Paternal care sent by his Present Majestys Royal Grandfather and himself, & the conclusion has been by his present Majesty an Hon^ble^ Peace with considerable anexion of Dominion in America since that Peace, a War has broke out upon the Colonies by the Savages, the colonies neglect by their provincial Legislatures not raising subsides to avert, nor in defence, stand still & see their Neighbours cruly Butchered by the Savages, squabling ab^t^ framing Assessm^t^ Bills to pass, tho' in Defense bound to his Majesty & themselves, send to the mother country for money aid & assistance of Troops. His Majesty & the mother country has taken consideration & Judging the unreasonableness of the colonies & as what is good for all, all ought to pay their share, has been productive of the Bill afore mentioned, a perpetual Bill. the Lo. Houses of Assembly in the colonies have assumed the Lex Parlamenti of money Bills very rediculously & by such assumption or deceit have bro^t^ upon them the real Lex Parliamenti, an Event if any inconveniences shall arise, the present American Possessors in Person & property are to be reproached with for their remisness in their Duty to his Majesty & Countries, had they done their Duty they might have secured themselves from charges; set under their Vine Quiet, enjoyed happiness & flourish'd, with^t^ the roar of Canon Drums & Trumpets, Soldiers & implements of War; they are now entred Mars's List, God send them a good deliverance, they must pay for the obstinate folly bro^t^ upon themselves & their posterity. tis said the Act upon America will take place in Sept^r^ Insuing. This Let^r^ laying open for want of passage to you gives me opportunity to confirm y^r^ request for the Clergy from the Proprietor by Let^r^ rec^d^ from him, it has been time, dated the 19^th^ of Dec^r^ 1763 Pera "(Constinople) he writes "I consent to the Govenours request to bring in a Bill for the Division of the four Parishes, into three, for the Better Support of the incumbents" The Sessions of Assembly began Oct^r^ 5^th^ last by y^r^ Speech & Address answ^rs^ rec^d^ from you, is all I have rec^d^ from you except some hints in y^rs^ Nov^r^ the 10^th^ all I know

from you; other Corespondents & Merch^{ts} here say it was a Warm meeting. Men here, as ab^{t} you are mischevious & fresh Ministers are very inquisitive. British America is under Embarasement, Quiet Disposition her only Cure. Brag's a Good Dog, But holdfast's a Better. Especially the English Lyon. Inclosed are to Let^{rs} from his Lord^{ps} to you. March the 30th

April 3^{d} upon closing & delivery to Cap^{t} Love have y^{rs} Dec^{r} 28th & wherein you acknowledge y^{r} rec^{t} of my last Let^{rs} wrote you to Sept^{r} I shall not take much time in answ^{r} to y^{rs} my answ^{r} being almost remarked as to suit the contents of y^{r} Let^{r} now rec^{d} with regard to the Lo. H-s's Conduct & Spirit, the same perverseness by you & by others I hear continues. The Fortitude join'd to y^{r} resolutions, that you could not pass the Tobacco Inspection Law unless they complyed to submit to their Superiors Directions joined with Interest pecuniary Respecting & touching the whole Public & Staple temporized them to yeild consent, yet their complyance fail'd you (contrary to Law) to yeild just consent to y^{r} requisitions for paym^{t} of the Malitia, you had with Hon^{ble} Care & the Malitia done for the security of their Lives & fortunes, in short they reject all that can redoun to the Proprietor & his Administration, slur his rights & attempt ag^{t} Rule to Lurch his Honour & rights, is the attempt better, lately by Bill than requiring his concessions to their rights and casting his Alienation Fine as a stray. As to M^{r} Dulany's say, "that for his part he had no Idea of a right with^{t} a Remedy & that he could not see how his Lordship could support any claim of pretensions to such an Emolum^{t}" id est the Ordinary Lycences such Denotation & he may denote it publickly as a Mark of his Popularity to the unthinking & by plausibility gain esteem. As to pretentions Vide 1664. 1674 & vide Acts of Assembly in 1717 (23 & 26) before cited, allow'd his right enjoyed & rec^{d} shall or can or is it just, reasonable, that his Lord^{ps} Benevolence to his Province in time of Danger, be a Bar to his claim of right acknowledged on Record, & shall any Power, can they constitutionaly do it, to take his Lord^{ps} Property given with Generosity & a sufficient tract of Land whereon the House Governor's & Proprietors House stands by their request, yeilded to & given & not finished by them from contumely, have they any Plea to shittlecock his Lord^{ps} Property when or How they Please? feign Charity, a school Academy, an unnessary expence during the Infancy of the Colony, before Ignorance in Gen^{l} by foundations to improve by Grammar & comon Arithmetick; And this their claims with Effrontry with^{t} any Remonstrance to yield his complyance their Lord Paramount, send to him for his right, subscribe to it, ad Libitum

with us, the essence of y^r^ Legislature and Administration of y^r^ Goverm^t^ I conceived such conduct with violence assumed has nor can have any tendency but that of anihilating with him all right, Honour & Dignity, rendering him Low, contemtible & with reproach not fit to Govern he nor his Up^r^ H. nor his Council or administration, this sure is not to be submitted to? What will the Crown say to such a Ruler? We gave you rights Honoured you as coajutor with Regal Power & you have violated our Trust, this is the true meaning of his Lord^ps^ adversarys, their endeavours are to cast Black shades over his splendour & rights & to set him in that open shame for Wit & Malice to Blame. you & the Up^r^ H. are his Breastworks & must defend the citadel, be not Couzen'd; for my part I can yeild no such advice. His Lord^p^ Rule is due allegiance to his Soveraign & the Laws, & his Benevolence not to be Bubbled on fair ground, Especially. Alike is that Gentelman's observation, he's surprised! the Bill for Enrolling all Deeds meet with amendment by the Up^r^ H. Id est, "That the clark should not enroll till Alienation Fine was paid" upon w^h^ the Lo: H. rejected the Bill. Why? the amendn^t^ was Hon^ble^ he thinks needless "that the Bill would have pointed & proved the Fine." (Subinteligitor) "after warning should any Persons be so obstinate as to refuse to make paym^t^ a Bill in Chancery might be filed, one or two Examples, would establish'd the matter with^t^ further trouble." the Gentelman I know is Esteem'd a proficient in Law Doctrine. What advice? his Lord^ps^ Alienation Fine is his just & Lawful due (Verbatim to him by his Land Patent. the intention of the Bill was to Quiet possession of Property, why was an Hon^ble^ amendm^t^ for his Lord^ps^ Property to be rejected? is not the Deceit obvious? is it comon sense to subject or turn astray real Property & the being of a thing of real Existance just, is it not insane to Hunt with Lawyers to search for possession in Possession? some have pleasure to stray animals & Hunt them, 'tis good for Health, yet in the chase sometimes the scent layes Bad & the animal is Losst. the wise hold fast, set down est, say Possession is Nine Points of the Law, you have possession But why allowed to seem as a stray? Acquiescence a Rod for a fools Back.

Regarding the Tangent Line already Run, the Mess^rs^ Penn's surveyors have made them a return zig, zag. they insist of a re- by the New Surveyors of that Line, & that Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon go down to the Midle point in order to run up another Line with the Transit Inst^t^ I am but a Stander By, submit & it must be done tho' I think it needless, from the minutes left off of the Surveyors the 30^th^ of last Aug^t^ & the neat Draft & Plat made out by our Surveyors transmitted

by you & if not y^r strickt care & other his Lord^ps Comiss^rs for the due execution of said Line my Lord in that Quarter will be pinched & of the same regarding the North, as an inducem^t to the New Surveyors the Mess^rs Penns have promised on Behaviour to them, they will obtain an order from the Crown for them to run the North Boundary Lines of Pensilvania, this as a Douceur. As to prolongation of time for performance the Boundary Lines than what is Limitted by the last Comission sent you, you have my consent herewith & his Lord^ps Comissioners My consent to agree for such prolongation of further time, on Lord Baltimores part that you & his Lord^ps Comiss^rs shall judge & agree with the Pensilvania Comiss^rs for the due runing the said Boundary Lines bet: the Provinces of Maryland & Pensilvania, & this my Declaration is suff^t warrant for y^r so Doing. as to M^r Proby, my Duty required his Case with reference to you, I have no doubt of y^r Hon^ble discharge, he was rough & insolent here, huff'd his Threats as an American, But of little Notice here his tale of Tub composed of words with^t Evidences, he is return'd to America. Enter Nous, I glad of the American Act, it will decide & hinder all wrangle ab^t the means of Assessm^t Bills, the American Legislatures have Craftly precluded themselves from their Duty to the King & even themselves; the real Lex Parliamenti will improve them, Officers & Soldiers will Quiet them & keep them in Duty to the King & themselves, 'tis right Policy that all maintain jointly when need calls upon the State. M^r Dulany's Doctrine ab^t the Ordinary Lycences (w^h I by no means allow) if so, then his Lord^p has a compliment to yield to parliament that right, for I take for granted this American Act now in the Mint of parliament will want additional amendm^ts e'r it truly answers the purpose of releif to the mother Country; the American Sophistry will be over shoes over Bootes in the mud. for Charter Goverm^ts tis but to be adjuged & determined De Corpore Politico in the real Parliament than by abstruse presumptive Legislatures. he that holds Goverm^t in subordination to anothers Power, may properly be said to be in a cleft stick, pinch'd Between, always Blameable & impossible to please. By the Tenor of the American Act by the Parliament, I suspect according to the American Behaviour Animosity & Ill-nature will defuse from thence to their Agents by remonstrances, food for Agents to make Expensive Bills, it will not avail, discourage such proceed^g surpress all you can; hope the Up^r H. will not join in no such suite, But reject it, noways desirous to excluded themselves in Duty Bound to the King & their Country & by the fundamental Law of Nature Self-Defence. I thank you for y^r present to come to me of an Indian Scalp, it will be a Nov-

elty to me & my friend, dressed up, a scare to me who has for sometime Laboured under Low spirits by an intermitting Fever, hard to get rid off. may all Health & happiness attend you. as to my Lord he is very well & happy abroad, 'tis difficult by what he says to steer home, But I hope by S^{t} Michael. Inclosed as usual Diurnal Papers. I've wrote you a long Epistle rather a Pamphlet.

Pos^{t} The two Books of the Commiss^{rs} Instructions to the Surveyors are of Private use, & the Draught of Plan by order of the Comiss^{rs} of the run of the Tangent line on the
But not having Authenticity of the Provincial Seal, if at any time to be produced will not avail in our Courts at Law, or at the Council Board, all matter Publick in Pensilvania has the provincial Seal to Mess^{rs} Penns the Proprietors.

When you can something Do for M^{r} McNamara, he is poor. such service will be acceptable here, or for his son.

parliament prorogation the 19th Instant. Regarding the Laws by you passed entered in the Maryl^{d} Gazette Dec^{r} 1st last 34 laws by their Title, have no exception.

April 3^{d} 1764

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 126th Letter to M^{r} Calvert Dated Annapolis the 8th of March 1764

Sir

There being a Ship here ready to sail for Bristol I embrace the opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 19th of November & of the little Box of Screws that accompanied it which last I shall by the first Opportunity send to Mess^{rs} Mason & Dixon who are I suppose by this time preparing to run the fifteen Mile south Line tho I have not received any Letter nor indeed heard from them since I wrote to you by Captain Christie the 28th of December. The Gentlemen of the Council & I are much obliged to you for having our Address on Occasion of the Peace presented to His Majesty & are you may be assured well pleased to find it met with such a gracious Reception. In Consequence of the Intimation you gave me some time ago relative to the Packet that had been sent hence to M^{r} Anderson for M^{r} Franklin I recommended it to M^{r} Bordley who was I thought most at leisure to draw up such a State of our publick proceedings here for some years past as you seemed to want, but if he had proceeded it is not I think probable that any State he might have drawn up would have contributed in any respect whatever to refute what is suggested in those queries

Letter Bk. IV which do not relate to what has been really transacted here but seem entirely calculated to induce a Belief that the Maryland Constitution was originally & still continues more imperfect & less favourable to Liberty than the political Constitutions of the other Colonies & I conceive you or any other Gentleman in London well acquainted with American Affairs could answer such queries as readily & properly as any of us can do who are on the Spot nevertheless I will in a seperate sheet herewith transmitted communicate to you what on a perusal of the queries occurred to me by way of answer to them. As I am of opinion that it would serve no good purpose to enter the Lists with an anonimous Scribler who would by that means have an Opportunity of throwing Dirt I am glad you let the queries pass unnoticed & declined making an Appeal to the Tribunal the Author of them was for setting up: Should His Majesty's Ministers or the Legislature of Great Britain think fit to make any particular Enquiry concerning the Management of Affairs in this Province I flatter myself the Information I have from time to time given you by Letter together with the Journals of the Assembly's Proceedings will abundantly supply Materials for the Justification of the Lord Proprietary & those who are employed here under him in the Administration of Government. I perceive by the publick Papers & Extract you were pleased to send me that the political Writers who have for some time past been continually publishing very licentious Pieces are at length likely to meet with a severe Check. It is with pleasure I inform you that every thing remains quiet here, but the two inclosed Pamphlets will shew you that the Case has been much otherwise in a neighbooring Government, where the people I think seem to have rather too great a share of the executive power. I likewise send you inclosed an Account that was lately presented to me by one M^{r} Travers of Dorchester County who as you will observe has a Claim on His Lordship for Services done by him at the time the Line was run from Fenwix's Island, as the Claimant is a Person of Character I cannot doubt the Accounts being just but I told him I could not without particular Instructions from home order payment to be made him. The Acts of Assembly that were made at the late Session being now published I shall transmit Copies of them by one Captain Dawson who will I am told sail from Potowmack for London in about Ten Days. Inclosed I remit you Bills of Exchange for the Sum of £124 19 9 being down to the 10th of last Month & am with the greatest Respect & Regard S^{r} Y^{r} obliged & most obed^{t} Serv^{t}

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 127th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated 13th March 1764.
transmitted by the Content Capt New.

Sir

Agreeable to what I told you when I wrote to you by the way of Bristol the 8th Inst. in answer to the Letter you had been pleased to favour me with the 19th of November I now transmit under the Great Seal Copies of the several Acts of Assembly that were made at the last Session together with a few Remarks on such of them as contain anything new, for most of them as you will observe are no more than Acts to revive & continue in force for a longer time some that were about to expire. By this same Conveyance I hoped to have also sent you Copies of the Journals of Proceedings in both Houses during the Course of the late Session but being voluminous they are not it seems yet ready, so that it will not be now in my power to transmit them before the 20th of next month when I am told another Vessel bound to London will sail from this place. Together with the Acts passed last Session I likewise send you thirty four Sheets of the Laws that are now printing from Mr Bacon's Collection on a presumption that you would be glad to see how that Work is carried on & I shall from time to time send you the Rest of the Sheets as they come from the Press so that your Collection or Volume might be compleated & that in Case the Lords of Trade should again call on you for a Copy of the Maryland Laws you may have it in your power to shew them that the Work is in great forwardness & that it will probably within a year be in my power to comply with Their Ldp's Requisition. As Mr Green the Printer takes great pains to perform his part well & intimated to me that he wanted a Stamp or plate to sett off & adorn the Frontispiece or Title Page with His Ldp's or the Province Arms, I could not help telling him that I would desire you to send One well engraved on Block Tin or Letter Metal for that purpose & as it cannot I think cost much I hope you will put it in my power to gratify him. The Figure should I think be near twice as large as the Coat of Arms in the Frontispiece of the inclosed Book covered with blue paper & I apprehend the Supporters & also the Motto ought to be the same as on the Great Seal. As the Impression on the Great Seal is almost worn out I submit it to your Consideration whether it would not be well to get another made & sent hither to replace it especially as there seems to be an Impropriety in using a Seal at this time bearing the name of Charles Lord Baltimore as Proprietary of the Province when his Descendant Frederick is the true Lord Proprietary & as the Great Seals of the neighbouring Provinces make a large &

Letter Bk. IV fair Impression it must I think appear a little odd to Courts there to see papers from hence produced there under a Seal which any Body might by reason of its making so bad an Impression on the Wax easily counterfeit. Besides a Great Seal as large as that at present used, there should I think be one about the Size of a Crown Piece lodged in the Chancery Office for Sealing Writs for there seems to be some Impropriety I think in affixing to such Process a Seal rather larger than the Paper. In my Letter dated the 28th of Decemr I informed you that a Bill had during the late Session of Assembly been sent to the Upper House for the Establishment of a College in this Town & for appropriating towards the Support of the Masters a Sum of Money to be raised annually by the Imposition of a Fine on ordinary Lycences. The Bill itself was voluminous containing not only what immediately related to the Establishment & Regulation of the proposed College but also the whole Ordinary Lycence Act excepting the Clauses by which the Lycence Fines were then otherwise applied, but I now send you in a seperate Sheet the Substance of the Bill that was now offered & also Copies of the Messages that passed between the two Houses thereupon, As almost every Body seemed desirous to have a College or publick Seminary of Learning founded here Endeavours were used by some Members to bring the Upper House into a Conference on the Bill but it was waved for that time & the Bill referred for farther Consideration however as I doubt not but it will be revived again next Session & vigorously pushed by the Lower House while there is a Majority even in the Upper House that think the Ordinary Lycence Fines could not be applied to a better purpose, I do not know but it might fall to my share to throw the Bill under the Table on Account of His Ldp's Claim to the Lycence Fines, wherefore I hope you will consider this Affair attentively & if you see it in a light at all different from that in which it has hitherto appeared to you, you will not I flatter myself delay to send me farther Instructions; & particularly I should be glad to know whether in Case I should be obliged to reject a College Bill or any other on Account of the Application of Ordinary Lycence Fines you would have me signify to the Assembly my Reason for taking such a Step. If the House which was begun & planned for the Residence of a Governor & which was by the Bill in question directed to be finished for the Use of the College Masters is not soon covered in & fitted up I believe the Walls will be scarcely worth preserving & as the Assembly have now taken it into their heads that it would serve for a College I am afraid they never will agree to finish the Building for the use for which it was originally intended

& at the same time its Situation is so agreeable & proper for a Governors House that it would really be a Pity to give it entirely up, especially as I think it very probable that the Assembly will some time or other refuse to pay a Governor's Rent for him & alledge that it was for many years the Custom here & is still in Pennsylvania for the Proprietary to accommodate His Lieut Governor with a Mansion. I mention this that if a proposal should be made at another Session for supporting a College on any other plan it might be considered whether the House & four Acres of Land intended for the Governor's use should in such Case be given up for the Advancement of Literature among us. With the Messages that passed between the Houses on the College Bill I likewise send you Copies of some that passed between them on a Bill that was afterwards offered for the Defence of the Frontiers by which it was proposed that the Ordinary Lycence Fines since they could not be then secured for the use of a College should be Mortgaged for the Term of seven years to sink the Money which might be expended in giving the necessary Protection to the Frontier Inhabitants; on this occasion the Upper House as you will observe by the Journal had a Division M^r^ Dulany & two more being willing to admit such Appropriation while the other Members were averse to mortgaging the Lycences for such a purpose more than one year at most, the Consequence was that the Bill dropt in the Lower House upon the proposed Amendment, & it was left to the Frontier Inhabitants to provide in the best manner they can for their own Security in Case the Western Indians should again in the Spring recommence Hostilities against these Colonies which however I flatter myself will not be the Case. Inclosed I send you seconds of the Bills of Exchange for £124 19 9 that I remitted in my Letter of the eighth Instant & am with the greatest Regard &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Gage to Sharpe.] Original.

New York 4^th^ April 1764.

Sir

Having judged it for the good of his Majesty's Service, to put the troops from Philadelphia Southward, under the immediate Command of Col° Bouquet, I think it proper to acquaint you therewith; and at the same time to desire you would be so good to correspond with the Colonel, and afford him all the assistance in your power, for the better carrying on the publick Service in that District. Being Dissapointed in my hopes of Supplies from Virginia & Pensylvania, I am necessitated to have recourse to every measure, which I think may

contribute to assist the small number of his Majesty's Regular Forces, in going thro' the Service of the Campain; And if the Enemy cannot be attacked in their Retreats, which I would by all means attempt, I may at least be enabled to preserve those posts, which have cost us so much blood & Treasure, from falling into the hands of the Savages; I am therefore to request of you, to send Directions, to the Officer Commanding the Militia of your province to obey the Orders, they shall [receive] from Col° Bouquet, in respect of the Stations, that shall occupy with their Militia, within the limits of the Colony of Maryland. And that such of them, as upon an Emergency, wou'd go Volunteers with the Kings Troops, to escort provisions &ca may have permission so to do, and not be struck off their pay, as Militia Men whilst on such Service. I flatter myself I shall meet with the like assistance from the Militia of Virginia, having wrote to L^t^ Gov^r^ Fauquiere on the same Subject.

I am to thank you for your polite Answer, to my Letter of the 30^th^ Decem^r^ last which I received some time since, and am with great regard Sir

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Tho^s^ Gage

Gov^r^ Sharpe.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Gage.]

Copy of a Letter to General Gage. Annapolis 21^st^ April 1764.

Sir

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter dated the 4^th^ Inst together with one from Colonel Bouquet of the 10^th^ & to inform Your Excellency that agreeable to your Desire I shall correspond with the Colonel & give him any Assistance in my power during the time he may continue in the Command to which you have been pleased to appoint him. I have by this Opportunity wrote to inform Colonel Bouquet what Instructions have been already given to the Officer that commands the Militia of our Frontier County with respect to his ordering out Parties for the protection of the Inhabitants & what farther Instructions I shall send him in pursuance of Your Excellency's & the Colonels Letters nevertheless I cannot give him much room to expect that any considerable Number of our Militia will be prevailed on to march so far as Pittsburg or to any Post on the Communication. I sincerely wish all Your Excellency's undertakings may be attended with success & am with great Regard &c.

[Sharpe to Bouquet.] Letter Bk. III

Copy of a Letter to Colonel Bouquet. Annapolis 21st April 1764.

Sir

Being favoured with your Letter of the 10th Inst I take the first Opportunity to inform you that in Consequence of Your Application I shall send Instructions to Colonel Thomas Prather who lives near the Mouth of Conegocheague & commands the Militia of Frederick County within this Province to prevail if possible in case you should apply to him on a number of Voluntiers from among such Militia to assist in convoying Provisions & Stores from Maryland to Pittsburg or to any of the Posts on the Communication, but at the same time I think it incumbent on me to tell you that I am apprehensive he will not succeed with many of them. As the Assembly during the late War when we had Troops in pay insisted that none of them should be sent to garrison any post beyond Fort Frederick I believe it would be difficult on any occasion to make the Militia march to garrison any Post westward of that place nor do I conceive it would be now possible under our Militia Law to punish any of them that should refuse to march even so far unless it could be proved to the satisfaction of a Jury by whom Offenders under that Law must be tried that a large Body of Indians was at the time actually committing hostilities within the Limits of the Province for the Lower House of Assembly made some Resolves in the year 1758 relative to the Law which influenced Juries so far as to acquit Persons who had been prosecuted for refusing to march at a time when the Indians were almost every week cutting off some of our Frontier Inhabitants, That you may know on what Footing the Militia of this Province is established I will send you inclosed a Copy of the Act of Assembly under which it is regulated & agreeable to which such as serve in Arms are to be paid when the Assembly shall think fit to grant Money for that purpose but as there have been very large arrears due to the Militia ever since the year 1756 they begin to despair of being ever paid & the Backwardness they have shewn for some time past is I conceive in a great measure owing to that Circumstance. The several Companies in Frederick which you know is the Frontier County amount I believe to 1500 Men & five Companies of them consist of People that live westward of Frederick Town. The Field Officers are Colonel Prather whom I have mentioned two Lieutenant Colonels & as many Majors who reside in different parts of the County, but the Officer who lives farthest westward is Captain Shelby who commanded a Company of Voluntiers in General Forbes's Expedition & will I am

Letter Bk. III persuaded be very alert & ready to render you any Service in his power & to obey as far as possible any orders he might receive for that purpose. As I some time ago sent Colonel Prather Instructions to order out any of the Militia under his Command for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants in case the Indians should make an Incursion into this Province & he has several times ordered Parties out when the Accounts brought him have made him think such a Step expedient I flatter myself he will still continue to do so on similar occasions. I am sorry Sir it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Letter & to promise you effectual Assistance should you stand in need of it, for besides a most earnest Desire to promote His Majesty's Service I have such a particular Regard for yourself as would make me embrace with pleasure every opportunity of doing any thing you could desire & am with great Respect D^{r} Colonel, yrs.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of the 128th Letter to M^{r} Calvert Dated Annapolis 8th May 1764 transmitted by Captain Ritchie.

Sir

The Vessel which I mentioned in my Letter dated the 13th of March being now about to sail I embrace the Opportunity to transmit Duplicates of the Acts that were passed last Session & also Copies of the Journals of the Proceedings in both Houses by which I think you will observe that altho some pretty warm Messages past between them towards the End of the Session on Occasion of the College Bill the Journal & Ordinary Lycences they both behaved towards me with great Respect & that more Business was dispatched at that Meeting than had been done for many years past. As I have already apprized you of what I expect will happen on Account of those Lycence Fines I shall not trouble you again on that Subject but if His Lordship & you both make a Point of securing them it is methinks a little extraordinary that your Deputy here should by his Conduct & Declarations shew that he is for Appropriating them in some shape or other to the use & particular advantage of the People, the Consequence of which Behaviour must be the making those of the Council who behave differently very obnoxious to the Inhabitants of the Province. It is with pleasure I inform you that our Frontier Inhabitants still remain undisturbed & quiet & that the Accounts lately brought from the northward afford us great Room to hope a general Peace with all the Indians will by S^{r} William Johnsons Endeavours be soon established or that if some of the Shawanese & Delawares should be averse to such

a proposal S[r] William will by sending some Parties of the Five Nations against them be able to bring them to Reason. Letter Bk. IV
I doubt not but you have heard before this time of the new Dispute which hath arisen in Pennsylvania since Governor Penn's Arrival between the Assembly & him about the Mode of Taxing the Proprietors Estate & know that in Consequence thereof the Assembly actually Resolved to Address His Majesty & in a formal manner petition Him to take the Province under his own immediate Government. If you have not yet seen an Account of these violent Proceedings the inclosed Phila[a] Gazette bearing Date the will give you some notion of them. It is I understand supposed to be greatly owing to M[r] Franklin that Matters have been carried such extraordinary Lengths & They who approve of the Assembly's Conduct give out it seems that the Actors have the greatest Reason to believe such Application for a Change of Government will be far from disagreeable to His Majesty's Ministers or the Parliament of Great Britain. After what I have often intimated to you of the Inclination the Inhabitants of this Province shew to adopt Pennsylvania Politics I suppose it almost unnecessary to tell you that the Resolves of the Pennsylvania Assembly having become the Subject of general Conversation throughout this Province & being much applauded by the popular Leaders have led many to express their Wishes publickly that a Revolution or Change of Government was likewise to take place here, giving as a Reason for such their Wishes that there would then be an End to all Disputes between the Branches of Legislature about Raising Supplies Appointment of Agents, Ordinary Lycence Fines, & every other Matter without considering that Disputes have often arisen in the Crown Governments & are at present carried to a greater Length in South Carolina between the Governor & Assembly than they have been even in Pennsylvania during the whole War, for tho the Indians have from time to time been ravaging the Borders of Carolina Governor Boone has not been able to obtain a Shilling from his Assembly for the Frontier Inhabitants Relief & Support nor will the Assembly proceed to any Business untill he shall make some Concession to Them which from his noncompliance he is not probably at liberty to do. Besides the Gazette abovementioned I send you a Pamphlet which was lately dispersed thro Pennsylvania entitled "Cool Thoughts on the present Situation of Publick Affairs" & said to be wrote by M[r] Franklyn: the Design is avowedly to prejudice the people against Proprietary Governments & tho the Disputes which have subsisted here were by no means of a similar Nature with theirs the Author has you will observe

Letter Bk. IV taken the liberty to suppose they are much the same, & then to conclude that the Seeds of continual Discord must be sown with the first principles of Proprietary Governments as if there were Disputes in such Governments only when in fact the warm Contests in many of the other Colonies & even in Great Britain at this very time shew that his Observation cannot with any degree of propriety be confined to Pennsylvania & this Province. The Itch of Scribbling having for some time infected the Philadelphia Politicians is at last brought into this Province, for you will by an inclosed Pamphlet entitled "Remarks" &c. perceive that some Person or other acquainted with our Assembly's Transactions & prompted as he would have it supposed by a true Zeal for Liberty & the Welfare of the Province has taken an Opportunity when Men's Passions were rouzed by the Pamphlets published in Pennsylvania to revive an Affair which upon the Assembly's passing it over in Silence last Session was almost forgotten here & to take the Upper House severely to Task for the Message they sent to the Lower at the End of the Session held in April 1762, by the way throwing a good Deal of Dirt at M^r^ Bordley & M^r^ Ridout in particular the supposed Penmen but in that Supposition they were quite mistaken for the latter had not the least Concern in it being at that time employed in drawing the long Message which I communicated to the Lower House the 23^d^ of April in that Session & also the long Address of the Upper House to Me bearing Date the 24^th^ of the same Month. As you have already in your possession a Copy of the Address which the Gentlemen of the Council severally signed & presented to me on its being intimated to them that it had been suggested the Appointment of M^r^ Ridout to a Seat in the Council was by no means agreeable to them I shall not say any thing more on that head presuming that both His Ldp & yourself were thereby perfectly satisfied of the Falsehood of such a Suggestion now repeated in the Pamphlet, & as you could not after perusing my Letters dated the 17^th^ of October 1760 19^th^ of April 1761, 15^th^ of Feb^y^ & 11^th^ May 1762 be at a loss to account for the pains which had been taken by some to lessen M^r^ Ridout in His Ldp's & your opinion while at the same time they were as wickedly employed here in representing him as a person too much devoted to His Lordships Service to entertain a good Wish for the Welfare of the Province, I thing it unnecessary to make any farther Observations on that part of the Remarks which appears to be particularly level'd at him than that while the Author seems anxious to have it believed that the Rest of the Council were dissatisfied at having that Gentleman among Them he represents him as

one by whom those same Gentlemen are much influenced or Letter Bk. IV
in other Words that they make a Compliment of their own Judgements to a Person of whose Understanding & qualities they have an ill opinion, such are the Inconsistencies People run into when prompted to write by Envy & Resentment arising from Disappointments. Tho he has indeed always been one of my Family yet the Footing upon which he lived with me should one would think have protected him from the Epithet of menial & I am confident there is not a Gentleman in the Province acquainted with Mr Ridout who does not condemn the Author for expressing himself after that manner: he is I am satisfied well esteemed by most of the principal People in the province that know him, particularly the Gentlemen of the Council & as he is with my Consent & Approbation as well as with that of Mr Tasker her Grandfather & Guardian just about to make an Alliance with the Eldest Daughter of the late Governor Ogle They who may have hitherto considered him as an Alien & not interested in the prosperity of the Province will not long have an Opportunity of mentioning his Want of Connections here as either a Fault or Misfortune. It is I find the opinion of seven Gentlemen of the Council whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of hearing since the Piece came out that if no Body publishes an answer it will of Course be forgotten in a very short time as happened to some inflammatory & scurrilous Papers that were published here some years ago against Governor Ogle Mr Jennings & old Mr Dulany, & that it would be wrong since the Lower House declined taking notice of the Message to enter the Lists & combat about it with an Anonymous Scribler who being unknown may throw Dirt in the Dark without any Risk of losing his Reputation while they are clearly of opinion that the several Messages which passed between the two Houses in 1758 & 1762 will sufficiently justify their Conduct in rejecting the Bill I shall not press any one to draw up a particular answer to it but may perhaps herewith transmit to you in a seperate Paper what I think might be urged in Defence of the Upper House's rejecting both the Assesment Bill & that for the Support of an Agent, which except what relates to the Constitution of the Upper House (concerning which I expressed my Sentiments in my answers to the queries) are I think the only material Points wherein the People can be any ways interested, for as to the Claims set up by either House respecting their several Rights powers or Priviledges the people will never be thereby affected & what is said thereupon by the Remarker will not I dare say have any weight with either House nor did the Lower want such a Defender. It must perhaps be

Letter Bk. IV allowed that in their Message the Upper House did launch out rather too far & use some Expressions which had better been avoided but whoever will read the Message of the Lower House which gave Occasion for it must think their Language was also very unbecoming & enough to warm a Person apt to take fire which was unhappily too much Mr Bordley's Case & as he did not bring his Draft into the House till the very last Day of the Session there was not time to alter it. As the Remarks were distributed about the Province in Covers directed to the Members of the two Houses & other Gentlemen it is not certainly known whence they came, but most People I find are of Opinion that the principal Hand concerned in them was Mr James Tilghman who was lately a Burgess for Talbot County & one of our first Rate Lawyers but is now settled at Philadelphia & as there is a great Intimacy between him & Mr Dulany who has taken some Pains to bring him to Annapolis & seems sollicitous to keep on the best Terms with all the managing Men or Leaders of the Opposition in the Lower House not a few suspect the Pamphlets having undergone that Gentleman's Revisal before Publication & many that it received Additions from his Hand. That he is fond of being thought a Patriot Councillor & rather inclined to serve the People than the Proprietary is evident to every one & his Behaviour in the Upper House during the late Session with respect to the College Bill & afterwards the Frontier Bill leaves no Room to doubt but he is willing the Fines should be applied to any purpose whatever that the Lower House may think fit. How he behaved in England I know not but he affects a great Superiority here & indeed the only Person in the Council that he seemed to consider as an Equal was Mr Bordley & as that Gentleman is unhappily reduced to such a State by a Paralytic Disorder as to be almost disqualified for Business Mr Dulany who is now in perfect health seems to think himself of still greater Importance than ever, I leave you then to judge of my own Situation & prospect, & of the Consequences which might be expected to follow should his Weight & Influence be by any means increased. As I scarcely expect Mr Bordley will survive the summer I am considering what Step is then to be taken & who in case of his Death is to be appointed Commissary General, for I suppose Mr Dulany would not choose to undertake that Office again tho the Reason he gave for quitting it does not now subsist. I forgot to tell you that there was a small Vessel condemned here last Winter in the Court of Vice-Admiralty for Trading in the province without entering with either of the Naval Officers, The Forfeiture under the Statute is one Third to His Majesty, one Third to the

Governor, & the other Third to the Informer. she was stop't Letter Bk. IV
in the Bay by the master of another Vessel who said she belonged to a Person in the Grenades & had been run away with & brought hither without the owners Knowledge & that thereupon the Owner had advertized the Skipper & Crew as Pirates. As the Skipper run away as soon as he found an Enquiry was to be made & there are other Circumstances which seem to confirm the above Account I as yet detain in my hands the nett Proceeds of the Vessel & Cargo (amounting to about £105 stg after all Expences paid) intending if the Owner should apply & satisfy me that what is abovementioned was really the Truth to make him a present of my Share, & the other unless His Lordship is willing also to make the owner a Compliment will be paid to & accounted for by the Agent. You will see by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from the Surveyors that they expect to have run the fifteen Mile South Line by the 19th Inst after which they will I suppose proceed on the West Line. I likewise send you inclosed a Letter from Mr Brice Clerk of this County & one of our Provincial Justices desiring Leave to resign the Clerkship in favour of his Son, to which I have for my part no Objection but rather hope you will comply with his Request. The Assemblies of Virginia & Pennsylvania having both declined complying with the General's Call on them this Spring to assist in garrisoning Pittsburg & the other Western Posts He did not I suppose think it worth while to apply to us for any Troops but has lately wrote to desire I will let some of our Militia join in case of necessity any Detachment of the Regulars which might be employed in Convoying Provisions to Pittsburg, to which I tell him I have no Objection & shall recommend it to the Colonel of Frederick County to encourage them to give such their assistance but at the same time I have advised him not to depend on them lest he should be disappointed. It gives me much pleasure to see by the few Lines you were pleased to write to me the 23d of Novr that His Ldp was well tho his Voyage to Constantinople had been fatiguing; As I presume you communicate to His Ldp from time to time such parts of my Letters as you think material I decline addressing any to himself till you advise me of his Intention to return & of the time you expect to have the pleasure of seeing him again in England, in the mean time I shall not fail to write often to yourself so that you may be fully informed of all our Transactions. I am &c.

Original. [Board of Trade to Sharpe.]

Whitehall May 11th 1764

Sir.

We send you herewith a Copy of an Address from the House of Commons to His Majesty of the 5th of the last month, and desire you will forthwith prepare and transmit to us as soon as possible the account therein required, that the same may be laid before that House the next meeting of Parliament.

So We bid you heartily farewell, and are

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants
Hillsborough
Soame Jenyns
Ed: Eliot
C. Bacon
Geo: Rice
Orwell
J. Dyson
Bamber Gascoyne

[Resolution.]

House of Commons
5 April 1764.

Resolved,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to prepare, in order to be laid before this House, the next Session of Parliament, an Account of the Tender and Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created & issued in the Several British Colonies and Plantations in America, as well those under Proprietors and Charters, as under His Majesty's immediate Commission and Government since January 1749; distinguishing the Amount of the same in each Colony and Plantation, and the respective times when such Bills were issued, with the Amount of the said Bills in money of Great Britain, both at the time when such Bills were issued, and at the time of preparing the said Account, and also the Times fixed for calling in, sinking and discharging such Bills, and the funds appropriated for that purpose.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 129th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated the 11th June 1764.
Transmitted by Captain Stiles.

Sir

In my last Letter dated the 8th of May I inclosed you one from Messrs Mason & Dixon by which you would see they had desired the Commrs to meet on the 19th of that Month which you will perceive by the Copy of their Minutes now transmitted that they accordingly did. Being informed by a Person who came hither from Cecil County a few Days before we were to set off that there was a little Town called Newark near the place where the Fifteen Mile Line ended in which the Commissioners might be pretty well accommodated I imagined the Pennsylvania Gentlemen would have no Objection to adjourning from Newcastle thither & therefore instead of Crossing the Bay to go to Newcastle I desired Messrs Leeds Steuart & Jennifer to proceed to Newcastle in order to meet there according to Adjournment & proceeded myself with Mr Beall Bordley by the way of Baltimore County & across Susquehannah to the little Town abovementioned whither the Commissioners came the Second Day after my Arrival having however first agreed at Newcastle on the New Instruction which it was thought necessary to give the Surveyors who had attended them. As the Spot where the Fifteen Mile south Line terminates is more than a quarter of a Mile Northward of the Point to which the Temporary Line run in 1739 inclined us to think it would extend there will certainly be a good Deal of Land added to Cecil County & I suppose a narrow Belt or Slipe to Baltimore County likewise & I now think there will be no great Danger of the Boundary Lines crossing Potowmack River. As a great part of the Land which will by running the West Line be taken into or added to Cæcil County will lye within the Bounds of Talbot mannour & is almost all occupied by Persons who will not easily relinquish their Possessions, I submit it to Your Consideration whether it would not be His Lordship's Interest to leave it to His Agent to prevail on them if possible by offering them long Leases to attorn & quietly become his Tenants, or if you think Ejectments can be supported & ought to be brought (for I sometime ago informed you particularly how that Mannour is circumstanced) would it not be proper for you to send the Agent express & particular Instructions with respect to it as soon as possible so that he might not act timorously & as if he was in doubt nor seem to acquiesce in the present Occupants keeping peaceable Possession. While I was up in that part of the Country I made Enquiry myself after that John Proby who sometime ago delivered or sent you the long Petition you

Letter Bk. IV were pleased to transmit to Me with your Letter dated the 17th of Augst last but could not hear of any such Person, so that I presume he really lives in Pennsylvania at some Distance from the present Northern Limits of this Province. You will see by the inclosed Gazette that the Pennsylvania Assembly have at length after a long Squabble agreed to grant a Sum of Money for His Majesty's Service by such a Bill as the Governor thought himself at liberty to pass tho they have at the same time by their Resolves & Explanation of the Words of the Decree of His Majesty in Council endeavoured to influence & direct the Commissioners & Assessors who may be appointed to carry the Act into Execution. It is said that Mr Franklyn who was lately chosen Speaker of the Assembly & is a principal in the Opposition to the Proprietors Government will go again to England very shortly in the Character of Agent for Pennsylvania & it has been intimated to me that he is very desirous to have a Deputation likewise from the Lower House of Assembly in this province imagining such an Appointment would give him additional Weight at home & that if the Inhabitants of both Provinces were to join in making Application for a Change of Government they would be more likely to succeed than if One of them only was to petition for such a Revolution. While we were with Messrs Mason & Dixon at Newark near which those Gentlemen are taking Observations to ascertain the true Latitude of the Point where the Fifteen Mile Line ends Mr Peters one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners who was till lately the Governor's Secretary & a principal Agent for Messrs Penns told me that he should also embark for England this Summer & would not fail to inform me by Letter of any Steps which he might find Mr Franklyn instructed or disposed to take with respect to this Province & if possible to let me know from which of our Patriots or Great Men Mr Franklyn might receive Advice or Intelligence. It is with pleasure I tell you that no Mischief has been done this Summer on our Frontiers by the Indians tho they have at Times cut off some of the Inhabitants in both the neighbouring Colonies.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of the 130th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 10th July 1764 transmitted by Capt.

Sir

Captain Love being at length arrived in Wye River & having a few Days ago sent over to me the Box you were pleased to commit to his Care containing sundry Packets & Papers I now write by a Ship that is just about to sail from

Potuxent to acknowledge my Receipt of the long Letter you Letter Bk. IV
were pleased to write to me Dated at the Top of the first Side
February the 29th & at the Bottom of the last April 3d 1764
also of two Letters which His Ldp did me the honour to
write to me from Pera in December & January last, & of your
several Favours bearing Date the 10th 14th & 28th of April
besides a Letter of Doctor Wilsons to you concerning Mr
Bacon (to whom I will write) & a Cover inclosing sundry
Letters which had been transmitted to you from time to time
by one James Richard of Baltimore County whose Character
since you are again pleased to enquire after him I shall now
give you at large; He is I think by Birth a Frenchman &
came into the Province during Governor Bladen's Administra-
tion in the Capacity of a Factor for one of the Jansen's whose
Business he transacted in such a manner as that his Employer
suffered considerable Loss & then declined the Trade
altogether; Richard afterwards engaged in Schemes for him-
self & purchased some Land near Baltimore Town on which
he at present resides, being of a vexatious turbulent Temper
as well as of bad Principles he was almost constantly engaged
in Law Suits & has I think been more than once by that
means brought to a Jail; he is till known very plausible but
so addicted to Lying that he soon discovers the Cheat himself
or if he does not must be found out & convicted of Falsehood
as soon as one calls on him for Proof; Having often behaved
in such a manner as made it the Duty of the neighbouring
Justices to issue their Warrants against him & at times to
bind him over to his good Behaviour he has as it were
declared open War with the most active of them, sometimes
spreading false Stories concerning them at other times libel-
ling or putting up anonimous Sarcastical Advertisements
which thinking him beneath their Notice they have perhaps
too often overlook't. As I perceive the Man insinuates that
he is of some Consequence in his County I cannot help
observing to you that I am fully persuaded his appearance on
the behalf of any one at an Election so bad is his Character
would be doing such person a Disservice. It is now some
years since he first took the Liberty to write to me in pretty
much the same stile he has since wrote to yourself pretending
he could shew me that some Officers had misbehaved both
towards the Lord Proprietary & towards the people & that he
could communicate to me something which might conduce to
His Ldp's Interest whereupon I countenanced him so far
as to invite him to my House & ask him to dine with me, but
tho he spoke of many things he could not undertake to prove
any. That Colo Lloyd & I did sometime ago supersede two
of the Mannour Stewards is true but we did not take the Step

Letter Bk. IV in Consequence of any Discovery made by him & I question whether he yet knows for what Reasons they were displaced. With respect to his Complaint against Colonel Lloyd for refusing him an Order for Land Warrant for a large quantity of vacant Land he pretended to have discovered I know the Agent was willing to give him all possible Encouragement & Indulgence but surely it would not have been proper to give such an Order to a Person who could neither pay for the Land nor get any Person to be his Surety for payment which was really his Case, his Credit being at the lowest Ebb & no Person who wishes to be at quiet would on any Account be concerned with him; I hope therefore that in Consideration of what I have said especially when I tell you that in those Letters of his now before me he has advanced several Things which are absolutely false & which he must have known were contrary to Truth you will discountenance his Correspondence nevertheless you may be assured that if he can give me any Information which might be depended on relative to His Ldps Affairs or the misbehaviour of any Officer I shall pay due Attention to his Intelligence & that he might not want an Opportunity of Communicating any thing to me I will again send for him. I perceive you had before Captain Love came away received my Letter dated the 28th of Decr since which time I have addressed four others to you dated the 8th & 13th of March, the 8th of May & 11th of June all which you will I hope duly receive. Since that time Nothing worthy Notice has happened here but all is now Peace & quietness in this Province at least & will I flatter myself long continue so. As Capt Love arrived & sent me over your Letters so very lately & the Ship by which I must transmit this is just about to sail you will I hope excuse me for not giving at present so particular an Answer to every part of your several Letters as might perhaps be otherwise expected but you may depend on my paying due Regard to your Instructions Advice or Recommendation, & by Capt Love whose Ship will I am told be loaded & ready to return to England in about a Month I shall communicate to you all that occurs to me on reading your several Letters & whatever else I may then think it my Duty to write to you. I shall according to your Desire provide for the Revd Mr Love who seems I think to be a decent well behaved Man. I wish he may preach as well as he looks & pronounce English a little better than the Generality of our Scotch Clergymen who hold at present so many of the Benefices in the Province that near half the Inhabitants have some Room for saying they are obliged to pay their Minister for preaching to them in an unknown Tongue. It would be well therefore if you could now send us in a few from the English

Universities since the Inhabitants do not seem fond of educating their Children for the Church. I am sorry to tell you that Mr Bordley still continues in a very poor State of Health so that finding the Business of the Commissarys Office too fatiguing & troublesome he has more than once desired Mr Ridout to act again in that Office, but that Request you know the latter could not comply with as you had signified His Ldp's Opinion & Instructions that for the future some Lawyer should be always appointed Commissary; wherefore Mr Bordley as he has not yet desired Leave to resign continues in that Office: should he quit it or his Decease make it necessary for me to issue a new Commission I shall in pursuance of your Instructions appoint Mr Goldsborough. As I perceive you are very desirous to have Mr Walter Dulany speedily provided for, Your Desire shall be a Law to me & if you please Mr Ross shall immediately resign in his favour the Naval Office of Potuxent for really I do not see any prospect of my having it in my power to give him any thing else; upon the Death of Mr Bullen One of the Commissioners of the Loan Office in April last I offered him a Commission for that place which is worth £90 Currency a year but as the Time for sinking the Paper Money was so near he declined accepting, whereupon I appointed Mr Brice who readily accepted it. Mr Danl Dulany is at this time from home nor have I seen him for some Time, when I do I shall deliver up the Bond he lodged in my hands upon being appointed your Deputy at the time he was about to embark for England. As I conclude from what you say in that part of your long Letter which was wrote the 10th of March relative to Colonel Lloyd that you are averse to making any Alteration with regard to the Agency until His Lordships Return I have nothing more to offer with regard to that matter for I doubt not but Colo Lloyd will continue to act untill he shall be displaced. Had neither His Lordship nor you any Objection to Mr Ridout I do not know but Colo Lloyd who has for some years shewn & expressed the greatest Regard for him might be induced to resign in his favour rather than be displaced or at least to exchange Offices with him but as I apprehend you have some Exception to Mr Ridout I shall not interest myself again on his behalf, or indeed on behalf of any one else, submitting the Appointment entirely to His Ldp who may depend on this that whether Colo Barnes whom you seem to prefer or any other Person be nominated in the stead of Colo Lloyd I shall be ready on my part to give the Agent my best Advice for His Ldp's Service & will ever promote it to the utmost of my power. Messrs Mason & Dixon having taken as many Observations as they thought necessary to ascertain the true Lati- Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV tude of the Point from which the North Boundary Line of this Province is to be extended West They are now gone down to the Middle Point in order to run up a Tangent with their Transit Instrument which will I suppose be Employment for them a great part of the Summer & be attended with a very considerable Expence for I understand the Line they are running falls so much westward of the old Visto that they are obliged to have a new one opened as they proceed. The powder & Ball which you ordered to be shipt in a Vessel of M^r^ Hanburys for the use of the Province hath been landed here & is lodged in the Publick Magazine; When the Assembly meets (which I suppose they will hardly do before the End of October next or perhaps till the Spring) I shall acquaint them with this new Instance of His Ldp's Benevolence & Regard for the Inhabitants of this Province. M^r^ Green our Printer has brought me thirty more Sheets of the Acts of Assembly (down to 1716) I cannot however transmit them by this Ship by reason of her lying at so great a Distance, but shall not fail sending them by Capt Love together with a Copy of as many more Sheets as may be then printed. I am very much obliged to you for the Present of English Hares & Dogs you were so kind as to send me by Capt Love who I dare say took all possible Care of them but unluckily all the Hares except a Leash died at Sea & one of them also the Day after they were brought hither being quite covered with Scabs or Meazles so that I am much afraid the surviving Brace which I have turned out at my Farm are likewise infected with the same Disorder & may not multiply. Inclosed you will find two Pamphlets lately published at Phila^a^ where Parties it seems still run very high but as it is not likely that any more Applications will be made to the Assembly for Supplies the Disputes between themselves must soon subside & all Discontent & Murmuring run in one Channel against the Acts of Parliament lately made which will most sensibly affect the Trade of these Colonies especially of those which lye to the northward of us, where I am told the Gentlemen are already entering into Associations to encourage Manufactures among themselves & indeed by what I can find the Alarm & Apprehensions of those Acts is so great throughout North America that people every where talk of making Cloathing for their Families & will probably observe a more strict Oconomy than they have hitherto done. It gives me great satisfaction to hear that His Ldp was well when he last wrote to you, as I presume he will not arrive in England before Capt Love returns thither I defer writing to His Ldp till that Opportunity when as I have already said I shall not fail writing again to yourself & in the mean time I am &c.

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.] Letter Bk. III

To the Lords of Trade. the 17th of July 1764
My Lords

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Ldps Letter dated the 11th of May together with a List of the Titles of seven Acts passed the last Session of Parliament & also Copies of those Acts the Substance of which in order that no Persons here may remain ignorant thereof shall without Delay be published in the Maryland Gazette & Your Lordships may be assured that such of them as are prohibitory or penal shall within this Government be duly observed. I am &c—

[Sharpe to Commissioners of Loan Office.] Original.

Gentlemen

That I may give a particular & satisfactory answer to a Letter have lately received from the Lords of Trade I desire you will as soon as possible give me as particular Answers as you can to the inclosed Queries.

I am Gentlemen
Your humble Serv
Hor Sharpe

Annapolis
30. July 1764.

Have the Bills of Credit that were issued out of the Paper Currency Office by Virtue of the Acts for His Majesty's Service that were made in 1754–1756 or has the Amount thereof been repaid to the Office?

What part of the Paper Money issued under the Act made in 1732 is now in the Office, including the Gold & Silver paid in lieu thereof, & what is the Amount of the several sums still due to the Office?

What Bank Stock or Sum of Sterling Money have the Trustees in London to be applied towards sinking the said Paper Money?

[Commissioners of Loan Office to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

In answer to the Queries which your Excellency has been Pleased to send us inclosed in your Letter of the 30 of July we beg Leave to give the following Answers

Query 1st Have the Bills of Credit that issued out of the Paper office by virtue of the lists for his Majesties Service in 1754 and 1756 or has the Account thereof been repaid to the office?

Answer By an Act of Assembly made in 1759 £9000 were given for his Majesties Service, in the following manner viz £4000 8 out of the Loan office, £900 by the Treasurer of the Western Shoar an £1099 12 by the Treasurer of the Eastern Shoar all which have been repaid.

There was also another Act made in May 1756 Granting a Supply of £90000 for his Majesties Service which was replaced in October 1763 and the Bills burnt in the presence of the Committee appointed by both Houses of Assembly for Inspecting the management and Behaviour of the Commissioners of the Loan office

In answer to the second Query

In the year 1732 an Act pass'd to emit and make Current £90000 Current money in Bills of Credit to be sunk in the following manner, at the Expiration of 15 years after making the Act to wit after the 29th of 1748 the whole to be called in and one third to be sunk by giveing the proprietors of the money Bills of Exchange upon the Trustees in London at 33⅓ p cent and the Remaining two third to be paid in Paper Bills of Credit at which paid only £27987 12 was brought in and paid off in Bills of Exchange so that there remained afterwards in Circulation £62012 8 of which there has been since paid into the Loan office £20716 16 8 which when deducted from the above sum of £62012 12 leaves sum yet in Circulation of £41295 11 4 which is to be paid off after the 9th of September 1769 in Bills of Exchange upon the Trustees in London as before which they are enable'd to comply with by selling the Bank Stock invested in their names for the use of the province of Maryland

Answer to the third Query.

The amount of the Bank Stock above mentioned the 29th of April 1762 amounted to £35500.

And that this whole matter may more readily appear we beg Leave to Subjoin the following Account.

August 1st 1764.

To Money Emitted in 1732. 90.000.

By Money Sunk in 1748.	27.987. 12. 0
By Gold & Silver in Office	9.184. 2. 0
By Paper Money in Office	20.716. 16. 8
	57.888. 10. 8
By Money in Circulation . . .	41.295. 11. 4
	99.184. 2. 0
deduct the Gold & Silver . . .	9.184. 2.
	£90.000. 0. 0

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.] Letter Bk. III

To The Lords of Trade. Annapolis 1st 1764.

My Lds.

In Obedience to Your Ldps Requisition signified to me by one of your Letters dated the 11th of May last wherein was inclosed a Copy of an Address from the House of Commons to His Majesty respecting the Bills of Credit which have been created & issued in the several British Colonies & Plantations in America, I now transmit Your Lordships a particular Account of the Bills of Credit that have been issued in this Province which I hope will be satisfactory & am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 20th Augst 1764.

My Lord

Mr. Calvert having in the last Letters I had the Satisfaction to receive from him intimated to me that he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing your Ldp in England about next Michaelmas I now do myself the honour to recommence a Correspondence which hath been for some time dropt upon a Supposition that my Packets could not be easily transmitted to you & that as I regularly communicated to Mr Calvert an Account of every thing material that occurred or was transacted here he would from time to time as opportunities offered advise Your Ldp thereof. Presuming that he has or will do so upon your Ldp's Return to England I forbear troubling your Ldp with a long Letter on Business at this time, but embrace the Opportunity to make my Acknowledgments for the two Letters your Ldp did me the honour to write to me the 15th of Decemr & 26th of Jany last, both which I had lately the pleasure to receive. The kind Terms in which your Ldp was therein pleased to express your Approbation of my Conduct & of my Endeavours to serve your Ldp & the People over whom I preside give me the highest Satisfaction & manifest your Ldps sincere Regard for & Anxiety to promote the happiness of your Tenants, to advance which hath as I hope your Ldp is persuaded been also my constant Study at the same time that I acted up to the Duty I owe your Ldp ; & if the Affairs of Government have not been carried on with as much harmony as could have been wished I will venture to affirm that the Evil has been owing to the Malevolence & disingenuous Behaviour of some who love to fish in none but troubled Waters rather than to any Step I have taken since I had the honour to bear your Ldp's Commission. As The

Letter Bk. IV measures which have been lately taken by His Majesty & Parliament of Great Britain will probably prevent any farther Application being made to the Assemblies of these Colonies for Supplies the greatest occasion of Disputes is I flatter myself now removed but as there will be always Persons among us fond of Popularity & who will endeavour to encrease their own Power & Influence by clamouring in favour of Liberty & against Government it would be vain to expect absolute Tranquillity. The matter now most likely to make the greatest Noise is That of the Ordinary Lycences, for as they are not at present under any Regulation & any Person keeps Tavern that pleases so that their Number increases greatly, I doubt not but at the next Meeting of our Assembly the Lower House will push very strenuously for some Act or other to lessen the number of such Houses & subject them to certain Regulations; that an Attempt of that Sort was made at the last Session your Ldp will I doubt not be informed before this can reach you, & also of the Instructions which have been transmitted to me relative thereto, which your Ldp may be assured I shall punctually obey unless they are at any time withdrawn or superseded by your Lordship. I shall not fail when a Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Council gives me an Opportunity (for none of them except two have passed the Summer in Annapolis) to communicate to them the Contents of your Ldp's Letters. The quantity of Ammunition that you were generously pleased to order hither this Summer for the use of the Province has been duly delivered & is deposited in the Magazine, but it is with pleasure I inform your Ldp that there is at present no Occasion for its being delivered out the Indians not having done any Mischief within the Limits of this Province during the Course of the whole Summer, so that our Frontier Inhabitants have been & still continue quite easy & secure. It has I beg leave to assure your Ldp afforded me the most sensible pleasure to hear from time to time that your Ldp enjoyed a good State of Health on your Travels & passed your Time agreeably, I may now I hope congratulate your Ldp on your Return to your native Country where I sincerely wish you every Blessing under Heaven & am with the utmost Respect &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 131st Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated Annapolis 22d Augst 1764.

Sir

On the 10th of Last Month I wrote to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letters you had been pleased to transmit to me by Capt Love since which time nothing of Importance has

happened in this Province but as I have heard that the Captain Letter Bk. IV
is almost ready to sail again for Europe & I may not perhaps have another Opportunity of getting a Packet conveyed to him at the Wye before his Departure, I embrace one that now offers to send him together with this Thirty six more Sheets of the Acts of Assembly which are now printing here & also a Copy of a Letter that I received a few Days ago from Messrs Mason & Dixon. By this Letter of theirs it appears that they had on the 18th Inst extended their Line the Distance of seventy miles from the Middle Point but as it deflects considerably Westward from the last Line run by the former Surveyors they must in pursuance of the Hints that you sent us make Offsetts as they return to the Middle Point & then endeavour to run a straight Line thro the Terminations of such Offsetts so that I am afraid they will not proceed again on the North Boundary before the End of the Summer. As I had not Time when I last wrote to answer so particularly as I should have otherwise done your Letter of the 29th of Feby I shall now take the liberty to communicate what else occurred to me on a perusal & farther Consideration of its Contents. In answer to your Enquiry whether any Lots have been reserved to His Ldp in the Towns which have been established in this province I must inform you that the Towns have been always built on Land which had been before patented to private persons so that a Reservation could not be made for His Ldp in the same manner as Lots were reserved to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania at the time that Phila[a] was laid out, all the Land whereon that Town stands being at the time vested in the Proprietor who could therefore make his own Terms, & by the surprizing Growth of that City had now great property therein by means of his Reservations abovementioned, As the Land on which Baltimore Town in particular was built had been granted away by Patent long before any Person thought of erecting a Town there I do not see how any Lotts could have been secured therein for His Ldp unless His Agent had purchased some while they were rated low & thought of little Value, but as you seem to have been misinformed with respect to the Growth of Baltimore Town I must observe to you that altho there is more Business transacted there than at any other of our Maryland Towns, It is in point of both its Trade & Buildings almost as much inferiour to Philad[a] as Dover is to London, nor do I suppose that it contains at this time more than two hundred Families, it is however increasing & will probably very soon get the Start of this City tho the number of Houses in this place also hath increased considerably with these few years Having been lately called on by the Lords of Trade for a particular Account

Letter Bk.IV of the Bills of Credit in Circulation here & emitted since the year 1749, of their real Value at different periods & of the Funds appropriated to sink them I now send an answer to Their Ldps Letter & also a Copy thereof for your perusal by which you will see that unless some unexpected & very extraordinary Accident happens to prevent it all our paper Money will be certainly sunk in Octob^{r} next & a considerable Surplus in Species be left in the Office ready to be applied towards discharging the publick Debt or for any other use which the Legislature might think proper; As the Trustees have not transmitted an Account of their Transactions this Spring which surely they ought to have done the Term being so nearly elapsed I wish you would give M^{r} Hunt or Mess^{rs} Hanbury a Hint to send in their Acco^{t} against the next Meeting of our Assembly who will be anxious to know what Stock has been purchased on Acco^{t} of the Province down to this time. As I am inclined to think that the Trade of these Colonies must flag much from the Want of paper Currency I could wish the Legislature of Great Britain had not thought it necessary to prohibit absolutely any more Emissions, but at the same time it must be allowed that too much Reason has been given by Virginia & some other Colonies for such an Act & indeed unless the Paper Money can be fixed at a certain & invariable Value I think it must be best or at least most just to have none at all emitted. As I did in the Answers I sometime ago sent you to the queries inserted in the public Ledger relative to the Constitution of this Province give my Sentiments at large concerning the Judges of our Provincial Court; it would be unnecessary to remark on that part of your Letter which relates to them, & if you approve of M^{r} Brice's resigning the Clerkship of this County in favour of his Son the Impropriety you yourself mention will be almost removed for M^{r} Darnall will then be the only County Clerk in the Provincial Commission, & in whatever Light any Enemy to a Proprietary Govern^{t} might represent our supreme Court of Judicature I am persuaded no accusations can be brought against our Judges that Those in other Colonies are not equally liable to. However M^{r} Dulany or any One else might have blamed the Conduct of the Upper House last Session in proposing the short Amendment to the Bill that was offered for recording Conveyances I am clearly of your opinion that as the Amendment was equitable it ought to be insisted on for tho a Party refusing to pay the Alienation Fine might even after such a Bill had passed have been compelled by the Chancery Court yet I am sensible that on a Determination of that sort it might have been easy for an ill disposed Lawyer or two of the patriot or Anti-Government Stamp to persuade their Depend

ants that a Chancellor was not at liberty to give a Decree Letter Bk. IV
against His Ldp, & so a new Spectre might have been raised to disturb the Minds of His Ldp's Tenants & I do suppose that if the other Gentlemen of the Council had not apprehended that some such Inconveniency would follow a Waver of their proposed Amendment they would not have insisted on it & thereby have afforded M^r^ Dulany the Occasion he thereupon took to disapprove their Conduct. As there is not at present any Act in force for the Regulation of Ordinaries or requiring the Keepers of them to take out Lycences, Any Person that pleases sells Liquors nor can they be restrained or regulated without an Act so that now is the Time for His Ldp to advise consider & determine on what Terms an Act shall pass, I have for my part long ago sent you an Account from the Council Books &c of what has been done here from Time to Time ever since the Settlement of the Province relative thereto so that if His Ldp pleases to advise thereon you may furnish His Council or those he may consult with a proper & full State of the Case. You tell me that the Copies I transmit from Time to Time of the minutes of the Commissioners & Surveyors Proceedings can only be of private use by reason of their not having the Great Seal affixed, nor did I intend them for any other purpose than just to inform you how Business is carried on & the Map was only by way of Illustration, but when the Work is finish't I shall then transmit you a Copy of the whole Proceedings properly attested & authenticated. I perceive by the Pennsylv^a^ Gazette that the Legislatures of some of the Northern Colonies intend to make Remonstrances against the Acts of Parliament lately passed to affect the Trade of these Colonies, but as you seem very desirous that no Representations should be sent hence I shall endeavour to prevent them. As the Act of Parliament lately passed forbidding the usual Allowance of a Drawback on sundry Goods exported from Great Britain to these Colonies & laying an Imposition on Wines & some other Articles imported here does not subject the Inhabitants in general to the immediate payment of any Money by way of Tax it is not likely that any will refuse to pay the Duties thereby imposed, but if an Act should pass next Session for Laying a Land or other general Tax on the Inhabitants I do not know but some Disputes & Disturbances may be thereby occasioned in this Province, for I find that the latter part of His Ldp's Charter has of late been a Subject of Conversation among some people who say that surely the Judges will never in case of a Dispute with the Collectors of such Taxes give Judgment against the express words of the Charter in which the King has declared that neither he nor his Successors would ever lay any Impositions

Letter Bk. IV or Taxes on the Inhabitants of the province He was then granting to His Ldp's Ancestor but that such Inhabitants should be exempt from the payment of all Taxes except what might be imposed by themselves or their Constituents with the Consent of the Lord Proprietary: thus much I thought it my Duty to intimate to you that if you please you may take Advice thereupon. As you are pleased to tell me in that part of Your Letter which bears Date the 30th of March that "other Correspondents & Merchants in London had said the last Session of Assembly here had been a very warm one & that men there as about me were mischievous," I cannot help expressing to you my Wishes to be informed who such Correspondents & mischievous Persons are that I may in some measure guard against their Misrepresentations. how warm the Proceedings were during that Session the Journals long since transmitted will shew you for my own part I thought there was a good deal of Business done & as much harmony as could well be expected, there was indeed a Dispute or two between the two Houses but it is I think rather too late in the Day for such Accidents to give any Alarm or the least uneasiness to any Concerned in the Administration of the Govern^{t}. Since the Conclusion of that Session there has been no Disturbance in the province but every thing remains quiet & the Business of Government has been carried on with as little noise or Difficulty as it ever was perhaps since the Settlement of the Province while at the same time the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania have expressed their Aversion to the Proprietors Govern^{t} in the most flagrant Terms, Riots & Outrages have been there committed & the Province been a Scene of Disorder & Discontent. With my last Letter I transmitted you a Pamphlet which had been lately published there with a View of Diverting the People from applying for a Change of Govern^{t} I now send you an answer to that Pamphlet under the Title of a Speech made by one of their Assembly Men with a Preface said to be wrote by M^{r} Franklin who is the principal Person concerned in raising the Resentment of the People against the Proprietors & as he takes such Steps while his Son is a King's Governor in the next Colony many Persons are induced to think that he knows the Steps he is taking are not disagreeable to the present Ministry. There have I perceive by the Pennsylva^{a} Gazettes been some Murders committed by Indians on the Frontiers of that province, but it is with satisfaction I tell you that not the least Mischief has been done by them during the whole Summer on our Frontier nor has an Indian that I can learn been discovered within the Limits of this Province. Tho I wrote some Weeks ago to the Reverend M^{r} Bacon concerning D^{r} Wilsons Complaint against him I have not yet

received any answer. I now remit you inclosed Firsts of Exchange for the Sum of £125 0 2 & am with the greatest Regard— Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 132d Letter to Mr Calvert Dated the 18th Septr 1764.

Sir

The Master of a Ship that is about to sail from Wye River for London having called on me last Night for any Dispatches I might have for England I embrace the Opportunity to remit you seconds of the Bills of Exchange for £125 which I sent inclosed in my Letter dated the 22d of last Month by Captain Love; & to transmit you also a Copy of the last Letter I received from Messrs Mason & Dixon the Surveyors. I am likewise to inform you that we have lately lost Mr Key one of the Members of His Ldp's Council & as Mr Bordley is still in a declining State I am afraid his Death will ere long make another Vacancy at that Board. The Gentleman whom I shall in the first place recommend as worthy & proper to be appointed is Mr James Holliday who was a few years ago at the Temple & is I think personally known to you he is esteemed by all that are acquainted with him of good Capacity & one of our first Rate Lawyers, his moderate cool & unbiassed Conduct in the Lower House of which he is a Member makes me entertain a very favourable opinion of his political Principles & his Behaviour towards myself hath been always modest & polite. I presume you will have heard before this comes to hand that Sir William Johnson hath made a Treaty of Peace this Summer with all the Tribes of Indians that live round the Lakes of Ontario Erie Huron & Michigan which it is thought they are all inclined to preserve inviolate but as the Shawanese & Delawares who have been principally concerned in committing Hostilities on the Frontiers of these Provinces declined sending any Representatives to the Treaty & it was thought expedient to punish them for their Cruelties & Insolence Two Bodies of Troops were it seems ordered to march against them One Corps under the Command of Colo Bouquet by the way of Pittsburg which I suppose he has reached about this time. Apprized of the Destination of those Forces both the Delawares & Shawanese sent Ambassadors as the Gazettes tell us to Colo Broadstreet to sue for Peace which on certain Conditions he thought fit to promise them but as Colo Bouquet was not satisfied therewith or did not think himself obliged to observe Colo Broadstreets Engagements especially when some of those very Indians annoyed him on his March we are told from Philada that he

Letter Bk. IV

was determined to proceed on His Expedition unless General Gage should send him positive Orders to desist & indeed it is generally thought that the giving these Miscreants peace before they have been punished for their late Depredations is not the most politic or prudent measure that could be taken at a time when such Bodies of Troops were in motion & almost ready to enter their Country. You will see in the inclosed Gazette some Accounts of Murders lately committed by parties of those Indians both on the Borders of Virginia & Pennsylvania but it is with pleasure I inform you that nothing of the kind has happened on our Frontiers & as the winter is now approaching & so large a Body of Men at Pittsburg ready to advance against the Indian Towns I flatter Myself our People will not now be troubled by them. I am with &c.

[Lord Glencairn to Sharpe.]

Original.

My Dear Governor

I wo'ld not have troubled you at this time had I not been much solicited by a friend and neibour of mine to recomend one M^r^ Ivenes M'Lachlan who is a merch^t^ is in your Goverment to be made a Sherrife or any other office of Equal value to it, the Gentleman who recomends him ashures me he is fit for the imployment, and says he will answer for his honesty. if it lays in your way to serve him, your dowing it will be ading to the obligations I allready lay under to you.

I can write you no news as I have not been twenty miles from my own house this twelve months. I now stay at home that my sons may have the more money to spend abroad. Lord Kilmaws has been in france above a year, the other two are at the Colage of S^t^ Andrew. I expect litle for any of my family from the Goverment so shall give them good education and the little pitance I can give them I hope they will make their way too in the world in a gentile maner.

I hope the wine I made M^r^ Alex^r^ Maxwell send you some time agoe was good. Clarat for some years has been so dear that most people who have not large estats keepe but litle of it in their houses, most people have got into drinking port, I join with the multitude; tho I must own to you I'm not fond of it and dont make a practice of drinking it at my own house. I have Just now with me some Ladys of your acquaintance, who with my wife beg you will accept of their compliments and best wishes. if I can serve you in any thing you will oblige me by laying your comands on him who with great sincerity is

My Dear Gov^r^
Y^r^ most obedient
humble servant
Glencairn

ffin: 9^th^
Oct^r^ 1764

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.] Letter Bk. III

To The Lords of Trade. Annapolis the 18th of Oct^{r} 1764
My Lords

Having received Your Lordships Letter bearing Date the 10th of July last also the Plan for the future Management of Indian Affairs & Copies of Letters which were therewith transmitted I now do myself the honour to inform Your Lordships that the plan in general is in my Opinion well calculated to preserve the peace which has been lately made with the Indian Nations & Tribes in North America & at the same time secure to His Majesty's Subjects the Advantages which they may reasonably expect to receive from entering into Commerce with those people, & tho it should be thought inconsistent with the free Spirit of Trade for the Commissaries to be vested with a power of settling Tariffs of Trade or in any degree to fix or regulate the Prices of the Commodities which may be sold to or bought of the Indians I apprehend that as the Trade will be confined to particular places under the Eye of a Commissary impowered to take Cognizance of fraudulent Proceedings the Indians will not be liable to Impositions & that every Trader will find it his Interest to use them well & trade with them on as low Terms as he can afford. As I am of Opinion that if the Duties which it might be thought proper to impose on the Trade towards defraying the Expence of the Plan were directed to be paid on the Exportation of the Skins & Furs considerable quantities might be shipped off clandestinely & that by reason of a heavy Duty on the Exportation of such Articles the Manufactures of Peltry & Furs in these Colonies would have Advantage which Your Lordships may not intend them I should think the Duties may be collected after this manner. Let the Bond to be given by Persons obtaining Lycence to trade be recorded with the Lycence & a Transcript of such Record be made Evidence in any Court of Law throughout America; then by one of the Regulations to be established the Trader might be forbid to bring away from the Truck house or place where he shall have traded any Furs or Peltry untill he shall have given upon Oath to the Commissary there residing an Account of the quantity of peltry & of Fur by him purchased during the Season, upon rendering which Account the Commissary should give him a Certificate thereof & also send a Copy to the Governor or His Majesty's Receiver General residing in the Province where the Traders Lycence was obtained & Bond given & by this means the Duties might be secured & recovered under such Bonds. I am also of Opinion that it might be an advantage to the Traders if a Clause was

Letter Bk. III inserted in the Act of Parliament impowering a Person concerned in the Indian Trade to sue in either of these Colonies any other Indian Trader on Account of Contracts made in the Indian Country or at any of the Truck houses or Posts of Trade to a greater Value than Ten Pounds sterling & also impowering the Courts of Justice in either of these Colonies to take Cognizance of Criminal Actions or at least of Capital Offences committed at any such Places. As it is not likely that the Punishment inflicted by our Laws for Perjury would be so terrible to Persons living in the manner the Indians live as to Men who are Members of a Civilized State & who are by such Punishments rendered infamous especially as it is very common to see Indians without Ears or Noses or at least very much torn & mangled, I submit it to Your Lordships Consideration whether in case they are to be admitted as Witnesses in our Courts of Law (which however Quakers & some other Sectaries principled against taking Oaths are not in Criminal Cases) close Imprisonment for a long time in case of their being convicted of giving false Evidence would not be a more proper Punishment to be inflicted on Indians who are impatient of Confinement than the Penalties prescribed by our Laws for such kind of Offences. Having thus communicated to Your Lordships in Obedience to Your Commands what occurred to me upon considering the Contents of Your Lordships Plan & the Letters therewith sent for my perusal I humbly submit the same to Your Lordships & am with the greatest Respect

Your Lordships most obed. humb. Sv^t^

[Sharpe to Halifax.]

To The Earl of Hallifax. Annapolis the 20^th^ Oct^r^ 1764.

My Lord

Having lately received Your Lordship's Letter dated the 11^th^ of August last relative to the Measures concerting by His Majesty's Post Master General for the Establishment of a Regular Post & by that means for the safe & speedy Conveyance of Letters throughout these Colonies I do myself the honour to inform Your Lordship that Ferries are already established upon every River in this Province where the Roads cross them & that attendance is constantly given at them so that there is no Danger of the Riders being detained at such Ferries. The only Offices which are at present established in this Province for the Reception of Letters are on the main Road which leads thro this place between Philadelphia & Virginia, but I am inclined to think that if a Post Office was to be opened at some Central Place in each of the fourteen

Counties into which this Province is divided & proper measures taken for the Conveyance of Letters hither from such Offices & hence thither every week the Revenue of the Post Office would after some time be thereby increased & Letters would be conveyed in a very few Days from one End of the Province to the other. In that Case there might be an Office kept at the several Places mentioned in the inclosed List, many of which are noticed in the Maps of this Part of America which have been lately published. It is not at present in my power to transmit His Majesty's Post Master General any such correct Map of Maryland with the Roads described thereon as would be of real Use no actual Survey having been as yet made of this Province but as soon as I can get such a Map I will transmit a Copy to the Post Master General agreeable to Your Lordship's Requisition & Your Lordship may be assured that I shall on all occasions be ready to aid & assist the Post Masters here as far as might be in my power. I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Halifax.]

To The Earl of Hallifax. Annapolis the 20th Octr 1764.

My Lord

In obedience to your Commands signified to me by one of Your Ldp's Letters dated the 11th of August last I am to inform Your Ldp that I am persuaded very few if any of the Inhabitants of this Province have been concerned in Vessels employed in carrying on any illicit Commerce, but two small Vessels belonging to the Grenades & Virginia were lately seized here for trading without Registers & I am informed that the Collectors of Pocomoke District has within these few Days seized a Vessel with some foreign Molasses on board which the Master concealed at the Time of making his Entry. As there are a great many Rivers & Creeks within this Province into which Vessels coming from Sea may run & unload, it would not I think be in the Power of the Officers of the Customs alone, were there many more than there are here entirely to prevent all illicit Trade, but I am persuaded that none of the Gentlemen who hold such Commissions here would connive at an illicit Trades being carried on or let an Offender when discovered escape with Impunity. I have indeed been told by some of them that Pilot Boats & other small Vessels from Virginia do sometimes come up the Bay & trade without making Entry or obtaining Permits by which means probably small quantities of Contraband Goods may be imported & sold here, but as such Vessels run into Bye Places where they may be unloaded in a few hours before an Officer can be apprized thereof It is not as I have intimated in the

Letter Bk. III Power of the Land Officers altogether to prevent such Intercourse, but I am of Opinion that a Stop might be put to it if a few Cutters were stationed in Cheseapeak Bay one of them as high up as Potowmack River with orders to cruize there constantly, to examine every deck't Vessel (however small) which they should be able to board & to seize such as should not be furnished with proper Office Papers shewing to whom they belong, whence they came whither bound & the kind of Cargo on board. I am also of Opinion that if no Sea Vessels trading here were under pain of Forfeiture allowed to load or unload at any places whatever within this Province except at four particular places only on Potowmack Potuxent Severn & Choptank Rivers which places might be established as Ports such a Regulation & Restraint would be a means not only of preventing illicit Trade but also of advancing that which is legal; however as many Persons in different parts of the Province are interested against such a Regulation the Assembly will not of themselves make such a Restraining Law but if Your Lordship should be of Opinion that such a Regulation or Restraint would be attended with any good Consequences & shall in that Case be pleased to signify by a Letter to be communicated to the Assembly that such a Regulation must be made I doubt not but they would then agree to pass an Act for the purpose & to fix the Ports at Places where it would be most proper to establish them. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Halifax.]

To The Earl of Hallifax. Annapolis the 26th of October 1764.

My Lord

In Obedience to His Majesty's Pleasure signified to me by one of Your Lordships Letters dated the 11th of August last I now transmit to your Ldp a particular Account or Description of all the Instruments made use of in publick Transactions Law Proceedings Grants Conveyances Securities of Land or Money within this Government which I hope will be satisfactory & I am, with the greatest Respect yr Ldps &c.

Letter Bk. IV [Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 133d Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated Annapolis 13th Novr 1764 transmitted by Captain Curling.

Sir

Since I wrote to advise you of the Death of Mr Key One of His Ldp's Council nothing has happened here of Consequence enough to be mentioned but as a Ship of Messrs Hanbury's is

just about to sail hence for London I embrace the Opportunity Letter Bk. IV
to transmit you a few more Sheets of the Acts of Assembly now printing here from the Manuscript Copy or Collection made by M^r^ Bacon & also two Petitions which have been presented to me by one Solomon Holton & the Relict of the Reverend M^r^ Harrison late Rector of S^t^ Lukes Parish in Queen Ann's County. As Colonel Richard Tilghman in whose Neighbourhood Holton has lived many years represents him to be an honest inoffensive Man & tells me that he really thinks the County Court was much too severe in imposing so heavy a Fine on him for only being a Spectator of an Act of Cruelty (for committing which the Justice was fined a hundred Pounds) I recommend the Petitioner so far to His Ldp's Clemency as that two Thirds of the Fine if not the whole might be remitted. As to the Petition of M^rs^ Harrison on behalf of her Son an Infant I can only say that it was I apprehend in a great measure owing to M^r^ Harrison's own Dilitoriness that he did not obtain a Lease on Lives for the Land mentioned in the Petition before His Lordships prohibition to granting Mannour Leases for a longer Term than Twenty one years was received & published here, but at the same time as the then Steward of the Mannour seems to have been to blame also, & M^r^ Harrison who was a Person of the most upright behaviour & in every respect a worthy good Man has left his Widow (a Woman of great Merit) & a young Family in Distress or at least poorly provided for, I should be glad if His Ldp would shew her some favour by ordering a Lease to be granted to the Orphan on the old Conditions with this exception that instead of the Terms being for three Lives it may be only for a certain Number of years. Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon are still at the Line they were employed on when I last wrote to you, at sixty Miles from the Middle Point it passed about Nine Feet Eastward of the Termination of the Offsett they had there made so that they expect this Line will fall about Twenty feet Eastward of the Tangent Point & that they will have finished it before the End of this Month when the Commissioners are to meet & examine what they shall have done in pursuance of the Instructions that have been given them. By a Paper inclosed which is a Copy of one they some Months ago gave the Commissioners you will perceive that after all that D^r^ Bevis has said about the practicability of their actually describing a Parallel of Latitude on the Earth with the large complex Transit Instrument you were pleased to send to Philadelphia for their use The two Surveyors are clearly of opinion that such a Thing is impracticable & therefore intend to use only the small Transit Instrument they brought with them & instead of actually running or describing

Letter Bk. IV a Parallel of Latitude will content themselves with ascertaining a certain Number of Points in such Parallel at the Distance of four five or six Miles from each other. I presume you will know before this reaches you that the Pennsylvania Assembly desirous to obtain a Change of Government & to be immediately under the Crown have sent M^r^ Franklin again to England in the Character of their Agent to sollicit such a Change to which however many of the most considerable Inhabitants & thirteen Members of the Assembly are extremely averse & have transmitted Counter Petitions & by what I can learn the Province by reason of such Disparity in the Sentiments & Wishes of the people is at present a Scene of great Confusion. As to the people in this Province they are now very quiet but should M^r^ Franklyn succeed in his Application for a Change of Government in Pennsylvania I doubt not but there will be enough busy mischievous Men among us also to raise a Dust & stir up the People to subscribe similar Petitions, but if on the Contrary M^r^ Franklyn should meet with a Rebuff from the Ministry I am persuaded it will have a good Effect on Those who wish to see a little Confusion here also or to make His Lordship or me uneasy. I am &c.

Original. [Gage to Sharpe.]

New York December 7^th^ 1764

Sir

It gives me great pleasure to be able to acquaint you that by an Express arrived from the heads of the Muskingham I am informed that the Shawnese and Delawares and other Tribes on the Ohio have been reduced to the most humiliating Peace by His Majesty's Arms under the Command of Colonel Bouquet and that a general Peace is now made with all the Nations who had risen in Arms against us. The Perfidy of the Shawnese and Delawares, the Contempt they shewed us and the breaking thro' all the ties and Engagements, which even Savage Nations hold Sacred amongst each other, made it absolutely necessary to reduce them by force, and to March into their Country; The Troops under Colonel Bouquet have penetrated into the heart of their Settlement and Oblidged them to deliver up all their Prisoners, even their own Children Born of White Women, and to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to Settle a Peace upon such further Terms as should be imposed upon Them, for the performance of the last, and as a Security that no further Hostilities should be Committed, a number of their Principal Chiefs have been delivered up as Hostages, above Two Hundred Prisoners had been delivered into our Hands, and more were Expected from the Shawnese,

Several of our Parties had been sent into the Villages of that Nation, to Assist them in Collecting the Captives, and bring them to Fort Pitt.

I take the first Opportunity to Congratulate you on the Happy Conclusion of all Hostilities with the Indian Nations who had Appeared in Arms against His Majesty, and to Enable you to give such notice as you see Convenient to the Merchants that the Trade may be again carried on with the Several Nations.

In Consequence of this Peace, I beg leave to observe to you, that I am informed the Government of this Province intend Publishing a Proclamation, not only to prohibit all Hostilities against the Indians, but likewise to Open a Trade with them, on Condition that the Traders take Licences of the Governor, and give Bond and Security, that they do not Expose to Sale, or Sell to the Indians, but at the Posts that are already, or shall be hereafter Established; I should be glad to know, whether you pursue the same Method, or make any further Regulations respecting the Trade with the Indians, that I may have it in my Power to give Notice thereof to the Officers Commanding at the Several Posts, to Enable them to see that the Traders do Strictly Comply with the Terms of Trade prescribed to them, by the Governments to which they belong. I Am, with great Regard,

Sir

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant

Thos Gage

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk.IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 14th Decemr 1764.

My Lord

Hoping you are by this time safely arrived in England after the long Tour your Lordship was pleased to make I do myself the honour to remit your Ldp my Account with your Ldp for the last two years ending the 29th of Septemr 1764 & also sundry Bills of Exchange for the Ballance due to your Ldp being £401 10 4. Your Ldp will also observe by the Account that I have imported here for your use three Butts & a Pipe of Madeira Wine to be from time to time ship't hence to London as your Ldp may be pleased to order.

With the greatest Respect. I am &c.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 134th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis 15th Decr 1764. transmitted by Captain Cockey.

Sir

My last Letter was dated the 13th of Novr & transmitted by Capt Curling in a Ship of Messrs Hanburys. I have not been since favoured with any from you but now write to advise you of some things that have happened here since that time. In the first place as it is now three years since the last general Election Writs have been lately issued for another Election of Representatives throughout the Province & in Consequence thereof there have been already Elections in most of the Counties, from some of which will be returned One or two new Members but in general the new Lower House of Assembly will consist of the same Persons that composed the former. As there is no Business that requires the Assembly's meeting before the Summer I have by Advice of the Council this Day issued Proclamations proroguing them to the second Monday in May next when I suppose it will be expedient to have a Session. Mr Bordley the late Commissary General having after a long Indisposition died about a Week ago I thought it my Duty in pursuance of His Ldp's Pleasure signified by one of his Instructions dated the 8th of Oct. 1761 to make an Offer of the Office to Mr Charles Goldsborough on Condition he would come & reside in Annapolis to superintend it & upon his expressing his Willingness to accept on those Terms a Commission was made out for him & he has since come over & qualified. As I have in this acted on a Principle of doing what seemed to be most agreeable to His Ldp's pleasure & presume no one will object to Mr Goldsboroughs Capacity for the Execution of that Office I flatter myself His Ldp will confirm the Appointment. Upon my intimating to Mr Goldsborough that he must as his Predecessors had done make you a Remittance of One hundred pounds a year during his Continuance in the Office he promised to send his Correspondent in London an Order to make punctual Payment to your Order & I presume he will himself write & tell you so by some early Opportunity. By my Letter to His Lordship I have taken the Liberty to recommend Colo Henry Hooper the late Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly to the Seat in the Council which is become Vacant by Mr Bordley's Death: All I shall say of this Gentleman is that he has during many years acted an upright moderate Part in the Lower House of Assembly & has the Reputation of being the best Justice of Peace in the Province & tho his Age made him decline coming again to undergo the fatigue of sitting constantly as Speaker in the

Lower House I doubt not but as he enjoys a good State of Health he will give due Attendance in the Upper. I have also in my Letter to His Ldp taken the Liberty to express my hopes that Mr Holliday will be appointed to fill the Seat in the Council sometime ago vacated by the Death of Mr Key & I shall be very glad to receive His Ldp's Instructions in favour of both those Gentlemen before the next Meeting of the Assembly. It is with pleasure I tell you that the Delawares Shawanese & other Indians who have for some time past been committing Murders on the Frontiers of the two neighbouring Provinces have at last been reduced to the Necessity of suing for Peace & in order to obtain it have surrendered up all the Prisoners they had made during the War so that we now flatter ourselves the Frontier Inhabitants will remain undisturbed & the Ravages of the Indian War be soon repaired & forgotten. That you may see what Progress Messrs Mason & Dixon have made in running the Lines I shall herewith transmit you a Copy of the Minutes of the Commissioners Proceedings at their last Meeting the 24th of Novemr I am in hopes that before the End of next Summer they will have extended the North Boundary a good Distance but suppose it will be two years yet before the whole Business can be finished. I remain with the greatest Regard Sir

Letter Bk. IV

Your obliged & most obedt Servt

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 15th Decemr 1764.

My Lord

Having an Opportunity of transmitting Letters to England by a Ship that is just about to sail from this Place I embrace it to inform your Lordship that upon the Decease of Mr Bordley the late Commissary General who died here about a Week ago I thought myself obliged by what your Ldp was sometime ago pleased to signify to me relative to the Disposal of that Office to offer it to Mr Charles Goldsborough on condition he would remove hither & live in Annapolis which he has thereupon agreed to do & a Commission hath been accordingly made out for him. As I have taken this Step on a Presumption that your Ldp thought Mr Goldsborough the most proper Person among the Members of the Council to be Commissary in case the Office should become vacant by Mr Bordley's Resignation or Decease I flatter myself Your Ldp will approve thereof & confirm the Appointment: & I am in hopes Mr Goldsborough's Conduct in the Discharge of his Duty will give general Satisfaction. There being by reason of Mr Bordley's Decease another Vacancy in the Council I think it

Letter Bk. IV my Duty to recommend to your Lordship as a Person worthy of a Seat there Colonel Henry Hooper a Gentleman of Dorchester County who has for many years been Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly where he behaved with great Moderation & respect towards the Government & would have been again elected a Representative for his County had he not declined it on Account of his Age & the continual Attendance he was obliged to in the Lower House by being Speaker. As I did in a Letter I sometime ago wrote to M^r^ Calvert on Occasion of the Death of M^r^ Key take the liberty to mention M^r^ James Holliday as a Gentleman of great Merit & one whom I should wish to see a Member of the Upper House I entertain hopes that M^r^ Calvert has thereupon recommended him to your Ldp & that your Ldp hath been pleased to favour my Request with regard to that Gentleman. It is with pleasure I inform your Ldp that I find by a Letter which I lately received from Colonel Bouquet who commands his Majesty's Forces at Fort Pitt & on this Side New York that the Delawares & other Indians who for some time past had ravaged the Frontiers of Pennsylvania & Virginia have at length sued for Peace in the most suppliant manner bringing in & surrendering up all the Prisoners they had among them & that in Consequence thereof & of their giving Hostages the Colonel had ordered a Cessation of Hostilities & given their Deputies Leave to go to Sir Will^m^ Johnson in order to make Peace for their respective Tribes, so that we now flatter Ourselves a firm & lasting Peace will be established with all the Indian Nations that live to the Westward of these Colonies. Having in my Letter to M^r^ Calvert advised him of what progress is made in running the Lines, I will not give your Ldp farther trouble at present, but only add that I am, with the utmost Respect &c

Original. [Baltimore to Sharpe.]

Frederick Absolute Lord and Proprietor of the Province of Maryland and Avalon in America Lord Baron of Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Orders and Instructions to be observed and pursued by Our Trusty and Well-beloved Horatio Sharpe Esq. Our Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of Our Province of Maryland.

F. Baltimore

The occasion of M^r^ John Ross holding the Naval Officer of Patuxent Port now ceasing, in which Scituation he has obliged

me and I hope with reward to himself. My Dismission of him from that Employ I should not require was it not from circumstances and in Policy of Affairs incompatible for him to hold two Offices, id est the Naval Office and Clerk of the Council; I therefore do by this My Instruction desire you will appoint Walter Dulany Esq^{r} into the Naval Office of the Port of Patuxant he giving his security as usual. If he refuses acceptance, continue M^{r} Ross in that scituation, untill you hear further from me thereon.

Given under My Hand and Lesser Seal at Arms at London this sixteenth day of January in the Fourteenth year of my Dominion of the said Province and in the Year of Our Lord 1765

FB.

By His Lordships Com^{d}
Cæcil^{s} Calvert Sec^{y}
of Maryland.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

Frederick absolute Lord and Proprietor of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon in America Lord Baron of Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Orders and Instructions to be observed and pursued by Our Trusty Well-beloved Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} Our Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of Our Province of Maryland, And to Edward Lloyd Esq^{r} of Our Council and Agent and Receiver General of Our said Province, And to Benedict Calvert Esq^{r} of Our Council and one of Our Judges of Our Land Office, And to Daniel Dulany Esq^{r} of Our Council and Deputy Secretary of Our said Province, And to George Stuart Esq^{r} a Judge of Our Land Office in Our said Province, And to M^{r} E^{d} Key Attorney General in Our said Province of Maryland We send Greeting Viz.

F. Baltimore

Whereas, the following Manōrs and their Lands have been Surveyed and Run and Ground Plots partly of description of their Limits and Boundaries, and Quantities of Lands are marked by the Surveyors of my Land Office and Estimated by them as to Quantity of Acres, incerted by Arithmetick numbers expressed by figures and Cyphers on each seperate Surveys, charted by them the said Surveyors, and transmitted by you my Lieutenant Governor to me, as from the said Surveyors and issued forth from my Land Office in Maryland, Viz.

Pancaya Manōr containing Ten Thousand Two Hundred and forty Acres in Charles County, Beaverdam Manōr containing seven Thousand six Hundred Acres, Mill Manōr containing one Thousand nine Hundred and twenty-four Acres, Woolsey Manōr containing Two Thousand eight Hundred and six Acres in Saints Mary's County, and Bridgewater Manōr containing five thousand nine hundred and sixty Acres in Somerset County in Maryland; all which said Manōrs are of uncultivated Lands returned unto me as aforesaid, the total amount of the above cited Manōrs by computation of Acres estimated and entered on the aforesaid Plans or Charts, contain Twenty-eight Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land—Note.

I observe, the above Surveys of the said Manōrs and Lands are very inaccurate, being in general only Out Lines Run and Charted, and are only Blanks of Void Spaces without specifying any contents, such as particular Spaces, Woods, Springheads of Rivers, or Water Courses passing through such Lands or relative to such Water Courses if Navigable or of what use to convey Traffick and Produce of the said Manōrs Lands to or from our Great Bay of Chesopeak, the Inlet into the Atlantick Ocean. The said Surveys so returned as well relative to the Soil and Properties of such Lands are very defficient as to all contents, no ways informing my Judgement to set a Value on the said Manōr Lands; such returns are useless by way of Sale in England to Purchasers, and for which Premises, I have at this present an Opportunity by Sale; for as British America has of late years by numbers of Persons from hence been much traversed, Persons in England of Valuable Circumstances Apply, and are very desirous to become Purchasers and Setlers in our American Colonies, Especially in Maryland being unexceptionable both as to Climate and Soil.

And of and concerning the aforesaid Manōrs and Lands by My Patent and Grant, they the said Manōr Lands at present yielding me nothing, laying as uncultivated Waste Lands, and prevents the increase of People, Especially, Persons of Valuable Circumstances, and the general Welfare and Being of My Province. I am therefore come to the following Resolutions and Determinations of and concerning the Disposal, by Sale of the said Manōr Lands, and I do hereby Authorize and impower my aforesaid Judges of my Land Office or any other of the said Office that I may at any time approve or appoint, unless, I shall at any time signify to the contrary, And my will is, and my said Judges of my Land Office are hereby be me impowered immediately to Publish and to proceed on the Receipt of these my Instructions to Treat, Bargain, and to sell

all my aforesaid Manōr Lands, laying and being as uncultivated Land and not Tenanted, They are to Sell and convey the aforesaid Manōr Lands to any Person or Persons that are willing to be Purchasers of the said Lands, and to issue out Patents or Grants in my name Style and Right, and to confirm as by my authority herein Given them the Sale of such my Lands as aforesaid to such Purchasers forever; Subjected to and upon such contracts conditions and Limitations to be covenanted in such Patents or Grants to me and my Heirs and Assignees, and to remain upon Record in my Land Office in Our Province of Maryland. That is to say, as to Patents or Grants and their Preambles be they as has been usual and now accustomed in Granting, but subjected, in and by my Grant of these my Lands aforesaid to such contracts conditions and Limitations to be covenanted as follows and upon no other terms, And further concerning that is to say, My said Judges of my Land Office shall contract, Take and Receive for my use and Property from all Persons who shall become Purchasers of the said Manōr Lands the sum of fifty Pounds at least Sterling Money in Silver or Gold prorata for every hundred Acres so patented and Granted (and I hope as these are peculiar Reserved Lands, My said Judges will obtain a better and more advantagious Price as to first Purchase Money) that shall be purchased and so prorata for a lesser Quantity of Land prorata as to a hundred Acres taken and Granted as aforesaid as the conditions of first Purchase Money. To have and to hold the said Lands unto Him the Purchaser his Heirs and Assignees for Ever, to be holden of us and Our Heirs and Assignees as of Our Manors Named as aforesaid, in Free and Common Socage by Fealty only of all manner of Services Yielding and Paying yearly unto us Our Heirs and Assignees at our Receipt at the Chief City or Town in the County aforesaid at the two most usual Feasts in the year Viz. as shall come after the Patent or Grant is issued and Granted, by even and equal Portions the Quit Rent of Five Shillings sterling in Silver or Gold for every hundred Acres, and so pro rata for every lesser Quantity of the said Premisses so Patented and Granted as aforesaid. And further Subject to Limitation of a Fine upon every Alienation of the said Lands or any part or parcell thereof one whole years Rent in Silver or Gold sterling for every hundred Acres of the said Lands, and prorata for a lesser number of the said Acres of Land bearing and equal proportion as to a hundred Acres of Land Patented and Granted as aforesaid, To be paid to us as We and Our Heirs and Assignees or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by us and our Heirs and Assignees from time to time to Collect and Receive the same

shall accept in discharge thereof at the choice of us and our Heirs and Assignees or of such Officer or Officers as shall receive as aforesaid, provided that if the said Alienation Fine shall not be paid unto us and to Our Heirs and Assignees or to such Officer or Officers aforesaid appointed, such Alienation Fine not paid the said Alienation shall not be valid upon Record either in our Provincial Court or County Court where the same parcell of Land lieth if not legally entered upon Record by payment to us the said Alienation Fine within two months after such Alienation Fine is due no Person shall buy or sell any such Lands or Tenements, or under the Colour of Gift or Lease or by reason of any other Title receive the same or by any other Craft or Engine shall presume to appropriate to himself for themselfs thereby such Lands as may in any wise come to be excused from non-payment of the Alienation Fine aforesaid under pain of the forfeiture of the said Patent or Grant of the said Lands, and within the year after the Alienation is become due, that is after two months as aforesaid, It shall be lawful for me the Lord Proprietor of Maryland and my Heirs and Assignees as Lords of the Fee to Enter and my Officers and their Officers appointed as aforesaid and for default of non-payment of the said Alienation Fine aforesaid I as Lord Proprietor and my Heirs and Assignees shall have the Lands so alienated for ever and shall infeoff to others by certain Services &c[a] as the conditions of an Alienation Fine are by Mortmain or transferring Ones Right and Property to another subject thereunto by all my Ancestors and my Patents already Granted, And respecting to all such Patents or Grants as usual is to be at the bottom, Witness Our Trusty and Well beloved Horatio Sharpe Esq[r] Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of Our said Province of Maryland and Chancellor and Keeper of Our Great Seal thereof, and the Patents to be Certifyed by his Signature.

And whereas there are several other Parcells of Land in my said Province of Maryland called Reserved Lands belonging unto me and adjoining or near unto Lands already Patented and Granted, My Will and Pleasure is respecting all such Lands laying as uncultivated Lands and not Tenanted, That my said Judges of my Land Office do immediately and soon as can be to sell and dispose of such Lands aforesaid to any Purchaser as shall offer to take by Patent or Grant, Subjected pro rata as to Purchase Money as to Quantity of Acres as aforesaid expressed and to the same Annual Quit Rent, and upon Contracts conditions and Covenants of my said Manōr Lands to be sold as aforesaid and with Limitation of an Alienation Fine as aforesaid and subjected on default of non-payment to the said Alienation Fine to the Penalties as is to be

expressed in such Patents and Grants of my said Manōr Lands as aforesaid without Imparlence at Law or in Equity against payment of my said Dues and Alienation Fines as aforesaid To Me as Lord Proprietor in Fee of the Lands in Maryland or to My Heirs and Assignees at any time whatsoever, And that all such Patents or Grants of the said reserved Lands sold to be liable to the inspection of the Patent or Grant and Witnessed by my Lieutenant Governor in the same manner respectively of my Manour Lands sold, contained in these my Instructions and of and concerning the same as aforesaid.

And lastely, I order and require of you my Lieutenant Governor to immediately on the receipt of these my Instructions to deliver these my Instructions Powers and Authorities to my aforesaid Provincial Judges of my Land Office. And that you and They do cause these my Instructions &c^{a} to be entered in my said Land Office upon Record to be complied with and literally followed, And my Judges of my Land Office and all Parties concerned and Authorized in and by Virtue of these my Instructions as aforesaid, do Act and Consult and Advice together to carry the same into due Execution without delay according to the Tenor of these my Instructions and to be of Effect both in Law and Equity accordingly, and for no other intent and meaning whatsoever. And I do constitute and ordain these my Instructions as my conditions of Plantation of and concerning the within mentioned Premises, and to be Entered Register'd and Recorded in my Land Office and there to remain and to be held allowed and taken in all Courts of Law and Equity accordingly.

Given under My hand and Lesser Seal at Arms at London this Sixteenth day of January in the Fourteenth year of My Dominion of the said Province and in the year of Our Lord 1765.

FB.

By His Lordships Order
Cæcil^{s} Calvert Sec^{y}
of Maryland.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

S^{r}

As the Welfare Prosperity and due Administration of my Province of Maryland are always uppermost in my thoughts, the Proceedings of the Two Houses of Assembly, (alike the Constitutional Guardians of the rights of the Proprietor & People) are the source from whence I at all times derive, & Promise myself the greatest satisfaction. What then must

have been my Disappointment, in seeing both Houses alike diverted, tho from different Causes and Motives, from the true objects of their Deliberation and Attention; the one by a Spirit of Innovation, making repeated Attacks upon my rights & Prerogatives; the other, by an upright Zeal and Integrity, in Defending me against Avowed Encroachments, tho' Coloured with the most plausible pretences. The true business of Legislation in the meantime stands still, and my Poor Tenants, as the Lower House very Justly Observe, are burthened with Expences, productive of no Good to the Province, Whilst a spirit of animosity and Resentment diffuses itself every where, and amongst all orders of Men. The Affair of my Ordinary Licences &c. is what I Principally Allude to, and shall now Explain myself upon. The Priviledge of Granting and Regulating them is of the very Essence of my Prerogative, and such as every Lawyer in this Kingdom Agrees I can never be divested of without my own Consent, which I shall most certainly never give. But the Lower House will say the Lord may Licence (tho' I think of late they have held a contrary Language) & we will appropriate, this the Upper House have Denyed with equal zeal & force of Argument. I will not Enter into the reasonings on either side, but when Concessions obtained from Generosity and Disinterestedness in the times of General War & Publick Calamity shall only Lay a foundation to Claims by a Body of Men, (who, constituting only one branch of the Legislature, would Assume to themselves the Priviledges of the whole) for further Concessions, when the same necessitys no longer exist, It is time for the Proprietor to Look to himself. I am sure the Assembly cannot Licence an Individual of their own Authority, nor can they Dictate to me who I shall Licence, or whether I shall ever Grant a single Licence. Equally certain am I that the Regulation of Licences when Granted is as much out of their Province. But the Incidental Emoluments arising from the Licences, and not the Empty honor of Granting them is the object. Will they Deny that my Ancestors have at times reaped these Emoluments more or less, will they Plead an uninterrupted Usage in the Assembly to Apply them at pleasure without regard to the Proprietor. If the Claims of the Proprietor & Assembly have prevailed at different Periods, & neither Party can Prescribe an Uniform Usage in their favour, are not such Claims to be Decided in the Ordinary Methods by Mutual Concessions. Have they ever Proposed to Split & Divide the Bone of Contention, and If they will not make me advances, how can they expect any from me to them. The Upper House have founded my Claim upon Just Principles, that the Support of Government lyes upon me; But say the Lower House, we

Pay the Judges & not his Lordship Let them be in Earnest, and I will heartily Joyn Issue with them. Let a Bill be framed to Appropriate even the whole of this Revenue (I had almost said) for the better Establishing & securing the Independency of the Judges, & for rendring the Office Worthy of the Acceptance of Men of the greatest Abilitys & Integritys in the Province, and they shall not want my Concurrence. In this Tract they can scarce go greater lengths than I will wish to follow them. But I will be Consistent with myself. I will still Insist upon my rights till I see proper occasions to suspend them, and when those Occasions Cease, I will again Resume them. The Lower House will not seriously Contend that their College Bill was of a Frame & Composition to induce a Reluctant Consent; But I will not Descend even to Criticise upon the Bill, it is a Compliment it does not deserve at my hands. The matter has unawares carried me into a Length I never intended, as this Letter was only Designed to Introduce to you an Instruction Restraining your Assent to any Bill respecting my Licences without a suspending Clause. It is the result of the best opinions here, it will shorten and Cutt off all Disputes between the Two Houses, the Lower House will have an opportunity of dispatching their Ordinary Business without protracting their Session unnecessarily, or burthening my Tenants with unreasonable Expences; The Upper House will be Delivered from Disagreable and unfruitfull altercations, and will Avoid all the Imputations of Designing Men. The suspense being my Act will Transfer the odium (I fancy) from you & the Council to myself, but in so doing My Rights will be so far preserved, that my own Consent must precede the Abolition of them. If my Assembly and I shall still have the Misfortune to Differ in opinion, It is for our Mutual happiness that the Decision will then Devolve upon his Majesty and his Ministers, where I shall always be ready to submit my rights. In the mean time no Inconvenience can result to my Province from the Postponing of a Bill for Endowing a College, which was first thought of (when no other Plausible Application occurred) in the second Century after my Grant, as a Popular & subsisting Pretence, for Continuing a Claim w^{ch} the Restoration of Publick Peace and Tranquility had left no longer a pretence for. I mention this Bill as being the last Attempt I have heard of, and what I expect again to hear of, tho by the Zeal and Activity of the Upper House Defeated or Laid aside for a time. I am

S^{r}
Your Assured Friend & Real
Humble servant
F Baltimore

Southton Row
7 Feb^{ry} 1765.

Post I thank you for your rectitude of Conduct to me and your endeavours of Service to me and my Province.

To his Excellʸ Governor Sharpe Esqʳ Lᵗ Govʳ in
Maryland
America

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 135th Letter to Mʳ Calvert Dated the 26th of Febʳʸ 1765. transmitted by Captain Leslie

Sir

I did myself the honour on the 14th of December last to write to both His Ldp & Yourself, the Vessel by which I transmit this was to have sailed about a Fortnight afterwards but hath been detained ever since by the Ice, for the Weather this Winter hath been so severe that from the Beginning of January to the Middle of this Month most of our Rivers were passable on the Ice & our Navigation is but just again opened. Nothing has happened here within these two months particularly worthy your Notice but I thought it my Duty to write to tell you so & at the same time transmit you thirty more Sheets of Mʳ Bacon's Edition of our Laws which you will perceive are now printed down so low as the year 1745. I sometime ago intimated to you that Disputes & Contentions had run very high in Pennsylvania about the Petition carried home by Mʳ Franklyn for a Change of Government, & I learn from a Person just come hither from Philaᵃ that the two Parties or some at least among them have gone prodigious Lengths in abusing & calumniating each other so that the City is become a Scene of Discord & Enmity while at the same time they complain of their Trades declining greatly by reason as they say of the late Act of Parliament which indeed seems to be considered throughout North America as calculated to distress the Colonies without doing the least Service to the Mother Country. Having nothing to communicate to His Lordship at this time I decline addressing myself to him by Letter till another Opportunity but desire the favour of you to present my dutiful Respects & am with the greatest Regard Sir &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 136th Letter to Mʳ Calvert dated 28th Febʸ 1765.

Sir

I write this just to inclose you the Firsts of Bills of Exchange for the Sum of One hundred twenty five Pounds ten shillings; & to inform you that I sometime ago promised

Mr Leeds the present Clerk of Talbot County who is one of our Commissioners & has merited well of both His Ldp & me that I would ask your Consent for him to resign his Clerkship in favour of his Son in Law Mr John Bozman who is a very deserving Man, I hope therefore you will comply with Mr Leeds's Desire & give him a Letter to that purport to Mr Dulany which might be presented as soon as Mr Leeds may think proper. Letter Bk. IV

[Gage to Sharpe.] Original.

New York May 12th 1765

Sir,

As I shall soon find it necessary to withdraw the Troops which are now in Garrison in Fort Cumberland in your Province; I think it proper to acquaint you of it; that you may give such Directions concerning the Fort, or any stores which there may be belonging to your Province as you shall judge necessary.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Colonel Bouquet to the Rank of Brigadier General, and to the Command of the Troops in the Floridas; Lieutenant Colonel Reid will take the Command on the side of Pittsburg, who will have Directions to correspond with you, and to give you timely notice of every thing of moment, which shall be proper for your Information.

I have the honor to be with great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Thos Gage

[Gage to Sharpe.] Original.

New York June 2d 1765

Sir

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Sir William Johnson has finished his Congress held on the Mohawk River with the Delawares, Senecas &ca in a very satisfactory manner, and he says, much beyond his Expectations. I have also to inform you, that the Conferences at Fort Pitt have ended happily, and that the Shawnese have fulfill'd their Engagements with the greatest fidelity.

The Indians in general have appeared so well disposed, that there is great reason to expect the Country will enjoy a series of peace and tranquility, unless it is interrupted by the riotous and lawless proceedings of the people on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. I have the honor to

inclose you Extracts of three letters on this subject; and unless some effectual means are taken to restrain the Licentiousness of the people, to punish them for the Murders they have committ'd and keep them in subjection to the Laws, there is too much reason to apprehend that our Affairs will be thrown into worse confusion than they have ever been in. I am very apprehensive unless some Steps are taken, to pacify the Indians, and to give them satisfaction for the murder of the Shawnese in Augusta County, that we shall be in danger of losing all the fruits of our Expeditions, and treaties.

It is to be feared that the Murders, Rapine, and Riots, which the Inhabitants of Pensylvania have been guilty of, and which remain, and probably will remain unpunish'd has given too much encouragement to the neighbouring provinces to act in the same way. I am, with great Regard,

Sir

Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Thos Gage

Original. [Halifax to Sharpe.]

St: James's June 8th 1765

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having communicated to me the Extract of a Letter received by the Commissioners of the Customs from Mr Heron Collector of Pocomoke in the Province of Maryland, I herewith transmit, for your Information, a Copy of the said Extract, and am to express to you His Majesty's Expectation, that upon this, and every other, Occasion, you will zealously exert every lawfull means in your Power for the Protection of the Officers of the Revenue

I am with great Truth & Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Dunk Halifax

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Gage.]

To General Gage. Annapolis the 29th June 1765

Sir

I am favoured with your Excellency's Letter of the 2d Inst whereby you were pleased to advise me that Sr William Johnson had finished his Congress held on the Mohawk River with the Delawares Senecaes &c in a very satisfactory manner, that the Conferences at Fort Pitt had also ended very happily & the

Shawanese fulfilld their Engagements with Fidelity, Intelligence Letter Bk. III
that gives me great pleasure & I thank your Excellency for communicating it to me. I am sensible of the Danger there is lest the Irregularities of the Frontier Inhabitants of these Colonies should irritate the neighbouring Indians & be productive of bad Consequences & Your Excellency may depend that as far as my power extends it shall be exerted to prevent such Proceedings as you mention but I have not been yet able to learn that any Persons who have Settlements within this Province were concerned in the Riots you allude to nor has liberty been given by this Government to any Person to settle on any Lands lying beyond the Alegany Mountains. I have never heard of the Affair mentioned in the Extract of a Letter from Winchester nor of any Hunter in this Province who in Company with One Walker of Virginia killed two Indians at Pittsburg & boasts of the Fact, if there is such a one & I can learn who he is I will endeavour to have him apprehended & sent whither Your Excellency pleases, for I do not know how he can be tried or punished in this Province for a crime committed out of it. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 137th Lettr to Mr Calvert dated 10th July 1765

Sir

Your Letter dated the 17th of October last six several Instructions from My Lord bearing Date the 16th of January, two Letters from His Ldp dated the 7th & 9th of February, two other Instructions bearing Date the 7th & 26th of the same Month & the two Letters you were pleased to favour me with the 6th of March & 2d of April last having been lately delivered to me almost all of them together I embrace the first Opportunity that has since offered to acknowledge my Receipt of them, & to answer or observe on such Parts of them as require any thing to be done by me or to which I apprehend some answer might be expected & I shall proceed according to their respective Dates. It happened a little unlucky that the Bill of Excha for £30 which you have returned me with Protest did not come to hand a few Months ago for I am afraid it is now over with the Drawer & that I shall not be able to secure all the Money, but you may depend on my remitting you a Bill in lieu thereof as soon as I can get one that is suitable. You will see by a Minute of the Commissioners at their Meeting the 17th of last Month that Messrs Mason & Dixon had then finished all their Work on the East Side of Susquehannah River which their Line crosses near half a Mile Northward of the Temporary Line, & that they are now proceeding with the

Letter Bk. IV West Line from the Susquehannah Westward towards the Western Bounds of the Province, but as the Taking frequent Observations with their Sector is exceeding tedious & retards them sometimes for near three Weeks together I do not expect they will this Summer extend the Line by many Miles so far as the Country is settled which however you will perceive they are instructed to do, & farther I am apt to think they will not choose to go at any time nor indeed do the Articles or our Commission seem to require the Lines being described any farther at this time, tho one of the Articles implys that the Line is to be actually run some time or other so far Westward as the Western Limits of Pennsylvania. How far that Province extends Westward is not yet known nor has it been yet setled from what part of Delaware River The Proprietors are to begin to measure their five Degrees of Longitude, but it is supposed that Pennsylvania will extend many Miles Westward of this Province & the Distance between the Line which Mess^rs. Mason & Dixon are now running (when it shall be continued beyond the Meridian of the Fountain Head of Potowmack) & the Beginning of the Fortieth Degree of Latitude (which you know is the South Bound of Pennsylvania as described by its Charter) will be several Miles so that if that Part of Pennsylvania is to belong to Maryland as the Articles seem to have intended It will be necessary to have it previously ascertained from what part of the River Delaware the Proprietors of Pennsylvania are to measure their five Degrees of Longitude & actually to measure out such five Degrees before the Articles of Agreement between His Ldp & Mess^rs Penns can be compleatly carried into Execution, wherefore I hope His Ldp will as soon as possible signify to me for the Information of his Commissioners what they are to do more when the Surveyors shall in pursuance of the Instruction already given them have extended the West Line so far Westward as the Country is now settled. Speaking of the Pamphlet called Remarks on a Message of the Upper House you seem to think that the Journal of the Upper House returned by M^r Ross the then Clerk was deficient & did not contain all the Messages which had passed between the two Houses because the Author of the Pamphlet had thought fit to allude to a Message sent by the Lower House to the Upper in the year 1739. Had I thought the Pamphlet would have been considered by those you call our Superiours as an authentic & just Account of our Transactions & not as the Production of some discontented malitious Person who conscious of the false Suggestions it contained avoided setting his Name to it I should have been more particular in my Remarks on it, but I never conceived that more Credit would

be given by the Ministry or others to an Anonymous Pam- Letter Bk. IV
phlet than to the Votes & Proceedings of our two Houses. From the Pamphlets being taken no Notice of here by the Upper House or any one on their behalf It soon fell into Oblivion, nor did the Author think it would be for his honour or Reputation to acknowledge his Offspring (for he is not yet known;) & in my Opinion the Publishing an Answer to it here would answer no other End but to revive useless Disputes & to furnish some Lover of Mischief among us with an Occasion & Pretence for throwing Dirt on those who are concerned in the Government or who might be suspected of writing such answer, & I think a Perusal of the several scurrilous Pennsylvania Pamphlets which I lately sent you must have made you entertain the same Opinion. As to the Affair of the Ordinary Lycences here I presume it will be now settled & that there must be necessarily an End to all Contests about them, since the Stamp Act lately made by the Parliament directs that if it is not otherwise provided by Act of Assembly the Governors for the Time being in the several Colonies shall for the future grant such Lycences, for which I presume they ought to have a reasonable Fee; in all or most of the other Colonies a Right to certain Fees for such Lycences has been confirmed to the Governors by Act of Assembly, & if our Assembly does not choose to settle them by an Act The Governor may I suppose himself regulate his Price keeping within the Bounds of Moderation; but I should be very glad to know his Ldp's farther Pleasure with respect to this matter, for as the abovementioned Act of Parliament hath been made since he was pleased to write to me the 7th of February I presume the abovementioned Clause in that Act might induce His Ldp to supercede or make some Alteration in his Instruction; & as I have hinted it would give me great Satisfaction to know his final Resolution before the Meeting of our Assembly which stands prorogued to the Beginning of October, the small Pox which has been in Town ever since February & still continues here having laid me under the Necessity of proroguing them to that time. You say that you think Mr Bacons Edition of the Maryland Laws will not answer because he has only given the Titles of the Acts pass't by the Lord Cæcilius, but I apprehend you will be of a different opinion when you find that such Acts as he only gives the Titles of are not at this time in force having been since either repealed or reenacted & will be satisfied that in printing at large all the Acts which are now in force he gives us all that was necessary at least it is my Opinion that to have published Acts which have been repealed or are expired would only enhance the price of the Book without answering any good End whatever.

Letter Bk. IV The Acts are at length all printed & I now send you Copies of the last of them, & as soon as some Copies of the Index & Preface can be printed the Books will be bound & exposed to Sale; as soon as they are I shall transmit you some of them with the Great Seal appendant to be lodged in the Council Office & delivered to the Board of Trade. I cannot send you a better Impression than I sometime ago sent you of our Provincial Seal, which is so much worn that the Letters engraved on it are almost effaced, I hope therefore you will be able to instruct a Workman to make a new Seal by some of the Impressions on Wax that were formerly transmitted, else in a few years more we shall have no Great Seal at all & as I sometime ago observed to you we have none at present fit to seal the Writs & other Chancery Court Process. I expect M^r^ Holliday will come over the Bay next Week to the Adjourn'd Provincial Court when I shall advise him of His Ldp's Instruction appointing him a Member of the Council & will also acquaint Col^o^ Hooper the first Opportunity with the Instruction in his favour you will see by one of the inclosed Gazettes that on my Receipt of His Ldp's Instruction to appoint M^r^ Walter Dulany Naval Officer of Potuxent I ordered a Commission to be made out for him & superseded M^r^ Ross who has not now any Office under the Govern^t^ Doctor Scott having been long ago appointed Clerk of the Council in pursuance as you may remember of His Ldp's pleasure signified to me while he was on his Travels. I a few Days ago prevailed on Col^o^ Lloyd to come over the Bay & desired M^r^ Dulany the Judges of the Land Office & the Attorney Gen^l^ to meet him at my House in order to see & consider the Instruction His Ldp hath been pleased to give for the Sale of several of his Mannours, & also of that respecting the People settled on part of Talbot Mannour. When we were met & the Instruction had been read by every Gentleman Col^o^ Lloyd told us that altho the Instruction speaks of the Mannours therein specified as uncultivated waste Land yielding no Profit & seems on that Account purely to direct the Sale of them They were all tenanted, at least a considerable part of each, & were leased on Lives many years before he had any thing to do with them; he also produced Lists of the Tenants on some of them & said he has regularly accounted for the Rents received, which indeed do not amount to any considerable Sum, the Rents being very low, for the most part I think not exceeding Ten shillings a year for a hundred Acres. The only Reserve that I know of except those intended only to prevent Incroachments being made on the Mannours is of the large Tract of Land in Baltimore County which goes by the Name of His Ldp's Reserve, & by what I can learn all the

good & even tolerable Land in that Reserve is already leased, Letter Bk. IV
for within the Limits of this Reserve there are a great many Tracts of Patented Land. As the Mannours therefore mentioned in the Instruction & the said Reserved Lands appeared to the Gentlemen when we had the meeting to be circumstanced very differently from what the Instruction seemed to suppose It was the Opinion of all the Gentlemen to whom His Ldp's Instruction is address't that no Step ought to be taken in consequence thereof until more certain Information could be procured & given us by the Agent with respect to the said Mannour & Reserved Lands & particularly with regard to the quality of the Land & Timber thereon, the Names of all the Tenants & Conditions of their several Leases, if for three Lives which of such Lives are in Being & if for a Term of years the Dates of the several & respective Leases, the Number of Acres held by each Tenant, with a Description of the Improvements by them respectively made or that now are on their respective Tenements, for the Gentlemen said truly that without such Information we should be giving our opinions & acting altogether in the Dark & could form no Judgment at what prices the Lands might & ought to be sold, nor whether the selling particular parcells might not render the Residue of little or no value, besides as the Instruction seems to limit the Judges of the Land Office (who & not the Agent are thereby impowered to sell) to the Sale of the Vacant Land only, We are at a loss to know whether His Ldp would sell to the present Lessees or any other Purchasers the Fee simple also of such parcels as are now tenanted. As soon as Col° Lloyd shall be able to furnish us with the Information wanted the Gentlemen have promised to meet again & take the matter once more under Consideration, but I question whether the Colonel to whose Tediousness & procrastination you are no Stranger will be ready for us or procure the requisite Information before I may be favoured with an answer to this Letter. As His Ldp in his Instruction about the Sale of the Mannours seems to have prescribed a particular Form of a Condition to be inserted in the Patents for securing the Alienation Fine viz "provided that if the said Alienation Fine shall not be paid &c (to the End of the first Section) it is my Duty to inform His Ldp that M^r^ Dulany at the meeting declared to us that such Conditional Clause as it is there worded will not answer the End intended so as to revest the Land in his Ldp for a Breach of the Condition by non payment of the Alienation Fine, but he gave it as his opinion that there might be a Form of Words to answer the purpose, & I therefore submit it to His Ldps Consideration whether in case of the Mannours being sold the Form of

Letter Bk. IV Words prescribed by his Instruction must be adhered to or not, at the same time I cannot help hinting that to vary now from the usual Form of the Condition inserted in the Patents relative to the Lands reverting to His Ldp for non payment of the Alienation Fine might by ill disposed Persons be said to proceed from a Consciousness in His Ldp or those employed in his Service that such old Conditional Clause of Forfeiture is really defective. Had not my Lord already taken his Resolution with regard to the Sale directed by his Instruction, or if I may take the liberty to offer my Opinion thereon I should indeed be far from advising His Ldp to part with any of his Mannours or Reserve Lands, but if possible to have every part of them leased on some Terms or other, so that they may add something annually to his Revenue, for if it is worth the while of Gentlemen here to purchase Lands at this time at a pretty high price with no other View than to lease them out hereafter when Patent Land is not to be obtained, It must I think answer as well for His Ldp to keep what Mannours he has especially if he can now get Tenants for them, & I am confident that if His Ldps Mannours were but managed agreeable to the Plan I sometime ago recommended & as many Persons in the Province would manage them were they their own, the Rents of them would soon amount to a considerable Sum & hereafter become the most valuable Part of the Lord Proprietary's Estate, but really It cannot be expected that a person of so large Estate as Colº Lloyd possesses in different parts of the Province & else where & distracted with his own private Business should give so much Attention to His Ldp's & particularly to the Concerns of his Mannours (none of which I believe he ever saw) as would be necessary to bring them under proper Regulations, & to make them yield a Rent adequate to their Value. By the Instruction relative to such part of Talbot Mannour as lies Northward of the Temporary Line but will upon the Articles of Agreement being carried into Execution fall into Cæcil County His Ldp impowers his Agent with my Approbation to grant Leases for a certain Term to Persons in possession of such part of said Mannour & on such Rents as they may have hitherto paid the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but as those people or at least many of them never acknowledged themselves Tenants to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania but having taken possession or bought out such as had hold & are determined to keep possession till some Body can oust them by shewing a better Title, we know not what Terms His Ldp would have us offer such people, whether he would grant them Leases for ninety nine years renewable forever on the Rent of Twenty shillings a year as the Rest of the Tenants

hold their Tenements or whether he would choose in case of Letter Bk. IV
their Refusal to take Leases on such or any other Terms that Ejectments be brought against them & the Affair prosecuted throughout, I have been lately informed that one Maypother some time ago an Officer in the Austrian Service & now at Philad[a] hath been lately on the Mannour endeavouring to persuade the people that he has a Right to it, & to induce them to take Leases from him, & it is said that upon his offering them their own Terms & shewing them some Writings which he said would establish his Claim many of them were inclined to attorn to him in which Case there will probably be soon an End to His Ldp's receiving any Rents from that Mannour without a Law suit so that It would I think be well to consider what Steps are to be taken here or at home if Matters should take such a Turn, & as I sometime ago transmitted you all the Intelligence I could procure with respect to the Mannour in question you will be able to submit a full & clear State to the perusal of any Gentleman whom His Ldp might think fit to consult on the Affair. I have communicated to Col[o] Lloyd His Ldp's pleasure signified by his Letter of the 9[th] of Feb[ry] concerning Solomon Holtons Fine, & the Lease applied for on behalf of the Son of the late Reverend M[r] Harrison of Queen Anns County & have desired him to have such a Lease made out as His Ldp is pleased to direct. You say in your Lett[r] of the 16[th] of Jan[y] that by Intelligence from the Province M[r] Lloyd is accused of negligence in suffering the County Clerks to record Deeds before Alienation Fine paid; the Clerks have had Orders to see that such Fines are duly paid, but I have heretofore observed to you that the Recording them is not essentially necessary to make some Deeds valid, such for Instance as Deeds of Lease & Release & then the Alienation Fine is not probably often paid, nor is it in Col[o] Lloyds power to get it as he cannot directly know the Transaction, however it might not perhaps be amiss to direct M[r] Dulany who as Your Deputy has the Appointment of the County Clerks to give them & also the Clerk of the Provincial Court positive Instructions not to record any Deed whatever until the Alienation Fine shall be paid & once a year to return for the Agents Inspection a brief List or Minute of the several Deeds by them recorded in the Course of the year, the Reason this Order should go from the Secretary & not the Agent is that they are not in any respect dependant on the latter or obliged to regard his Requisitions. We had heard long before Your Letter of the 6[th] of March came to hand the Account you therein give me of the Regard which the Parliament had paid, to the Memorials & Remonstrances which had been transmitted from the Colonies against

Letter Bk. IV the Stamp Act, I did not for my part expect they would meet with any other Reception but I can assure you the Colonies that sent them highly resent it. You will judge by the inclosed Gazettes what kind of Spirit the Passing of the Stamp Act has raised throughout North America, & should it be kept alive I don't know but it might sometime hence have mischievous Effects but if the Parliament do not at the next Session lay any new Burthen or Restraint on the Colonies, the Resentment of the Colonists will probably dye away, tho I really think the people here will in consequence of the Uproar go upon Manufactures, & endeavour to discourage the Importation of such Quantities of Goods as have for some years past been imported hither from Great Britain you long ago heard that a general Peace was made by S^r^ Will^m^ Johnson with all the Indians in North America with whom the English Inhabitants had any Intercourse but I perceive by a late Northern Gazette that the Garrison of Detroit are not without some Apprehensions of being attacked again this Summer. The Frontier Inhabitants of these Colonies however are not now under the least Dread, but they retain such a hatred towards the Indians that it seems they have met several times on the Frontiers of Pennsylva^a^ in a riotous manner to destroy Quantities of Goods particularly Arms & Ammunition which some people were carrying towards Pittsburg for the Indians who are permitted to come & trade at that Post. The Lett^r^ for W^m^ Shaw that you inclosed in yours of the 2^d^ of April I have caused to be forwarded to him & have also sent the Lett^r^ address't to M^r^ Will^m^ Baxter to his Son for M^r^ Baxter himself has I think been dead these three years & as he was sometime before disabled for Business I presume that nothing was done by him under the Power of Attorney which M^rs^ Mary Rhodes & her two Sisters had Impowered M^r^ John Price to send him. They will therefore I suppose think proper to send a Power of Attorney to some other person here authorizing him to demand & receive from the Widow of M^r^ Anthony Rhodes (a part of whose Estate they claim) what shall appear to be due to them, & with the Power of Attorney (which should be executed in the presence of two Witnesses one of whom at least must here prove its Execution) the Claimants should transmit the person they may constitute their Attorney here the best Evidence they can produce of their being the Sisters & the only Heirs at Law of the M^r^ Anthony Rhodes who lived at the Kingsbury Furnace in this province & died here in January 1761. The power should also authorize him to enter on & take possession of such Lands & other real Estate as the said M^r^ Rhodes may have died possess't of & (if they please) to sell the same when recovered at publick Sale or otherwise for

their sole Benefit otherwise the Widow will keep possession. Letter Bk. IV
Having desired M^r Ridout to inform himself what Estate M^r Rhodes died possess't of, he did so & gave me the inclosed Memorandum thereof which if you please you may send to the party that desired you to recommend the Letter to my Care you may remember that you some years ago wish't M^r Young could be otherwise provided for than by the Office of Surveyor General of the Eastern Shore, & said that you should approve of his being appointed a Clerk of some County when a Vacancy should happen & M^r Leeds the best Mathematician in the province who has attended on the Affair of the Dividing Lines either as an Assistant or a Commissioner both now & in the time of His Ldp's Father thinking I presume that such Service gave him some Merit with the Govern^t has at times press't me for a Promise of that Surveyors Office in case it should become vacant: now M^r Key the Clerk of St Mary's County having lately died M^r Dulany thereupon appointed M^r Young Clerk in his stead but at the same time seconded him in his Application to be still continued Surveyor General, & upon my signifying to him that I could not make him any promise with respect to that matter said that he hoped if M^r Young (who married one of his Sisters) was not to hold both Offices he might be continued Surveyor General as in that Case he could make him a present of the Money for which the Clerkship might be sold to some other person, & that he apprehended the liberty of selling the Clerkships was a principal Consideration of the Sum paid you out of the Secretary's Office: to this I only replied that I should not do any thing suddenly in the Affair, nor before I had seen M^r Young & had an Opportunity of talking with him, nor indeed shall I do any thing about it till I can hear from you, but submit the matter entirely to His Ldp's pleasure & only desire to know whether M^r Young is to hold both the Offices or to relinquish the Surveyor General's to some other Person. You will find inclosed two Petitions to His Ldp one of them praying Leave to Escheat a Lot in Annapolis which lately belonged to one M^rs Kimbold & on which is a House that might perhaps with the Lot be sold for £300 stg, the other praying an Escheat patent for a Lot & House in Baltimore Town which belonged to the Petitioners Father who died before he was naturalized & therefore could not devise. If His Ldp on a perusal of the Petitions should be inclined to grant the Petitioners Desire you will be pleased to signify to the Agent on what Terms he is to sell the said Lots & Improvements & to send him a particular Order for that purpose otherwise as they lye within Towns he is not at liberty to receive Composition Money for them, & it would I appre-

LetterBk. IV hend be also necessary to insert the Substance of His Ldp's particular Order in the Preamble of the Patents I am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore the 11th of July 1765.

My Lord

I embrace the first Opportunity that has offered since I had the Satisfaction to receive the Letters your Ldp was pleased to favour me with the seventh & 9th of Febry last to congratulate Your Ldp on your happy Return to your native Country in good health & to assure your Ldp that the Intelligence gave me the most sensible pleasure; with the Letters I likewise received your Ldp's several Instructions dated the 16 of Jany & 7th & 26th of Febry one of them signifying your Ldp's Approbation of several Acts of Assembly passed here during your Absence from England, Another of them containing your Ldps Sentiments on the Proceedings of the two Houses of Assembly with regard to a Bill for quieting Possessions & Enrolling Conveyances. A Third containing your Ldp's Appointment of Mr Holliday to be a Member of the Council, another directing me to appoint Mr Walter Dulany Naval Officer of Potuxent which is already done, the fifth & sixth containing Orders for the Sale of sundry Mannours & Reserve Lands, & for Leasing such Parts of Talbot's Mannour as lies northward of the Temporary Line but will on the true Lines being run fall into this Province; Upon which two last Instructions I have wrote very fully to Mr Calvert desiring him to lay the same before your Lordship, nevertheless I shall take the liberty to communicate to your Ldp the Substance of what I have written to him with regard to those Instructions. When in Obedience to your Ldp's order the several Gentlemen to whom the Instruction about the mannours was address't had met at my House & considered the Contents of it Colo Lloyd was desired to inform us how the Mannour & Reserved Lands therein referred to were circumstanced he said that he apprehended some parts of the Mannours had since they were originally laid out been sold & and that a great part of what remained had also been long ago leased for three Lives or very long Terms on small Rents, & he produced Lists of sundry Tenants who at present hold parts of such Mannours, but as he could not give us such full & satisfactory Information as was necessary to enable us to form a Judgment of the Value of the Land not Tenanted, & of the Value of the Land & Improvements on what was leased, nor whether the selling some Parts would not greatly reduce the Value of the Rest The Gentlemen were all of opinion that no Step ought to be

taken before the Agent could give us more certain Information with regard to such particulars which he has promised to do as soon as possible, but if the Mannours or any parts of them are then to be sold M^r^ Dulany said he would advise an Alteration to be made in that Clause of the Patent which is intended to secure the payment of the Alienation Fine for that the Form your Ldp has prescribed by the Instruction is not in Law sufficient for the purpose ; & with regard to the Instruction relative to Talbot Mannour I should be glad to know whether your Ldp would have Leases granted for or any thing done about that part of it which lies northward of the Temporary Line even before the Articles of Agreement for running the Dividing Lines is carried into compleat Execution for I understood from the Articles that no Lands were to be granted contiguous to the Boundary Lines till the whole Work could be finished; And I must also observe to your Ldp that very few if any of the People who live on that part of Talbot Mannour which lies in Pennsylvania pay any Rents at present to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but pretend to hold under mesne Conveyances down from Col^o^ Talbot the Patentee, now the Agent as well as myself would be glad to know on what Terms your Ldp would give Leases to such of those people as may be willing to take them whether you would let them have Leases at Twenty shillings for a hundred Acres p^r^ Annum for Ninety nine years renewable for Ever as most of the other Tenants have & what proceedings are to be had in order to oust such of the Possessors as will not acknowledge Your Ldp's Right for that such will be found among them will I am told be certainly the Case, & at this time there is in Philad^a^ one Maypother who it's said sets up a Claim to the whole Mannour & is engaging some Lawyers there & in this Province to try to recover it, but I cannot yet learn on what he founds his Title or Pretensions. Your Ldp's Instruction in favour of Col^o^ Hooper shall be made known to that Gentleman the first Opportunity, & I doubt not but both he & M^r^ Holliday will approve themselves worthy of your Ldp's Regard. It gives me much satisfaction to find that the Conduct of a Majority of the Upper House when the Affair of the Ordinary Lycences came under Deliberation during the last Session met with your Ldp's Approbation, & I observe with pleasure what your Ldp both in your Instruction & in your Letter are pleased to say & to direct with regard to that Affair in case it should at the next Session be again brought on the Carpet, but as by a Clause of the Stamp Act lately pass't in Great Britain the Governors of the several Colonies where Ordinaries are not already regulated by Act of Assembly are impowered & directed after the first Day of November

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV next to grant Tavern Lycences & for retailing both Wine & Spirit I should be very glad to know whether your Ldp on that Consideration would make any Alteration in your Instruction & whether if the Assembly does nothing therein I am as your Ldp's Lieut. Governor to charge any Fee & what Fee for such Lycences as may be applied for whether I may refuse Lycence to any Persons who may not be thought orderly & regular in their Lives, & whether I may previously to my granting Lycences to such as shall apply require Security of them for the keeping good Rule & Order in their Houses which in my opinion is very proper to be done, tho it seems some people think I must have the Trouble of granting the Lycences without any Fee or Consideration, & have no Right to refuse a Lycence to any Person who may apply for it however disorderly & reprobate such Person might be. There is I believe a Law in almost every Province but this for Regulating Ordinaries, impowering the Governor to grant & to take a Fee for granting the Lycences, & also to take Bond with Security for keeping good Rule & Order, & methinks it is but reasonable that the same Mode of proceeding should be followed in this province, however I submit the same to your Ldp's better Judgment & shall punctually observe any farther Instruction relative thereto which your Ldp may be pleased to send me. I have communicated to Col° Lloyd your Ldp's Orders in favour of Solomon Holton, & the Son of the Rev^d M^r Harrison deceased which will be duly performed, & I think your Ldp's Kindness in those Instances well bestowed. As I have under Cover to M^r Calvert transmitted some late Gazettes which have been published in Phila^a your Ldp will see what are the Sentiments of People in the Northern Colonies about the Acts of Parliament lately passed restraining the Trade of & imposing a Tax on the Inhabitants of the Colonies & I have likewise inclosed a Copy of some Resolves that were made by the Virginia Assembly on Occasion of the Stamp Act; Your Ldp will naturally conclude that in this Province People are also much disgusted on the same Account, especially as a Notion had been entertained by many that Maryland was by its Charter particularly exempted from all Impositions except what should be laid by the Assembly, but I flatter myself that their Warmth will soon abate & that there will be no opposition to the Acts being carried into Execution, tho the Lawyers I think in general are most violent in their Out Cries against it. Your Ldp has long ago heard that a Peace is at length finally concluded with all the Indians, which we flatter ourselves will be lasting notwithstanding there is a Rumour that some of the Indians about Detroit are meditating another attack on the Garrison at that Post. As to the

Inhabitants on our Frontier they seem to have almost forgot all that passed during the War, & were they suffered would soon extend their Settlements even to Pittsburg. Having in my Letter to M^r^ Calvert given him an Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners & Surveyors appointed to run the Divisional Lines I shall only trouble your Ldp on that head so far as to desire you will be pleased to signify to us how far the due East & West Line is to be continued Westward whether (as the Articles mention) to the Westernmost Extent of Pennsylvania, how in that Case such Westernmost Limit is to be ascertained, whether the Commissioners are to understand the Articles of Ageement in this Sense viz that all the Land that (when the abovementioned Line is continued to the Westernmost Limit of Pennsylvania) shall lye between that Line & the Beginning of the Fortyeth Degree of Latitude is to be part of Maryland which we on our part conceive was the Intention of the Agreement; By what I can learn indeed the Land thereabouts is pretty mountainous, but as the Distance Westward from the Meridian of the Fountain Head of the North Branch of Potowmack to where the Mess^rs^ Penns five Degrees of Longitude as its supposed will end is guess't to be many Miles, & it is also several Miles from the Parallel that our Surveyors are now describing to the Beginning of the Fortyeth Degree of Latitude, that Paralelogram of Country if I may use such an Expression would probably be well worth having, & therefore your Ldp's Commissioners will be anxious to know your pleasure concerning it before their next meeting with the Pennsylvania Commissioners. Having nothing more to trouble your Ldp about at present I shall only add that I remain with the utmost Respect My Ld &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Gage to Sharpe.] Original.

New York July 21^st^ 1765

Sir,

I am to thank you for your Favor of the 28^th^ June, and am now to acknowledge the honor of your Letter of the 20^th^ of same month, brought here by an Accadian. I find by him that his Countrymen want a Settlement to be given them in Nova-Scotia or Canada, either on the Bay of Gaskee or Chalean, on account they say of the Fishery and that the Climate agrees with them I don't know how far it would be agreeable to Government, to grant them Settlements in those particular Provinces, but I think means may be fallen upon to render them, at least their Off-spring, useful to us. I have advised the Bearer to return to you and to tell his Countrymen to remain quiet in Maryland till they hear further from you. I shall in

the mean Time write to The Governor of Canada and Nova-Scotia and shall likewise transmit their Petition to me, to His Majesty's Secretary of State; and whatever Intelligence I shall gain respecting His Majesty's Pleasure concerning these unhappy People you will be immediately acquainted with. I should think that it would be greatly to the advantage of some of the great Landholders to give a Tract to these People on very moderate Terms, in order to begin a settlement on some of their unsettled Lands.

I have the honor to be with great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Thos Gage.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 138th Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated 2d of August 1765 transmitted by Capt Hanrick.

Sir

Having on the 10th & 11th of last Month wrote & transmitted by a Ship which was then about to sail from Potuxent two long Letters to His Ldp & yourself acknowledging my Receipt of & answering His Ldp's several Instructions & Letters bearing Date the 16 of January 7th 9th & 26th of Feby & the Letters you had been pleased to favour me with the 16th of Jany 6th of March & 2d of April last I have not any thing to trouble either His Ldp or you about at present nor any thing worthy Notice to communicate but I could not let a Ship sail from this place without a Letter to you especially as I recommend to the Captains Care the Acts of Assembly which were to have accompanied my last Letter but on Account of the Size of the parcel I could not have them conveyed on board the Potuxent Ship without sending an Express Messenger therewith down to the Naval Office. In my last Letter I hinted to you that I had heard a Circular Letter had been sent by one of the New England Assemblies to the Speakers of the several Assemblies in the other Colonies inviting them to send a Committee to some certain place in order to concert Measures for obtaining a Repeal of the Stamp Act, & you will see in one of the inclosed Gazettes that the Report was not without Foundation, but if the Meeting is to be held at the time therein mentioned I fancy that neither the Assemblies of this Province or Virginia will be represented there for they are not to meet till after the Day appointed, & if the Small Pox should still continue here I question whether our Assembly will meet at all, as many I believe most of Them are

much afraid of that Distemper. I do not learn that any one here as yet knows who is to be Distributor of the Stamps in this Province nor have I as yet received from the ministry a Copy of the Act or any Instructions or Letter concerning it. As I hear that both Capt Love & Capt Montgomerie sail'd in April & presume that one or other of them is charg'd with Letters from you I think proper lest you should by this Opportunity expect any Answer to such Letter to inform you that neither of the said Captains are yet arrived but as other Ships will sail hence very shortly you may expect to hear from me again very soon after this Letter can reach you. I beg the favour of you on your Receipt of this to present my Duty & best Wishes to His Ldp & to believe that I remain with the greatest Regard & Respect Sir &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 15th August 1765

My Ld

On the eleventh of July last I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp a pretty long Letter about various Matters & therefore have little to trouble your Ldp with at present more than my Sentiments on a proposition for Farming the Quit Rents on a new Plan which Mr Calvert in his Letter of the 21st of May says your Ldp directed him to communicate to Me. As I perceive Your Ldp apprehends the Farmers may make some Advantage by receiving at their own Rate or Valuation other Specie in lieu of the Sterling Money which your Ldp's Tenants are by the Tenor of their Patents obliged to pay I must observe to your Ldp that on occasion of a Clamour raised on that very account before I came to the Province it was publickly signified to the people that where Tenants had not Sterling Money or good Bills of Exchange to pay they might discharge their Rents in any foreign Gold at the Rate of £3 17 6 stg pr oz or in Dollars at four shillings & sixpence each, which they have accordingly done ever since, & was any Farmer of the Rents now to refuse taking such Money at the Rate so long established the Assembly would soon make an uproar about it & therefore I am satisfied the Farmers do not make any Advantage in that way, & indeed both foreign Gold & Silver pass at present in all payments at those Rates. If your Ldp is of opinion that the Commission of Ten pr Cent which is at this time allowed the Farmers for Collecting the Quit Rents is too much & ought to be reduced I will if Your Ldp approves thereof order the Agent to set them up to the best Bidder & to accept such Persons as Farmers in the several Counties who can give Security for

Letter Bk. IV Performance & will farm them on the lowest Terms, but at the same time I much question whether any Person will offer to farm them on lower Terms than the Sheriffs & Farmers do at present, for I can assure your Ldp that the obliging the Sheriffs to farm the Rents even at Ten p^{r} Cent is considered by them as a Burthen on the Sheriffs Office; in every County they would gladly be excused from it, & so much were they deterred by that Condition in Frederick County that the Sheriff resigned his Office last year on that account, & not a Man there of any property could be got to accept the Sheriffs Office on those Terms, so that in order to get a Farmer for the Quit Rents I was actually obliged to give the Sheriffs Office to a Person who lived in the neighbouring County, & it is I find much doubted whether he tho he is very diligent & methodical & has acted as Sheriff & Farmer in Prince Georges County will not suffer Loss by what he has now undertaken. As the Annual Rents in most of the Counties do not amount to near £500 stg the Farmers Reward for his Trouble was he to receive every shilling that becomes due from the Tenants would fall short of £50 at the Commission now allowed & in some of the Counties it hardly amounts to half that sum which is less than a common Clerk in this Country would ask for doing Business; now I have been assured by Persons who have been Sheriffs & whom I cannot disbelieve that notwithstanding all their Diligence & Care they have not been able to collect many Pounds which were due for Quit Rents & which they accounted for to the Agent, many of the Lands having nothing to distrain on & the Owners living out of the County at such a Distance that to go for the Rent would be attended with greater Expence than such Rent if received would amount to, & before the Farmers can get the Rents from many of those who live on their Lands they must often go or send to them several Times, for if they distrain they are often puzled to sell what they take & that is one Reason why they sometimes suffer the Tenants to fall in Arrear; & if they are in Arrear more than a year the Farmers cannot it seems distrain at all. If your Ldp is desirous that a Tryal should be now made to reduce the Farmers Commission, the Way in my opinion the most likely to succeed would be to let any one that was willing to devote himself altogether to such Business farm two three or even four Counties so that his Commissions may still amount to something considerable & let the Agent be instructed to endeavour to find out such Men in different parts of the Province as I also if the Scheme be approved of will do, & as an Encouragement to Persons to undertake & to quit other Business on that Account the Contract might be made with them for a longer Term than three years, & tho

the Reduction at once from Ten to Six p^{r} Cent is so great as Letter Bk. IV
to deter any Persons from offering to farm the Rents which I believe will be the Case, perhaps Eight p^{r} Cent on the Receipt of several Counties join'd together might tempt some Persons to engage, at least a Tryal might be made if your Ldp thinks proper. From Time to Time ever since your Ldp required the Keepers of the Rent Rolls to make out & transmit perfect Rent Rolls of the several Counties with References to the Records in the manner prescribed I have called on & pressed them to proceed therein with all possible Dispatch which they have as often promised to do, but say that the necessity they are under in order to make References thereto of examining the Records of the Provincial & Land Offices Leaf by Leaf takes up so much time that it is near a years work to finish the Rent Roll of one County nevertheless that besides the six already transmitted they have now four others almost ready which they expect to have finished transcribed & examined by the Judges of the Land Office time enough to be sent by some of the Ships that are now loading here. In answer to what M^{r} Calvert says of your Ldps Dissatisfaction at finding that no Office is yet built at Annapolis for the Reception & as a Repository for the Annual Accounts of your Revenue, Counterparts of Leases, Platts of Mannours, Rent Rolls and other Books & Papers relative to your Ldp's Income here, I can only say that I have very often urged the Agent to have a proper House built for the purpose, but tho he always when spoke to promises to do so, he does nothing therein, nor will he be prevailed on to pursue your Ldps Instruction pointing out to him in precise Terms a Rule for his transacting the Agents Business & settling his Accounts here annually for Examination, as I have told M^{r} Calvert in many Letters which I wrote to him about Provincial Affairs during the time that your Ldp was on your Travels. The Truth is as I have often said that it is impossible for a Person who has such a Multiplicity of Business of his own to mind & so large an Estate to manage to give so much Attention as he ought to your Ldp's Affairs especially when he lives at a great distance from hence where most of the Business must necessarily be done. It was indeed unlucky that a Person so circumstanced should have been appointed Agent & I question but it would have been better even for him to have declined the Office as it must certainly take up some time & Attention which might be well employed about the Management of his own large Estate, but I am apt to think he will of his own Accord never resign the Agency & that he would be chagrin'd was he to be deprived of it without the Offer of some other Office, & as M^{r} Calvert hinted to me in one of his

Letter Bk. IV Letters that your Ldp was unwilling to disgust him I really know not what to do in the Affair but submit it entirely to your Ldp's pleasure. In the mean time however if Col° Lloyd does not soon set about it I will myself have an Agent's Office built, tho he should not afterwards make any use of it. In my Letter of this Date to M^r^ Calvert I have transmitted a Letter which I lately received from M^r^ Holliday whom your Ldp upon my Recommendation was pleased to appoint a Member of the Council, by which Letter your Ldp will perceive he is so attached to a private quiet & retired Life as to decline the honour intended him, for which I am really sorry for I entertain a very good Opinion of him & have much reason to be satisfied with his Behaviour on all Occasions, but since he is averse to qualifying as a Member of the Upper House & there is by that means still a Vacancy in the Council I beg leave to recommend to your Ldp as a Gentleman very worthy & proper to fill it M^r^ John Brice who has been many years Chief Justice of the Provincial Court & is a Man of good Abilities & Fortune he was till lately Clerk of this County but as he has now resigned that Office to his Son the Objection there was before to his being appointed one of the Council no longer subsists & I hope he will meet with Your Ldp's Approbation. I should also be glad to receive your Ldp's permission to induct into some vacant Parish one M^r^ Reade a Native of Virginia who was educated at the Williamsburg College & has lately taken Orders as he is recommended to me in a particular manner by M^r^ Plater who was educated there with him & by other Gentlemen of Virginia & this Province. There is also a Gentleman of this Province one Major Jenifer who was some time a Member of Assembly for Charles County where he has long been a Justice of Peace & carried on a good Deal of Business whom I should with your Ldp's Permission be glad to shew favour to if any suitable Office not already promised should become vacant & give me an Opportunity. Having nothing else to trouble your Ldp about at this time for we have no news worth communicating & we should now be very quiet in North America if it was not for the general Murmur against the Stamp Act I have only to add my best Wishes for your Ldp's Health & Happiness & to assure your Ldp that I am &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 139^th^ Letter to M^r^ Calvert. Dated the 16^th^ Aug^st^ 1765 transmitted by Capt Buchanan

Sir

I embrace the first Opportunity that has offered since your Letters of the 1^st^ & 21^st^ of May came to hand to acknowledge

my Receipt of them & to communicate to His Ldp & yourself Letter Bk. IV
my Sentiments with respect to the proposition for farming the Quit Rents to the Highest Bidder. I have desired Col° Lloyd to inform me how many Stones with the Arms graved thereon & how many mark't MP were ship't on board the Vessel commanded by Capt Montgomerie & as soon as I receive an Answer shall give Orders for their being transported to the places where they are to be set up; I suppose there will be wanted in all between fifty & sixty of those with the respective Proprietors Arms graven on them (to be set up at five Miles Distance) & two hundred of the others if one is to fixed at the End of every Mile, both in the Tangent & in the East & West Line. You do not tell me how large the Stones are which Capt Montgomerie has now brought, nor can I yet learn, but hope they are at least four feet long & in my Opinion the Stone to be fixed at the Point where the East & West Line begins ought to be much larger especially as that Spot happens to be in a Bottom or Hollow & swampy Ground. Since I last wrote to you I have received a Letter from M^r^ Holliday (to whom I had by a Line intimated the purport of His Ldps Instruction in his favour) in which he expresses his Sense of the honour intended him but desires to be excused qualifying as a Member of the Council because he thinks it might interfere with the Scheme of Life he has plan'd for himself meaning I suppose a private independant quiet Life which he really seems fond of, & to One of his Temper it must doubtless be the happiest, but I am for my part sorry he has taken such a Resolution for I have a very good Opinion of both his honour & Abilities & thought that in recommending him I was serving both His Ldp & the Province. As M^r^ Hollidays answer makes it necessary that I should recommend some other Gentleman to fill the vacant Seat in the Council I have taken the liberty to mention M^r^ Brice to His Ldp as one by whom it would in my opinion be very well filled & whom therefore I should be glad His Ldp would be pleased to appoint, he has you know been for many years Chief Justice of the Provincial Court is a Man of good Capacity & very well esteemed, & as he resides in Annapolis will be ready to give his Attendance on all Occasions when it might be expedient to call a Council, which is a Circumstance of some Consideration for as most of the Members live at a great Distance from Annapolis & M^r^ Dulany is frequently absent it really is often difficult at present to get enough of them together to do Business either as a Council or Court of Appeals. Having lately received a Letter from Virginia & some from Gentlemen who live on this side Potowmack in favour of a young Clergyman one M^r^ Read who was brought up at the

Letter Bk. IV Williamsburg College & is represented to be a very worthy man I have applied for His Ldp's Leave to give him a Parish in this Province where if he behaves well he might hereafter expect better preferment than there is in Virginia where the Livings are pretty equal. In answer to the postscript added to your Letter in pursuance of a Message sent you by His Ldp I can only say that I have from time to time pressed the Agent & Rent Roll Keepers to make out & transmit perfect Rent Rolls & Accounts of His Ldps Revenue agreeable to the Instructions given them & they have as often assured me that they were diligent in making out such Rent Rolls, but that in order to make the References required there was a necessity for examining all the Land Office & Provincial Records Page by Page which is a tedious Task & must be repeated for every County Rentall & they now tell me that besides the six Rent Rolls already finished there are others in such forwardness that you may expect to receive three or four more by some of the Ships that will sail hence in the Fall & they promise me that they will not slacken their Diligence till the Rolls are all compleated. With regard to His Ldps Supposition that Persons might be got to farm the Quit Rents without any Salary or Commission or at most for a Commission of Six p^{r} Cent I have told His Ldp that if he pleases they shall be set up to the Best Bidder but at the same time I believe no Body will offer to farm them on lower Terms than are at present allowed, for the obliging the Sheriffs to farm them at Ten p^{r} C^{t} is really considered as a Burthen on that Office in almost every County & I do assure you that I could not find a Man last year in Frederick County who would accept the Sheriffs Office on that Condition, so that I was under a necessity of appointing a Person who lived in Prince Georges County & who was the only Man I heard of that would be tempted by the hope of Gain from the Sheriffs Office to farm the Quit Rents of Frederick County, & I wish he may not have reason before the End of the three years to repent of his Undertaking for his three Predecessors in the joint Offices of Sheriff & Farmer are said to have been Losers by them; it being impossible for them to collect many Rents for which they are obliged to account to the Agent, or at least not possible for them to collect some of them without more Expence & Trouble than such Rents amount to. His Ldp seems to think that the Farmers might gain something considerable by receiving the Rents at their own Valuation but that is really impossible for as there was an Order given & published in the late Lord's Time that where the Tenants had not Sterling Money they might discharge their quit Rents in Dollars at four shillings & sixpence each & in Gold at £3 17 6 p^{r} oz All the Farmers

still receive foreign Gold & Silver at such Rate, & were any of them to refuse it & endeavour to take Advantage of the peoples Want of Sterling Cash I am confident the Lower House of Assembly would immediately make an Uproar about it & either address me on the Occasion or issue a Warrant for bringing such Farmers before them. By that way then the Farmers can make no profit & as in order to make their Annual Collections they must open an Account with & Dun every Land Holder in their Counties by some of whom they will be often put off beyond the time they are themselves obliged to settle with the Agent & some of whom will never pay them unless they can find Stock on the Land to distrain, I am apt to think very little can be got by farming the Quit Rents at Ten p^{r} C^{t} which Comm^{n} does not I believe in some of the Counties amount to Thirty pounds which is less than a Common Clerk in this Country would ask for his Years Service. In answer to His Ldp's question why the Receiver General's Office is not established whereby he may gain a View of his private Affairs I must beg leave to remind you of what I have often repeated to you viz that Col^{o} Lloyds Residing at so great a Distance from Annapolis & having a Multiplicity of Business of his own to mind makes it impossible for him to give that Attention to the Agents Business (itself enough to employ any Man) as His Ldp might reasonably require & you may remember that he made besides some Objections to the Plan that His Ldp by an Instruction was pleased to prescribe for his Agents Conduct. If instead of directing Col^{o} Lloyd to build a Room in Annapolis as a Repositary for Rentalls Counterpart of Leases, Annual Accounts &c he had directed me to have such a one built, it should have been finished long ago, & indeed as he has so long neglected it, I have a Mind to set about it myself, but if it was now built I do not think it would be made any use of unless the entire Plan that was prescribed to Col^{o} Lloyd for transacting the Agents Business & passing his Accounts here annually was to be pursued & I believe you have long ago seen enough to know that Col^{o} Lloyd is not one that will or can (while he lives at such a Distance from Annapolis) execute that plan to His Ldps Satisfaction, nevertheless he would I suppose be much chagrin'd was he to be deprived altogether of his Office tho most people seem surprized that having so many Affairs & such a large Estate of his own to manage he will on any Consideration undertake to manage anothers & it is a doubt whether he does not by doing so really suffer considerable Loss. M^{r} Goldsborough has for some time been at his old Habitation on the Eastern Shore whither he retired on Account of the Small Pox's being in Annapolis, but I expect

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV to see him over again the Beginning of next Month & will then deliver him the Letter you have been pleased to inclose for him. he has I am told been for some time in an ill State of Health, but is now better, was an Accident to happen to him whom pray in such Case would His Ldp have appointed Commissary General. There is I perceive by the last Phila[a] Gazette a Distributor of the Stamps appointed also for this Province, but every Body seems to be surprized how the Person there named could make Interest to be nominated. You will see by the inclosed Papers that Pains are still taken in the Northern Colonies to stir up the Inhabitants Resentment against the Mother Country on Account of the Stamp Act, & indeed I may say that in all the Colonies it seems to be considered in pretty much the same light. I now remit you inclosed Firsts of Excha for £155, part thereof being in lieu of the protested Bill for £30, which you some time ago return'd to me & the Residue is what became due from me the 10[th] of this Month. There is a Gentleman here one M[r] Jenifer whom with His Ldp's Leave I should be very glad to have it in my power to serve, he lived & carried on Business many years in Charles County where he was & is a Justice of the Peace but now spends a good Part of his time in Annapolis & is the same that I sometime ago appointed one of the Commissioners for running the Boundary Lines, he was for some time in the Lower House of Assembly where he behaved much to my satisfaction as indeed he has done on all Occasions. I do not you will observe recommend him at present to any particular Office nor is there any at present vacant, but only desire leave to serve him if an Opportunity Offers, & as a Clerkship might become vacant a Letter on his behalf to M[r] Dulany not to be produced by me unless such a Vacancy should happen would much oblige me. Since writing the above M[r] Hood who is appointed Distributor of the Stamps within this province has waited on me to advise me thereof & tells me that you were pleased to interest yourself on his behalf & to assist his Friends in obtaining for him an Office that will probably be worth many hundreds a year but is extremely unpopular. Young M[r] Anderson has not been yet on this side the Bay, if he should come over & give me an Opportunity you may depend on my shewing him all the Civility & Countenance in my power. I remain &c.

P. S. Instead of inclosing you Bills for £155 as I have mentioned I can only remit you Bills for £153 12 9.

[Sharpe to Hallifax.] Letter Bk. III

To The Earl of Hallifax. Annapolis the 5th Sept^{r} 1765.

My Lord

I am sorry to have such a reason for troubling Your Ldp but it is my Duty to inform you that the Proceedings of a great number of the People in this Province since the Person said to be appointed Distributor of the Stamps for Maryland arrived here gives me too much room to apprehend they will endeavour to prevent the Stamp Act having its intended Effect. Your Ldp will I presume long before this can reach you have received an Account of the late riotous Proceedings of the Populace at Boston & other Places in the Northern Colonies on Account of that new Act of Parliament, & will not therefore I suppose be surprized at receiving similar accounts from other Parts of North America nor at my telling Your Ldp that the Inhabitants of this Province incited by their Example or actuated by the same Spirit were not satisfied with expressing their Indignation against their Countryman M^{r} Hood the Distributor by hanging or burning him in effigie, but having in the night of the second Instant assembled to the number of three or four hundred in or near this place pulled down a House which he was repairing for the Reception of a Cargo of Goods that he had it seems imported for Sale. Being very uneasy & much terrified at the contemptuous Treatment he had since his Return from England met with from his former Acquaintance & the violent Proceedings of the Populace who really are not to be restrained on this Occasion without a Military Force M^{r} Hood intimated to me that if I thought his Resigning the Office would reconcile his Countrymen to him & would advise him to take that Step he would even do so, but as I could not take upon myself to give him such Advice & both he & his Relations doubted whether he could while the Ferment continued be safe in mine or any other House in the Province he has retired for a few Weeks to New York. To what Lengths People who have made such a Beginning may go to render the Act of Parliament ineffectual I cannot tell but I am very apprehensive that if the Stamp't Paper was to arrive here & be landed at this time it would not be in my power to preserve it from being burnt as there is no place of Security here wherein it might be lodged, & the Militia is composed of such as are by no means proper to be appointed a Guard over it, if therefore a Vessel should soon arrive here with the stamp't Paper I shall caution the Master against Landing it & advise him either to lye off at a Distance from the Shore or return to the Men of Wars Station in Virginia until the People shew a better Disposition or I have the Satisfaction to receive from Your Ldp some Instructions about it

I am &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Gage.]

To General Gage. Annapolis the 6 Sept^{r} 1765

Sir

Your Excellency will I hope excuse the liberty I am now taking in making known & introducing to you M^{r} Hood the Person by whom this will be presented to you when you know my Motive for doing so. Happening to be in London at the time when the Act of Parliament for laying a Stamp Duty in these Colonies was pass't some Friends of his were pleased to recommend him for the Office of Distributor of the Stamps within this Province which he not apprehending that the holding such Office would render him more obnoxious to his Countrymen than any other Office under the Crown was glad to accept but on his Arrival in the Province about a Fortnight ago he was treated with Contempt by many of his former Acquainance & hath since been so much terrified by the Proceedings of a Mob in this Place who met last Monday night & pulled down an uninhabited House of which he had taken a Lease & was about to repair that he does not think it safe for him at present to remain here tho I offered him the protection of my own House, but is advised by his Friends to keep out of the Way of Insults till the popular Clamour & Resentment of his Countrymen shall abate. If therefore he should resolve to leave the Province & repair to New York I flatter myself Your Excellency will give him Your Countenance & Protection while he may choose to stay there. As so great an Outcry has been made in these Parts of His Majesty's Dominions against the Stamp Act that there is reason to apprehend the People in general will endeavour to oppose or obstruct the Execution of the Act I am afraid that an Attempt will be made to burn the Stamp't Paper as soon as it arrives here, nor do I think it will in such Case be in my power to prevent it unless Your Excellency can order a Detachment of the Kings Troops hither to guard it, & to assist in suppressing any Insurrection which might happen. With the greatest Regard, I am &c.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 10th Sept^{r} 1765.

My Lord

Since I did myself the honour to write to Your Ldp the 15th of last Month an Affair has happened here of which I think it my Duty to advise Your Ldp & also to acquaint one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State therewith. As I have already intimated as much to Your Ldp or M^{r} Calvert It would be unnecessary now to repeat that ever since the Inhab-

itants of these Colonies heard of the Stamp Acts being passed they have expressed the greatest Dissatisfaction thereat, that popular Men & the Lawyers almost without Exception have been exclaiming against it in all Companies & the Printers who expect to be ruined by it continually publishing in their Gazettes Pieces calculated to raise the Resentment of the Colonies against the Mother Country for imposing Taxes on them; When the People were put in a Ferment by such sort of Proceedings It was no difficult Matter for Designing Men to turn the Wrath against such as were appointed to distribute the Stamps in the several Colonies & any other Persons who had appeared or were suspected to approve of the Measures which had been pursued by the Mother Country. No sooner then was it known who were appointed the Distributors than the populace countenanced as there is too much reason to think by those of a superiour Rank met together in almost every Town or place of publick Resort in New England to express their Indignation & Resentment against those Officers by carting whipping hanging or burning them in Effigie & in Boston particularly they not only pulled down the Distributor's House & insisted on his quitting the Office in order to save his Life but also destroyed or did great Damage to the Houses of the Lieut Governor & Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs because they had not exclaimed against the Act. The same sort of Spirit which incited the People of New England to such Exploits actuating also the Inhabitants of this Province, no sooner did M^{r} Hood (who having gone from hence last Summer to London to get some Goods for Sale had made Interest enough there to obtain the Distributors Office) return hither than his old Acquaintance who were themselves some of the Populace not only received him cooly but treated him contemptuously, & he had not been here many Days before he had the Mortification to hear of his being hang'd or burn't in Effigie in a Dozen Places & it being reported that he had hired a House in this Town & was fitting it up for the Reception of his Goods a Mob of three or four hundred People who had met near the Town in the Night of the second Inst came in & destroyed it which alarmed M^{r} Hood so much that he by a Letter (for he did not choose to be seen) desired to know whether in order to preserve himself from farther Insults & Injury I would advise him to resign his Office. As I did not think it became me to give him any such Advice I signified to his Uncle who brought me the Letter that I should leave that Matter entirely to his own Judgment but that if he apprehended himself in Danger & thought my House would protect him I should be ready to receive him, & to afford him as an Officer under the Crown all

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Letter Bk. IV the Countenance & support in my power. After some Conversation however with his Uncle who as well as Mr Hoods other Relations was I perceived afraid to receive him into their Houses I found that he thought it more advisable for him to retire a While from the Province & go to New York in Case I would give him an Introductory Letter to the General which therefore I took the liberty to do & as it is known that he hath left the Province the Riotous Meetings which his Presence occasioned have since ceased, & excepting an Affair which Mr Calvert will communicate to Your Ldp nothing else has occurred here worthy Your Ldps notice. As I presume that Govr Bernard wrote & advised the Ministry thereof as soon as he had reason to suspect the People in New England would endeavour to oppose the Stamp Law's having its intended Effect I am in hopes that in Expectation of all the Colonies being disposed to act in the same manner the Ministry will provide in time for the Suppression of Insurrections in them before the time comes for the Acts being carried into Execution & particularly for the Preservation of the Stamp't Paper which will I am afraid be otherwise destroyed in the Provinces where there is no Military Force to guard it or place of Security for it to be lodged in, of both which your Ldp knows this place is destitute. I shall therefore when the Vessel with the Stamp't Paper (which I suppose will be either a Man of War or Tender) arrives here caution the Master of her against landing it, & advise him either to ride at Anchor off in the Bay or return to Norfolk untill he can receive farther Instructions from England unless I am convinced that the Paper will be secure on Shore which as I have already hinted I am really afraid will not be the Case, & I thought it my Duty to say as much to General Gage when I was writing to him by Mr Hood. Hoping that your Ldp will rest assured that I shall on this as I have on all former Occasions endeavour to preserve Peace & Good order in the Government where I have the honour to preside & discharge my Duty to both His Majesty & your Ldp I remain &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 140th Letter to Mr Calvert Dated Annapolis the 10th Septr 1765 transmitted by the Albion.

Sir

Being informed that one Capt Christie is about to sail from Potuxent for London I embrace the Opportunity to acquaint you with what has passed here since I wrote to His Ldp & you the 15th & 16th of last Month in which I intimated to you that Mr Hood was just arrived here & had paid me a Visit in

the Country to advise me of his being appointed Distributor of the Stamps for this Province. I have told you in former Letters that a great Outcry had been raised throughout all the Colonies against the Stamp Act from the time an Account of its being passed had reached them & that all the Printers had been inserting in their Weekly Papers Pieces calculated to spirit up the People who when several of the Persons appointed to distribute the Stamps arrived from England became outrageous against them & expressed their Resentment by insulting them & by hanging or burning them in Effigie almost in every Town or place of any Resort, which so much alarmed many of the Distributors that they thought fit publickly to declare that they would not act. The People here being in general actuated by the same kind of Spirit that possess't the Inhabitants of the other Colonies no sooner heard of their Countryman M^r^ Hood's Arrival than Numbers of them assembled in many different Parts of the Province to express their Indignation against him after the manner of the Northern Colonies & so unanimous did they appear that no one who disapproved of such Proceedings dared to oppose them & scarcely to signify their Disapprobation. Such a Reception from his Countrymen in general while those who had been heretofore his particular Acquaintance treated him contemptuously or at least with the greatest Coolness made M^r^ Hood you must think sufficiently uneasy, but he had soon greater Reason to be terrified for it being known a few Days afterwards that he had rented & was fitting up a small Wooden House in this place as a Store or Shop for the Reception of a quantity of Goods which he had imported & intended to sell by Retail a Mob consisting of three or four hundred People assembled in the night of the second Inst & almost leveled it with the Ground & notwithstanding so many were concerned no Body will accuse an Individual of being one of them, & was any one to be informed against & committed on that Account he would I am apprehensive be immediately rescued. The next Day M^r^ Hood (who unluckily has no Friend or near Relation of any Consequence in the Province & therefore rests altogether upon me for Protection & Countenance) represented to me by a Letter (for he was now afraid to appear) what he had already suffered & dreading worse might befal him desired me not only to protect his Person by receiving him into my House, but also to see his Goods secured, & to say whether I would advise him to relinquish the Office he had obtained. As I did not think it became me to advise him to resign I told his Uncle who brought me the Letter that I must leave that matter to himself but that he might if he pleased remain a while at my house. Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV. I found however upon conversing with his Uncle that he did not think his Nephew safe in the Province & that he should therefore advise him to retire to New York if I would give him a Letter to General Gage which I thereupon did requesting the General to give him his Protection. A Day or two after the Mob had assembled in the Night as abovementioned & while they were still in a Ferment The Tender belonging to His Majesty's Sloop the Hornet unluckily came hither from Virginia in pursuit of a small Schooner which the Master had brought up the Bay without the Owners Orders or Consent, scarcely had she dropt Anchor off of this place before a number of People knowing what she was went on board to enquire whether she had not brought up the Stamp't Paper destined for this Province & were much dissatisfied because Mr Mewbray the Officer belonging to the Hornet who commanded the Tender would not give them a direct Answer & acquaint them with his Business. In the Evening Mr Mewbray & two Passengers which he had brought up with him from Virginia came ashore to sup at a Publick House where there happened to be a good Deal of Company but before Supper it seems one of the persons who had gone on board the Tender on her Arrival came into the Room where those Gentlemen were with his Hatt on & a Paper therein with the Words "No Stamp Act" printed thereon. The Officer considering such Behaviour as an intended Affront to him put the Man out of the Room & ordered four of the Tenders Crew to keep him out & to remain with their Arms at the Tavern Door until the Company should break up. Some time afterwards it seems a Dispute arose between one of the abovementioned Passengers (who was in liquor) & Mr Hammond one of the Representatives for this County & in order to determine the Affair they agreed to take a Bout at Boxing in which Mr Hammond was much worsted, whereupon some ill designing Persons (supposed to be the Man who had been turned out of the Room & an Associate) went thro the Town crying that the Officer of the Tender was then murdering Mr Hammond which Outcry immediately brought a Mob together, & some of them having Weapons in their hands fell upon the Officer who had gone out into the Street & wounded him very much, tho not dangerously & the Passenger who had occasioned the Broil was forced to swim aboard the Tender in order to save his Life. This is the Account Mr Mewbray gave Mr Ridout the next Day when he went to pay him a Visit & to invite him to come & remain at my House until he should be well enough recovered to return to Virginia & by what I can learn from others it is a pretty just Account. The Reason of my being so particular in giving you the Detail is lest the

Violence offered Mr Mewbray should be represented home as a premeditated Insult or Indignity to His Majesty's Authority or Commission & be blended with the Behaviour of the Populace towards Mr Hood. I cannot indeed say a Syllable in Excuse for the Mob's Behaviour on the Occasion & wish it was in my power to have those who were principally concerned in raising them convicted & severely punished but at the same time I think both Mr Mewbray & his Passengers were to blame for leaving their Vessel to come ashore when they had been told what a Temper the People were then in, for ordering part of the Crew to come armed & keep Centry at the Tavern Door, & in getting into Disputes which could not possibly be productive of any good Consequence. It gives me a good Deal of Concern that such Disturbances should happen here but really there is no help for it, nor could I if I had been myself in Town at the time have prevented either one or the other. What Lengths the People now they have once begun may go is not easy to say, but as the Inhabitants of all the Colonies with regard to the Stamp Law seem to act as it were in Concert It will not I think be possible without a considerable Military Force in each Colony to let it have its Effect notwithstanding it seems to be so well calculated to execute itself. Should the Stamp't Paper be imported into this Province (where there is no place of Security in which it might be deposited) & no Troops be sent hither to guard it the populace will I am afraid make an Attempt to destroy it & maltreat every one that shall endeavour to restrain them, for which reason I shall advise the Person who may bring it hither to keep it on board untill the Ministry in Consequence of the Reports which have been or will be now made to them can send us farther Instructions & take proper Measures for its preservation & for the Protection of those who are appointed to distribute the Stamps within the several Provinces. Having nothing more to communicate to you at present for the inclosed Gazettes will shew you after what manner People have behaved in the Northern Colonies & the Virginians are I understand following the Example I remain with great Regard &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Lowndes to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to signify to your Excellency their desire that you will give your Aid and Assistance to the Distributor of Stamps within your Government in whatever may relate to his Duty in the Execution of his Office under the Act passed in the last

Session of Parliament and that your Excellency would be particular in seeing that the Chief Distributor do appoint under Distributors in every proper Town and Place within your Government, and that each of the said under Distributors be well supplied with Stamps for all Demands, and that your Excellency would be very attentive to the Detection of any Frauds which may arise in this Branch of His Majesty's Revenues; and in Case it shall have happen'd that any Chief Distributor residing in your Government hath not given Security for the due Execution of his Office, that Your Excellency will take Care that he do forthwith execute his Bond for the same, which Bond when executed, your Excellency is desired to return to the Stamp Office. My Lords so much depend upon your Attention to the public Service, that they cannot doubt of receiving Information from your Excellency in Case any remissness in the Execution of the Office of the Chief Distributor within your Government, or other Mismanagement or Abuses whatsoever shall appear to you. I am

your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant

Treasury Chambers Cha. Lowndes
14th Septembr 1765

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Gage.]

To General Gage 23d Septr 1765.

Sir

I have this afternoon received the Letter Your Excellency was pleased to favour me with the 16 Inst inclosing an Order for a Detachment of a hundred Men of the Royal Highlanders to march hither from Pittsburg as soon as I may think it expedient to forward Your Excellency's order & March Rout to the Commanding Officer at that Post. I am much obliged to Your Excellency for both Your Letter & the order & if I find it necessary to dispatch the latter to Pittsburg I shall instantly advise you thereof so that the Contractors Agents may have timely notice & be prepared to victual them on their March which I suppose they will easily do as the Country every where between this place & Fort Ligonier abounds with all kinds of Provisions, but as it might be doubted whether the Number of Men mentioned in Your Excellency's Order would be sufficient to protect the stamp't Paper was it to be landed here or to quell any Insurrection which might arise on the Occasion I am not yet certain whether I shall forward it or not in case I can have the Paper secured on board one of His Majesty's Ships & no farther Violence should be committed here. I am very sorry to find that the Indignity offered Mr Hood & account of the Proceedings of the Mob that pulled

down his House should have been related with the two extra- Letter Bk. III
ordinary Circumstances you mention of the Attorney General's & Sheriffs being present & exciting the Populace to Acts of Violence for as to the Attorney General he was not present & so far is he from being a Person that would encourage a Mob on such or indeed on any occasion that I can assure Your Excellency he is quite the Reverse & at that very time some Threats were thrown out by the Mob as I have been well informed against himself. With respect to the Sheriff the Case as I had it a few Days afterwards from himself & others was this; several People passing along the Street where he lived & was then sitting came in & insisted upon his giving them a Bottle of Wine which he could not refuse & afterwards insisted on his going with them to some other House whence after drinking one Glass with them he broke away returned directly home & went to Bed at least two Hours before they pulled down the House or committed any Act of Violence nor did he then know or hear of their having an Intention to do any such Act so that the Report Your Excellency had heard with respect to him also was contrary to Truth I flatter myself therefore Your Excy will not give it the least Credit. What Your Excellency had probably heard about an Officer belonging to His Majesty's Sloop The Hornet being very ill used at a Publick House here a few Nights after the Mob had assembled & pull'd down Mr Hoods House was too true, but the Gentleman is I hope by this time pretty well recovered as he was in a fair Way when he left this place about a Fortnight ago. The occasion of it was an unlucky Dispute about their Prowess into which a Passenger the Officer had with him & one Mr Hammond had fallen about Midnight in a large Company at a Publick House which they agreed to decide by a Bout at Boxing in which Mr Hammond was it seems defeated & obliged to leave the Company, whereupon there was an Outcry (supposed to have been raised by some who had been concerned in Mr Hoods Affair) thro the Town that he had been kill'd by the Officer who when the Mob was thereby brought together had really like to have been murdered by them upon that supposition, but as every Gentleman in Town expressed their Abhorrence of this outrage as soon as it was known no Body chose to acknowledge themselves the Actors & very few that they had been even present, nor has there been any Mob raised or the least Violence committed here since that Night, & I am not without Hopes that when the People have had time to cool & to consider that such Sort of Proceedings may in the End be attended with very serious & perhaps fatal Consequences to some of them they will behave themselves for the future after a more orderly manner. With the greatest Respect &c.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 141st Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated Annapolis the 2d of Octr 1765 transmitted by Capt.

Sir

In my Letters to His Ldp & Yourself of the 10th of last Month I gave an Account of the violent Proceedings of a Number of the Inhabitants of this Place on the Arrival of the Person appointed under the late Act of Parliament to distribute the Stamp't Paper in this Province I now write to inform you that a few Days after the Date of those Letters a Petition was presented to me signed by all the Practising Lawyers of the Provincial Court (which was then sitting) & many other Gentlemen requesting me as the Town was clear of the Small Pox to convene the Assembly before the Day to which it stood prorogued & I found that it was the Universal Desire of the People that their Representatives should meet time enough to send some of their Members to New York in order to join with those who should be there from the other Colonies in a Memorial or Petition for a Repeal of the Stamp Act & as there was great Reason to apprehend that my Refusal to comply with their Request would render the Province a Scene of Confusion & Disorder the Gentlemen of the Council when I submitted the Affair to their Consideration advised me to meet the Assembly on the 23d of Septr when notwithstanding the short notice given them there was almost a full House & I opened the Session with the inclosed Speech which will I hope meet with His Ldp's Approbation. You will perceive by the answer of the Lower House that after they had appointed three of their Members to go to New York & had made some Resolves to shew their Sense of the Stamp Act, in which however they stop short of some of the other Colonies, they desired me to give them a short Recess which you must be sensible I could not refuse to do, so that the Assembly at present stands prorogued to the 30th Inst. You will see by a Message I sent the two Houses before they broke up that I wanted to be advised by them what to do with the Stamp't paper destined for this Province in case it should arrive here before their next Meeting & what answers they respectively gave me, should it arrive & the Master of the Vessel apply to me according to my Expectation I shall follow the Council's Advice tho the Consequence thereof must be a total Stagnation of all Business which indeed I am persuaded would be the Case were the Papers to be landed & lodged in a Place of Security nor do I think if the Act is continued that any Person will dare to use the Stamps here for some time, or any one be found to act as Distributor of them for tho Mr Hood does not choose to resign he will not I believe for some time

venture back to the Province. You will I presume hear before this reaches you what Outrages have been committed in some of the New England Governments where it seems 'tis almost a Capital Offence to speak in favour of the Measures lately pursued in Great Britain with respect to the Colonies & indeed a Person would run a great Risk by doing so even here & therefore those who disapprove of such a violent Opposition are obliged in prudence to be silent. Since the Affair I mentioned to you in my last Letter we have not had any Disturbance in this Province & I hope shall have no other nor have I any thing farther at present worthy notice to communicate to His Ldp to whom I beg you will present my Duty & therefore shall only add that I remain with the greatest Regard Sir &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. the 3d of October 1765

My Lord

In a Letter I took the Liberty to write to Your Ldp the 10th of last Month I advised your Ldp of some violent Proceedings of the Populace in several of the New England Governments & also in this Place on Account of the Act of Parliament that was made last Session for imposing a Stamp Duty on the British Colonies. The Reason of my troubling your Ldp at this time is to inform you that during the Sitting of the Provincial Court all the Gentlemen of the Law & many others from different parts of the Province several of them Members of the Lower House represented to me that as Annapolis was at length clear of the Small Pox it was the Universal Desire of the people that their Representatives should have an Opportunity of meeting in Assembly before the time to which it stood prorogued & that upon my Communicating such Representation to the Gent. of the Council they advised me to gratify the Wishes of the People by convening the Assembly on the 23d of last Month. The Cause of their being so anxious about the Assembly's Meeting was this, That of the Province of the Massachusetts' Bay had by a Circular Letter invited all the Assemblies of these Colonies to send a few of their Members to New York on the First of this Month to consult together & join on behalf of their respective Provinces in a Memorial to the Legislature of Great Britain representing how prejudicial the Acts of Parliament lately made must prove in their Consequences both to the Colonies & the Mother Country, & so earnestly did the Inhabitants of this Province desire that some of their Representatives should be present at such meeting that I am convinced the Members would have

Letter Bk. IV been obliged by their Constituents to meet here even if I had not called them, & that in such Case there would have been a great Outcry raised throughout the Province against the Council & Myself which might have been productive of Disorder & ill Consequences. When the Assembly met I thought it prudent to open the Session with such a Speech as I apprehended would be well received by the People without Doors as well as by the two Houses & hope it will also meet with your Ldp's Approbation. The Members of the Upper House being as willing as the Lower that Application should be made by this Province in Conjunction with the others for a Repeal of the Stamp Act They concurred with a Proposal of the Lower House to send three of their Members to the Congress & agreed to allow them the Sum of £500 Currency for their Travelling Charges, & to defray a Proportional part of the Expence which might be occasion'd in England by the Measures to be pursued in order to obtain a Repeal of the said Act. When the Two Houses had come to an Agreement with respect to that Affair the Lower House after the Example of those in the neighbouring Colonies made several Resolves declaring what Priviledges they apprehend the Inhabitants of this Province have a Right to as British Subjects & under the Charter granted to your Ldp's Ancestor, & then desired me to let them have a short Recess, which as I understood they were determined to do no Business untill their three Members should return from New York I accordingly gave them so that the Assembly now stands prorogued to the last of this Month. Before they broke up I sent a Message to both Houses desiring them to advise me what to do with the Stamp't Paper destined for this Province in case the Master of the Vessel who had it on board should (as the Person appointed to destribute it had left the Province) apply to me for Orders about landing it, for I apprehended that if the Lower House signifyed their Approbation of its being landed & lodged in one of the publick Offices they would be obliged in honour to provide somehow for its preservation, but as your Ldp will see by their Answer transmitted to M[r] Calvert the Lower House evaded giving me any Advice or Opinion & therefore the Gentlemen of the Upper gave me the Advice which your Ldp will see in an Address of theirs that is also transmitted to M[r] Calvert, & which indeed is agreeable to my own Sentiments, for was the Paper to be landed here while the People are so warm about the Stamp Act as they are at present, I doubt not but a Mob would immediately assemble & destroy it, & therefore flatter myself that your Ldp will approve of my acting agreeable to the Advice which the Upper House have thought fit to give me. Since the Person

appointed to distribute the Stamps in this Province withdrew to New York there have been no more notorious Meetings nor has any thing happened here worthy your Ldp's notice more than what I have now communicated. for an Account of Transactions & Resolves made by the Assemblies in the other Colonies I beg leave to refer your Ldp to the publick Papers which I have transmitted under Cover to Mr Calvert for your Ldp's perusal & remain with Respect. Letter Bk.IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 142d Letter to Mr Calvert. Dated Annapolis 19 Octr 1765 transmitted by Capt Reed.

Sir

As I doubt not but His Ldp & you are (after the Account I have given you in my late Letters) anxious to hear from me I shall not fail writing as often as Opportunities offer, tho I should have nothing worthy notice to communicate, which would be the Case at present if the Pamphlet & Paper that I inclose for His Ldp's & your perusal had not lately made their Appearance. The Paper I understand was lately published at Philadelphia in order to terrify the Distributor of the Stamps for that province to resign his Office: As to the Pamphlet it is said to have been printed in Maryland, but the Author it seems chooses to remain unknown. It would be unnecessary to tell you that whatever Opinion might be entertained of it in England it meets with general Approbation here & you may from its Contents form a true Judgment of the Sentiments of the People throughout this & the Neighbouring Tobacco Colony. With great Regard I am Sir &c.

[Sharpe to Conway.] Letter Bk.III

To General Conway. Annapolis 22d Octr 1765

Sir

Having received the Letter by which you were pleased to notify to me that His Majesty had upon the Resignation of the Earl of Hallifax been graciously pleased to appoint you Secretary of State for the Southern Department & that my Dispatches are to be henceforward addressed accordingly I do myself the honour to congratulate you on your Appointment & to assure you that I shall pay the most punctual Obedience to all His Majesty's Commands which you may at any time communicate & that I am with the greatest Respect.

Original.

[Conway to Sharpe.]

St. James's, 24th Octr 1765

Sir: It is with the greatest concern that His Majesty learns the disturbances which have arisen in some of the North American Colonies. If this evil should spread to the Government of Maryland, where you preside, the utmost exertion of your prudence will be necessary so as justly to temper your conduct between that caution and coolness which the delicacy of such a situation may demand, on one hand, and the vigor necessary to suppress outrage and violence on the other. It is impossible, at this distance, to assist you by any particular or positive instruction, because you will find yourself necessarily obliged to take your resolution as particular circumstances and emergencies may require.

His Majesty and the servants he honors with his confidence cannot but lament the ill-advised intemperance shewn already in some of the Provinces by taking up a conduct which can in no way contribute to the removal of any real grievances they might labor under, but may tend to obstruct and impede the exertion of His Majesty's benevolent attention to the ease and comfort as well as the welfare of all his people.

It is hoped and expected that this want of confidence in the justice and tenderness of the Mother Country, and this open resistance to its authority, can only have found place among the lower and more ignorant of the people. The better and wiser part of the colonies will know that decency and submission may prevail, not only to redress grievances, but to obtain grace and favor; while the outrage of a public violence can expect nothing but severity and chastisement. These sentiments you and all His Majesty's servants, from a sense of duty to and love of your country, will endeavor to excite and encourage. You will in a particular manner call upon them not to render their case desperate. You will in the strongest colour represent to them the dreadful consequences that must inevitably attend the forcible and violent resistance to Acts of the British Parliament, and the scene of misery and calamity to themselves, and of mutual weakness and distraction to both countries inseparable from such a conduct.

If by lenient and persuasive methods you can contribute to restore that Peace and Tranquillity to the Provinces, on which their welfare and happiness depend, you will do a most acceptable and essential service to your country. But having taken every step which the utmost prudence and lenity can dictate, in compassion to the folly and ignorance of some misguided people, you will not on the other hand fail to use your utmost power for the repelling all acts of outrage and violence, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and good order in the

Province, by such a timely exertion of force as the occasion may require; for which purpose you will make the proper application to General Gage, or Lord Colville, Commander of His Majesty's land and naval forces in America. For however unwillingly His Majesty may consent to the exertion of such powers as may endanger the safety of a single subject, yet can he not permit his own dignity and the authority of the British Legislature to be trampled on by force and violence, and in avowed contempt of all order, duty, and decorum.

If the subject is aggrieved, he knows in what manner legally and constitutionally to apply for relief; but it is not suitable either to the safety or dignity of the British Empire that any individuals under the pretence of redressing grievances should presume to violate the public peace.

I am, with great truth and regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servt

H. S. Conway

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Copy.

Hond Sr

Lord Baltimore having done me the honor of Appointing me Secretary of the Province of Maryland, upon the Vacancy occasioned by Mr Calverts death, you will permit me to embrace the first opportunity of renewing an old Acquaintance and Opening a Correspondence, which, I hope, will prove equally agreeable to his Lordship, and his Tenants. My Appointment by his Lordships direction comes Enclosed under this Cover, and I am to Entreat you to give the proper directions for its being Registred in the Council Books, and otherwise bestowed in the usual manner.

At his Lordships desire I have renewed the Deputation to Mr Dulany, upon the same terms it was granted by Mr Calvert, and have forwarded it to him by the present opportunity. Be pleased to Present my Compliments, and best Services, to Mr Loyd, the Comissary, and Judges of the Land Office, from whom I am to expect the same payments, as were made to Mr Calvert, unless his Lordship shall at any time think proper to Alter them, and I shd esteem it as a particular favor to be honoured with a Line from those Gentn, when Convenient. Lord Baltimore cod wish to be furnished with the heads of all your Subsisting Instructions, (as it may be difficult to Collect them from Mr Calverts Papers) in order to their being methodized and reduced into a Regular System, and If you cod accompany them with your Sentiments, it wod be still more agreable I am so new in Office, that I have no further business to trouble you with; Permit me only to express my hope that I

may not be found an unworthy Successor to the late Secretary; my Obligations to, and long connections with his Lordship, will effectually attach me to his Interest, whilst the little knowledge I have of the Colonys may at the same time render me no unworthy Servant of Maryland. Do you, S^r^, Instruct me in my Duty, and it shall be my Endeavor to perform it; Our common Service will, I hope, prove a Mutual Intercourse of good Offices, and, whilst I have the honor of treading in the Steps and pursuing the advice of so old and approved an Officer of his Lordship, I am persuaded I shall render him the most effectual service.

I am with great regard and esteem
Hon^d^ S^r^
Your most Obed^t^ and Faithfull
Humble Servant
Hugh Hamersley

Serj^ts^ Inn, London
9^th^ Nov^r^ 1765.

Original.

[Gov. Mercer to Sharpe.]

Sir

The Honourable Commissioners of the Stamp Office in London, recommended some Stamps for the use of your Province to my Care, and I promised to forward Them to Annapolis; but I found on my Arrival here, I could not comply with my Engagement, as it was impossible to procure a Conveyance for Them at any Price: Indeed after being informed of the Reception of the Distributor, and the Proceedings of your People would not have been safe to trust Them on Shore at Annapolis without some Protection; and here I knew they were in less Danger.

My Duty to my Royal Master obliges me to use my utmost Endeavours for the Preservation of his Property, and finding every other Scheme I could suggest for the Security of the Stamps must be attended with a Certainty of their Destruction, I applied to the Governour and Council desiring Them, to recommend an Application which I purposed to make to Cap^t^ Stirling Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Rainbow to receive Them and I have the Pleasure to inform you that they are now secured on Board his Ship, where they will wait your Orders. Cap^t^ Stirling has with great Readiness and most obliging Condescension, done every Thing in his Power, to relieve me from the most disagreeable Commission I ever undertook, as I had the Stamps for three Provinces in Charge, and dared not let any one know where they were, though I must confess I was not a little apprehensive of an Attempt to force the Discovery from me

I have also left with Cap^t^ Stirling a Letter from the Stamp Office with some Instructions for M^r^ Hood.

I had the Honour of being known to your Brother Mr Philip Sharpe, whom I left well in London the last of August.

Although the Season is so far advanced and I have not been more than ten Days in America, I find myself under a Necessity of returning immediately to England, where if for me to execute any Commands for your Excellency I shall hope to be honoured with Them.

I am with the greatest Respect and Regard

Your most obedient
&
Most obliged humble Servant
Geo Mercer

Williamsburg
Nov. 10th 1765.

[Z. Hood to Sharpe.] Original.

New York Nov. 11. 1765

Sir

by the last packett have received my Commission and Instructions from the Hon: the Commissioners of the Stamp Office

Capt. Brown in the Hawke is to bring the Stamps for Maryland, but what Cann be don with them I Cannot pretend to determine, but I humbly Apprehend nothing more Cann be don untill the Law is Complied with in the other Colonies which beleave will be sum time from the Spirit in America, they have hung and Burnt the Governour here in Effige, burnt all his Carrages which was the only things to be gott at; burnt Major James furniture who Incur'd their displeassure, he is gon for England with leave from the General.

the Fourt was Expected to be Attack'd, but in order to prevent the Consequences the Governour with the Advice of his Council delivered up the Stamps to the Mayour & Corporation to which they Agreed by a Vote to protect the same, and if distroyed or sent out of the Province to pay whatever the Stamps might raise if they had been distributed, and for the Sake of peace.

it was the Advice of the General also, that in Case of an Attack upon the Fort the large Quantitee of Military Stores now in this place must be Exposed to distruction as there was not a force Sufficient to prevent them, these Considerations Induced the Govenour as there is Two Ships Expected with Stamps Every day of which Govenour Moore Comes in.

Peace is now restored to the City which was in Grait Confushion for ever one begunn to dread the Consequence.

I am with Great Esteem

Your Excellency most obedient Humble Servant
Zach. Hood

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

The 11th of Novr 1765.

My Lord

In the Letter I took the liberty to address to Your Ldp the 3d of last Month I advised your Ldp of my having been obliged to meet the Assembly the 23d of Septr of the two Houses having concurred in a proposal for sending three Members of the Lower to a Congress that was about to be held at New York & of my having afterwards at their own Request prorogued them to the 30th of last Month. During their Recess I received a Letter from Capt Hawker of His Majesty's Ship Sardoine then off Newcastle on Delaware informing me that he had received from on board the Ship Charlotte bound up to Philadelphia & had then under his Care some of the Stamp't paper that was ordered for this Province upon the Assembly's Meeting I sent a Copy of the Letter to the Lower House & desired them to give me their Advice on the Occasion which however they altogether declined doing, & I am satisfied that if I was to order the Paper round & to be landed without their Consent publickly declared the Populace would immediately destroy it. As to the Person who was appointed to receive & destribute the Stamp't Paper in this Province he continues still at New York being unwilling to resign his Office & at the same time too much terrified to return hither, & indeed if he was to return & did not immediately resign I know not what lengths the Resentment of the People might carry them. By what I can learn there is not one of the Persons appointed to distribute the Stamps in these Colonies that hath yet ventured to act & as scarcely any Business publick or private can be securely transacted without them the Courts of Law Custom Houses & all publick Offices are in a manner shut up & will probably remain so till it can be known whether the Legislature of Great Britain are determined to enforce the Law or not. That your Ldp might see what the Colonies have to offer against the Stamp Act & particularly Those who reside in Virginia & Maryland I lately transmitted in a Letter to Mr Calvert a Pamphlet which had been published here & is I think by far the best that has appeared in favour of the Colonists Pretensions. The Gentlemen who lately met at New York from the several Colonies as Deputies from the respective Assemblies having joined in & from thence transmitted a Petition to His Majesty & Memorials to the two Houses of Parliament on the Subject of the Stamp Act I doubt not but Your Ldp will have heard thereof long before this comes to hand; as there hath been so great a Change in the Ministry since the last Session of Parliament & the present Secretary of State for the South-

ern Department is said to be one that opposed that Act the Letter Bk. IV
Inhabitants of the Colonies entertain very sanguine Expectations that it will be soon repealed & in the mean time seem determined to oppose its being carried into Execution. The Commissioners appointed to have the Dividing Lines run between Pennsylvania & this Province being to meet at York Town in Pennsylvania the 16th of this Month in order to see how Messrs Mason & Dixon have run the East & West Line which it seems they have extended so far as the North Mountain I propose as Nothing of Consequence is likely to come before the Upper House very soon to be myself at the Meeting. Mr Calvert having intimated to me in a Letter I had the satisfaction to receive from him two Days ago that Your Ldp has some Thoughts of taking a Voyage next Summer to America in order to Visit Your Province I have desired him in case Your Ldp should resolve to do so to inform me as soon as possible when you may be expected here that I may in time provide for Your Ldp's Reception & Accomodation; If Your Ldp should undertake the Voyage I most sincerely wish you a quick & agreeable passage; I shall rejoice to receive Your Ldp here in good health, & in the mean time remain Yr Ldps &c.

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of 143d Letter to Mr Calvert dated the 11th Novr 1765

Sir

In the Letters I addressed to His Ldp & yourself the 2d & 3d of last month I advised you of the necessity I had been under of meeting the Assembly on the 23d of Septr of the Upper Houses having concurred with a proposal of the Lower for sending three of their Members to New York & of my having at the particular desire of the Lower House & by the Advice of the Upper prorogued the Assembly to the 30th of last Month. During their Recess I received a Letter from Capt Hawker of His Majesty's Ship Sardoine then at Anchor in Delaware informing me that he had received from on board the Ship Charlotte lately arrived in that River a quantity of Stampt paper destined for this Province & should be ready to deliver it to my Order. Having submitted his Letter to the perusal of the Gentlemen of the Council & taken there Advice thereon I on the 25th of last Month returned the Answer of which you will see a Copy inclosed, & when the Assembly met the Beginning of this Month I submitted Captain Hawkers Letter to their Consideration also & desired to know what they would advise me to do in Consequence of the Application made to me, for as I had the greatest reason to

Letter Bk. IV believe the populace would oppose the Landing of the Stamp't Paper unless the Assembly would signify their Consent I could not venture to order it round without their Approbation which you will see by their Address in answer to my Message they were by no means inclined to express so that I was under the necessity of telling Capt Hawker in a second Letter that really I know not what to do with the paper & must therefore let it remain in his Care till some Instructions can be sent from England concerning it. As the Act of Parliament enjoins the use of Stamp't Paper in almost every Transaction under severe Penalties & there is no such Paper to be got (& indeed if it could be had no one would dare to use it) all Proceedings in the Courts of Judicature Custom Houses and other publick Offices are Stop't, nor do I see how any Business is to be done while the people are determined to oppose the Execution of the Act & no Officer will venture to incur the Penalties imposed by it unless indeed they by violence be compelled to do so, & in that Case every thing must be thrown into Confusion. In Virginia it seems all the Justices in several of the Counties have formally resigned & declared they will no longer act, & no sooner did Col° Mercer arrive in the Colony than the People compelled him to make a formal Resignation of his Office or at least to declare that he would never act as a Distributor without the Consent & Approbation of the Virginia Assembly. As to M^r^ Hood who was impowered to distribute the paper in this Province he remains still at New York & will not 'tis said ever return again to Maryland. I suppose you will before this reaches you have seen a Copy of the Petition & Memorials to His Majesty & the two Houses of Parliament which have been transmitted from N York by the Deputies from the several Assemblies, but it is not as yet known here in what Terms those Gentlemen have thought fit to apply to the Legislature of Great Britain for a Repeal of the Acts which the Inhabitants of the Colonies consider as oppressive & which have already in a great degree alienated their Affection from the Mother Country. The Assembly hath as I have already hinted been sitting since the Beginning of this Month but have not as yet finished any Business. I suppose the counting & burning all the Paper Money & examining the Accounts of the Loan Office now to be ballanced will employ the Committee of the two Houses appointed for that Purpose at least a Week longer & it will take up some time perhaps a good deal to adjust & settle the Affair of the Journal so that I expect they will not break up before the middle of next Month. As there are no Bills yet framed & nothing at present depending between the Houses of any Consequence I propose to leave them for a few Days & to be

at the Meeting of the Commissioners at York Town the 16th Letter Bk.IV
Inst where Messrs Mason & Dixon are to attend us. I have not for some time received any Letter from those Gentlemen but am informed by some who have been with them on the Line that having continued it so far as the North Mountain they desisted about a fortnight ago in order to take an Observation at that place. The Line they have now described has it seems crossed or intersected the Temporary Line several Times & the Spot where they broke off is supposed to be about half a Mile Southward of what was reputed to be the Temporary Line in that part of the Country for the Temporary Line was not you know ever continued so far Westward. Capt Shelby who lives near the North Mountain & went with Messrs Mason & Dixon to the Top of it in order to view the Course of Potowmack says they assured him the Line when continued will not any where intersect that River & that they apprehended it would run at least eight or ten Miles to the Northward of Fort Cumberland. I shall take the liberty to send you inclosed two Letters that I lately received from Colo Lloyd, in one of which you will observe he absolutely refuses to submit his annual Accounts to the Examination of the Gentlemen appointed by His Ldp's Instruction to examine them & will rather resign his Office than continue to hold it if his Compliance with that Instruction is insisted on, you will therefore be pleased to communicate the Substance of his Letters to My Lord so that he may know the Colonels Resolution & take such Measures thereupon as he shall think proper. With the Letters you will find a Plan of the Office proposed to be built & wch shall be set about as early in the Spring as Brick Work ought to be done so that there may be at least a proper Repositary for the Reception of the Rent Rolls & other Books & Papers relative to His Ldp's Revenue & private Estate in the Province. The Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 3d of July last was delivered to me two Days ago by Mr Howard who is going down to officiate in St Mary's County where the Parish called All Faiths is at present vacant, but as the Act of Parliament directs that all Presentations &c to Livings shall be written on Stampt Paper I cannot at present induct him. Should His Ldp resolve to Visit his Province in Person which I find by your Letter he has some thoughts of doing next Spring I beg the favour of you to give me as early notice as you can that I may have time to prepare for his Reception & to provide myself with another Habitation for there is no other House in Town where His Ldp can be so well accommodated as in that where I now reside tho indeed this is far from being so convenient as I could wish.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

To Mr Calvert. Novr 11th 1765

Sir

I return you Thanks for your Favour of the 25th of August giving me an Account of the great Change His Majesty had been pleased to make in his Ministry &c containing other Intelligence. What Alteration might in Consequence of such a Change of Ministers be made in the System adopted by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Regulation of the Colonies I dont know but people here seem to entertain very sanguine Expectations as the present Secretary of State for the Southern Department was one of those who in the last Session of Parliament appeared as an Advocate for the Colonies & opposed the Stamp Act. It was sometime ago reported here that Mr Jordan had in a Letter to one of his Virginia Correspondents intimated that the Lord Baltimore was about to impower him to come hither to sell all his Mannours but no Body seem'd to give any Credit to the Report or thought it likely that His Ldp would put greater Confidence in Mr Jordan who was it seems a few years ago a Trader on the South Side of Potowmack than he chose to repose in any Gentn of the Province. The Report was not however I perceive by your Letter entirely without foundation tho methinks it seems a little odd that the first Intimation to you of His Ldps Intention to give Mr Jordan a Commission should come from the Royal Exchange. Should the Gentn arrive here with any powers from His Ldp you may be assured that I shall think it my Duty to give him all the Assistance in my power towards the Completion of His Ldp's Desires but I question whether He will reap so much Benefit from the Appointment as he might perhaps expect.

Original.

[Gov. Moore to Sharpe.]

New York 1 Decemr 1765

Sir,

Being honor'd with His Majesty's Commission as Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Province, I take this early opportunity of notifying to you my arrival. As His Majesty's Service & the Interest and Welfare of the Colonies in America may be greatly promoted by the Correspondence of the respective Governors, I beg leave to assure you of my good intentions to maintain, as far as lays in my power, an intercourse which may answer such beneficial purposes, and at the same time shall be happy to have an opportunity of rendering you any Services which may depend on me. I have the honor to be with great Regard

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant
H: Moore

Honble Horatio Sharpe

[Gage to Sharpe.] Original.

New York December 9th 1765

Sir,

The Commandant for His most Christian Majesty, and the Chief Judge of the Province of Louissianna having lately transmitted Me, an Account of a most horrid Murder committed by some English Men, on One Mr Denoyer, in His Passage from Samana, to Cape Francois; And requested Me to use such means as I should Judge best, to discover these Villians.

In Conformity to their desire, and having much at heart, as every Man must, the bringing such Execrable Monsters to Punishment; I take the Liberty of Inclosing you a Translation, of the Declaration made by the Widow of the Deceased, relative to the Murder of Her Husband, and the abandoning Her and her Children in a small Canoe to the Mercy of the Waves.

Your Humanity will readily engage You to use every necessary Measure for the discovery of these Villians, should chance conduct them, tho' not very likely, to any Port in Your Government. I Am

Sir

Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Thos Gage

Honble Governor Sharpe
Maryland.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Copy.

Dr Sr

As I think it my Duty, so it shall be my Endeavour, to give the best and earliest Information, in my Power, of every thing that Passes in this Country relative to the Colonys Especially where Maryland is the least concerned. I shall Paint according to Life and, at the same time I preserve my Candour, hope you will not suspect my zeal, or good wishes for the Province

I Presume you are already Possessed of the Kings Speech and the addresses following upon it.

The 17th being appointed for the King to meet his Parliament, & a day of some expectation I thought it Incumbent to give my Attendance at the House of Peers foreseeing that the Kings Speech, (or to Speak more Parliamentarily the Ministers) by touching either too much, or too little, upon the Colonies, would produce a Discussion, from whence some Conjectures might be formed of the Sentiments of the different Partys upon the late Capital measure respecting

America; and the Sequel, being some few Traces left upon the Memory, will shew you I was not wholly Disappointed.

The Address, or Eccho of the Speech, having been Moved by the Earl of Hardwicke, and seconded by the Duke of Manchester, The Earl of Suffolk Proposed the following addition by way of amendment to it Viz[t]

"To Express to His Majesty our deep concern & Indignation at the Dangerous Tumults and Insurrections which have been raised and fomented in his Majesty's Dominions of North America in opposition to the Execution of the Laws, & in open Defiance of the Parliamentary right of Great Britain; And, that We Embrace, with Pleasure, the earliest opportunity in our Power, to assure his Majesty that, fully sensible of the indispensable necessity of Vindicating and Establishing the Just Power of the Legislature of Great Britain, We will chearfully concur in every measure which may strengthen the hands of Government & enforce the Legal Obedience of the Colonies, & their Constitutional Dependance on the Sovereign authority of this Kingdom."

The Proposed Amendment was supported by the Earls of Halifax, Sandwich, Gower, Temple, & Buckingham, Lord Lyttelton & the Duke of Bedford. And the members on a Division were 24 for it.

It was opposed by the Duke of Grafton, & the Earls of Shelburne, Dartmouth, Pomfret, & Northington (the Chancellor) who Divided 80 against it.

Lord Mansfield tho' he Assented (as did the Chancellor) to the Principles advanced in Support of the Amendment, arising from the Subordination of the Colonies, yet, having recommended the Consideration to be postponed till the House was better Informed by the Production of the Promised Papers, he withdrew without giving any Vote.

The General Arguments for the Amendment were That it was a Solecism in Politicks to say there could be Protection without Dependance & Obedience as If the Americans were Entitled to the Priviledges of British Subjects, Why not British Subjects to all Intents and purposes, as The Connection between Great Britain and her Colonies was analogous to the Relation between Parent & Child. For the Parent not to Correct or reprehend the undutiful Child would Argue Weakness. It was his Duty to Enforce the Obedience due by nature and he could not give it up because he could not destroy the Relation.

The King could not Separate his Colonies more than any other part of his Dominions from the mother Country nor could he render them Independent of the British Legislature as the Romans too had Planted their Colonies but the Latter

had never Denyed their Subordination as The Laws & Constitutions of this Countrie were Prior to all Charters and could not be Superseded by them.

That the Charters were no more than the Common Charters Ordinarily Granted by the King & not Confirmed by Parliament as Like the Charters to the City of London and the rest of them.

That many of the Charters had Improvidently Issued and ought to be Looked into.

That the Dependance of the Colonies was fully Established by the Act 7. & 8. W^m^ the 3^d^ Cap: 22 Sect. 9, annulling all Laws then made or thereafter to be made contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom and the like Clause was Incorporated in all the Charters.

That the Colonies Wanted to be Supported with all the Military Power of this Country without Paying for it as That they had been for some time endeavouring, to Shake off their Dependance and the attempt had begun in Pensilvania in 1756. by first refusing to Assist Government tho' the enemy was at their Gates & when afterwards they Granted their Aids by doing it in such a manner as to Invade the Kings Prerogative as The Resolutions of the Assembly at Philadelphia were read upon which it was observed that they had the least Claim to their Pretensions of all the Colonies their Charter having expressly Excepted and reserved all such Impositions and Customs as then were or should be appointed by act of Parliament and having in like manner Prohibited all Impositions and Customs unless with the Consent of the Proprietary, Chief Governor, or Assembly or by Act of Parliament in England.

That the next Attempt of the Colonies would be for Ridding themselves of the Navigation Act (the great Bulwark of this Country by Centring the Trade of her Colonies in herself) which they had long been aiming at, that is, they would chuse to take their Commodities from the French and the Dutch rather than from their fellow Subjects because they could obtain £25. p^r^ Cent cheaper.

That they had scarce Condescended to Enter into any Explanations upon the Act but had Directed all their objections to the Principle and the Power of making it.

That the Law was passed with great Deliberation having been taken up the Preceding Session & the measure then Determined by Previous Resolutions as when Passed it was without any opposition in one House and with very little in the other.

The Tax was so light as not to be felt, it was paid by the Rich only & that in proportion to their Dealings; on this head

there had been no Complaints. But admitting the Law Burthensome was not the Cyder Tax a heavy Burthen on particular Countys & yet Enforced for the General good of the Community.

The Objections for want of Representation were absurd. Who were affected by the Dutys on Hardware but the people of Manchester Bermingham and Leeds and how were they represented?

But Supposing the Act lyable to Exceptions was this a time to Discuss them? When the Pretender was at Derby Did you then Enter upon a tame Consideration of Grievances? The present Rebellion was more unnatural & not less Notorious than that of 1745; The Kings Governors had been hanged in Effigie, his Forts & even General beseiged, & the Power of the Civil Magistrate annulled or totally Suspended. Would you remain Inactive till the Kings Governors were hanged in earnest? Were the Legislature always to be Dictated to in Riot & Tumult? the Weavers were at your doors last year because you would not Pass a Law to please them; the Americans are this year up in Arms because they do not like what you have Passed. Suppose the House on Fire & through the unskilfulness or unwillingness of the Firemen no Endeavours used to Stay the Flames. Were the Legislature to wait till it was burnt down before they Interposed? Were they to see the Infection Spreading & not endeavour to Stop the Contagion? No matter what or whence the Spark, the Combustible nature of the matter created the danger. The Speech & Address were equally Flimzy. might be Construed to Shew the Parliament afraid or in doubt, and would give Spirits to the Riots unless Checked by the Amendment. *Principiis obsta.* First Suppress the Rebellion & then Enquire into the Grievances If any there are.

The opposition given to the Law by the Assemblys of America was known many months since. Why was not the Parliament sooner called? A late Act had given Power to Summon them on 14 Days Notice in cases of Rebellion or other Emergency Why now called to do nothing; what occasion for Papers when there is a Notoriety Sufficient to found the Amendment, & that Amendment determines nothing further than that Government will be Supported. Will you not know what is known by every Merchant on the Exchange of London? Do you want a full Parliament before you give Orders to Suppress a Riot?

When the late Administration left the helm Several Important Negotiations were in a happy train & bad fair in due time for a Satisfactory conclusion. We have since heard of Spirited Representations to Foreign Courts and We have heard of as

Spirited answers. But would you Præcipitate the Nation into a War before you have restored Peace at home? To what purpose is it to talk big at the Courts of Madrid & Paris and be Timid and Pusillanimous at Boston & Rhode Island? Make yourselves first respected by your own Subjects & you will soon be so by your Neighbours.

But Concessions have been talked of and even a Repeal of the Law hinted.

And are not Concessions always Dangerous? In the Struggles between the Senate & People of Rome, what did the Senate get by Treating, but a Master to both. What did Charles the ffirst gain by giving way to Exorbitant demands and not persisting when in the right (as he sometimes was) but the Loss of his Crown and Life.

Again It is said, Tho We do Repeal the Law yet we will Pass some Declaratory, Explanatory Act, Asserting the right.

But when the Americans are Possessed of the Substance, what regard will they pay to your Paper? Will not such a Law resemble the usual Protestations made by the Bishops in cases of Blood when they retire without Voting. But If they should in future times Insist upon a right of Voting—would not the other Lords Say No and Support themselves perhaps by the Non user.

Ministers might be afraid of going too far of their own Authority, but would they Deny Assistance when offered them, & was it not Serving the Crown to Strengthen its hands?

It had been said that America was Conquered in Germany, but give up the Law & Great Britain would be Conquered in America, & become a Province to her own Colonies. America must Submit.

This last expression fell from the Chancellor and with the Quotation from King W^m's^ Act (which was also made by him) Sufficiently Indicated his general Sentiments tho' he Voted against the Amendment. Lord Mansfield seemed to concur in the same Sentiments, & tho' he endeavoured to avoid a Division by recommending it to the one Side to withdraw or If they were Inflexible to the other to assent to the Amendment Considering it not as one of the Ordinary matters agitated between the Persons (in & out of Office) but as a most Serious Question and tho' he gave no Vote yet it was he who Cited the Pensilvania Charter, and Denyed the Power of the Crown to Emancipate the Colonies from the Jurisdiction of the British Legislature.

The Duke of Bedford took occasion to pay great Commendation to Governor Barnard's Speech and Lord Temple to Shew his Sentiments were not newly taken up but were

the same, in respect to the Principle of the Law, when it first Passed, alluding to a Conversation at that time between him & Lord Lyttelton, which the other Confirmed His Lordship expressed his Acquiescence in the other parts of the Address, Congratulated the King on the Encrease of his Family, & Condoled with him on the Death of the Duke of Cumberland, the Conqueror at Culloden, (which I think was all his Lordship said of him) And concluded with assuring the Administration of a Strict Scrutiny into the Papers when they came before the House, to See what Offences had happened who were the Offenders, when the first Notice was given, what Steps taken &c.

The opposers of the Question purposely Avoided Entring into the Merits that they might not prejudice the Question by Intemperate Sallies and Precipitate Resolutions before they were properly Possessed of it by the Production of the Papers. Lord Dartmouth admitted they had been apprized of the opposition given to the Act Two or Three Months before the Meeting of the Parliament but said the most material Papers had been recēd within Four or Five Days & more were daily Expected. Lord Shelburne alone Ventured to Launch a little out, plainly Intimating his Sense for a Repeal of the Law, which was not avowed by any other Lord; He said before they resolved upon rash Measures they Should Weigh the matter well. Should first Consider the Expediency of the Law and If found Expedient what Power they had to Enforce it. That the Wisest Legislatures had been mistaken. the Laws of Carolina tho' Planned by the Great Lord Shaftesbury & M^{r} Lock had been found Impracticable in the Execution & were now grown Obsolete. That this Government had been Struggling with one Colony ever since Lord Clarendons time* but to very little Purpose. That the Romans Planted their Colonys to encrease their Power We to extend our Commerce. Precipitate measures might bring the Indians upon the Colonys, that Indians were no bad Politicians; Supposing there were a few Regiments in America one or Two at Halifax & as many at Pensacola. Let them all Embark at once upon the same Destination equally Compleat Disciplined & Victualled & no Intervening Accident to Disappoint the Expedition what could be Effected by their little united efforts against Colonies so Populous & of such a Magnitude and Extent The most that could be expected would be to ruin the Colonies first but the Distress would end with ourselves.

I was not present in the other House where a Similar

* Alluding perhaps to the Disputes between the Mass^{ts} Bay & New Hampshire.

Amendment was proposed by M^r^ Grenville & afterwards withdrawn. The Expression of "Important Occurencys" in the Speech was Objected to as too Weak & Inadequate What said they would have been thought in 1745 of any Person who had called the then Rebellion an Important matter only; M^r^ Charles Townshend (tho' otherwise against the motion) Said that Sooner than make our Collonies our Allies he wo^d^ wish to see them returned to their Primitive Desarts. An Instance having been called for to Shew the Legislature of Great Britain had ever raised Money upon the Colonies the Act in Queen Anns time for Establishing the Post Office was mentioned, to which it was answered that that was a Measure of Accommodation only & not of Burthen. It was further said that tho' Great Britain had long Arms yet 3000 miles was a long way to extend them.

By what I can recollect there Seems a Disposition in Govern^mt^ to Relax & Qualify the Law at least, attended probably with an Indemnity and Oblivion for what is past, Whether to repeal it totally seems not at present Settled & the Law Lords Appear averse to it tho' that is understood to be the opinion of M^r^ Pitt who is expected in Town after the recess to throw his Weight into the ministerial Scale unless he should alter his mind in consequence of Lord George Sacville's Promotion & destination to take the Lead which is thought not to be very agreable to him Delay Seems desired by the Ministry in hopes it may Produce proper representations from the Colonys and perhaps Addresses from our own people w^ch^ may Countenance a Departure from the Law whilst the other Party are pressing hasty resolves with a View of Involving them in difficulties or Plunging them in Engagements which they may not so well know how to Extricate themselves from and perhaps not without hopes of Seeing the Law soon Accepted by some of the Colonies. The Law is the Theme and the Colonies are the Objects held forth to Publick View whilst those who look ever so little behind the Curtain may fancy they discover different Views in the Contending Partys, Obliquely Glancing Censure upon each other. The Advocates for the Amendment, or Repeal of the Law, to Cast an Odium upon the Framers of it; the Partisans of the Law to Impute its Inefficacy and the Exceptions taken to it to a Wilful neglect in Goverment to Crush the opposition in its Infancy.

It is this day said, that M^r^ Pitt, Determined neither to Act with the Minden Generall, nor yet with the Rochfort Second in Command, will take a hasty Step into the other House, but with the same resolution to oppose the Law. Both Houses are now Adjourned to 14^th^ January, when the Law will receive a very Serious Discussion, and I hope a Prosperous

Determination. You shall then hear further from me, and I hope we shall meet with mutual Congratulations.

I am
D^r S^r
Your Excellencys
Most Obed^t & Ever Faithfull Hble Serv^t
Hugh Hamersley

Serj^ts Inn
20 Dec^r 1765.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Calvert.]

Copy of [145th] Letter to M^r Calvert Dated Annapolis 21st Dec^r 1765 transmitted by Capt Clarkson.

Sir

In the Letter I address't to you the 11th of last Month I informed you that the Assembly was then sitting but had not compleated any Business having been mostly employed in examining the State of the Loan Office & burning the Paper Money which had been heretofore issued & was in pursuance of the Laws that put it into Circulation to be now destroyed. I also communicated to you what I then knew of the Proceedings of Mess^s Mason & Dixon in running the East & West Line & intimated to you that I intended to go to the Meeting of the Commissioners which was appointed to be at York Town in Pennsylvania the 16th of that Month. The Surveyors having attended & produced their Minute Books we found upon examining them that they have extended the said East & West Line upwards of 114 Miles from the Stone set up to denote the North East Corner or Extremity of this Province & they apprehend it must be run about 150 Miles farther if they are to continue it to the Western Limits of Pennsylvania as described by its Charter. The Winter Season being so far advanced that bad Weather & Snow might be daily expected in that Mountainous Country where the Surveyors broke off they could not proceed on that Line again at this time wherefore the Commissioners agreed to have the Boundary Stones that were sent hither last Summer by your Order immediately set up in the Tangent Line & that one Commissioner on each Side together with the Surveyors should go to see them fixed properly, so that we shall have nothing more to do with that Line & I hope the next Summer if the other Stones & a new Commission arrive in Time will bring the whole Affair to a Conclusion. I need not I suppose remind you that the last Commission expires the 31st Day of this Month. The Assembly having broke up last Friday I now inclose you the Titles of the several Acts that pass't during the Session all which I flatter myself will as soon as they can be transmitted meet with His Ldps Approbation. As one of them is

in part to be executed in England & it might be expedient Letter Bk. IV
that Messrs Hunt & Hanburys as well as His Ldp should without Delay be acquainted therewith I shall now transmit a Written Copy of it with the Great Seal affixed & desire you will immediately lay it before His Ldp for His Determination. The Reason for making it as the Act itself shews was this, Upon a Settlement of the Loan Office Books as far as they can be at present settled (for the Trustees in London have not for almost a year & half rendered any Account) there appeared to be a Sum of Money vested in Bank Stock belonging to the Province (over & above what has been drawn out to sink the Bills of Credit) equal as we suppose to more than £25000 stg. & there is Gold & Silver in the Loan Office equal in Value to above £8000, which last Sum hath for some time lain dead, now that the Country might at least receive the Interest that would arise thereon if the same was vested in Stock also is the Principal Design of the Bill which impowers the Commissioners to purchase Bills of Exchange with such Specie & to remit the Bills purchased to the Trustees in England to be converted into Specie there & invested in Bank Stock. As it also appeared by the Treasurers Accounts that a considerable Sum of Publick Money remained likewise in their hands subject to the Disposal of the General Assembly It was thought fit & for the Interest of the Province that part of such Money should be also remitted & invested. When this shall be done It is expected that the whole Amount of the Stock which shall be bought by our Trustees on Account & for the Use or Benefit of this Province will if Stock does not fall lower than 25 pr Ct. be worth at least £36000 stg now to make this Capital or real Stock as beneficial to the Province as possible the following Scheme was proposed & submitted to my Consideration by some of the moderate Members of the Lower House & had the Journal passed it would probably have been reduced into a Bill & have met with the Concurrence of the Upper House. The Publick Debt due from the Province at this time being equal to about 135000 Spanish Dollars, the Scheme proposed that Bills of Credit denominated in Value equal to so many Dollars viz. some equal to Ten, others to Eight, some to six, four, three, two, a Dollar & some to aliquot Parts of a Dollar should be struck & signed by the Commissioners of the Loan Office to be issued in Payment to all the publick Creditors who may choose to receive them according to their Denominations in discharge of their respective Claims. The Bills to remain in Circulation for the Term of ten years & then to be sunk by Bills of Exchange drawn on the Trustees in England after the same manner as the Money issued under the Act of 1732 hath been sunk. As the late

Letter Bk. IV Act of Parliament prohibits the Colony Legislatures from making any Bills of Credit to be by them hereafter issued a legal Tender It was not proposed to insert any Clause that should make Ours a Tender in any payment whatever but as they would have the same Bottom that the Bank Bills have in England (the Fund on which they would be issued being Bank-Stock more than equal to the nominal Value of the Bills proposed to be issued here) it could scarcely be doubted but they would support their own Credit, & indeed all the principal people here, the Members of the two Houses & all the Merchants would have been glad to receive such Bills according to their nominal Value had an Act pass't for making the Emission. The Reason I am so particular in giving you an Account of what was proposed or talked of is that you may submit the same to His Ldp's Consideration & advise me of His Sentiments which I beg the favour of you to do as soon as possible for I make no doubt but that as soon as the Dispute about the passage of the Journal can be got over the Assembly will be for carrying the Scheme into Execution & for my own Part I see no Objection thereto, but am of Opinion that an Emission of Bills of Credit on such a Bottom would at this time be productive of many Advantages to the Province & not likely to be prejudicial to any one. We should for the purposes of Trade &c have the use of the whole Sum which the Province has now a Right to draw out of the Bank, & at the same time the Province would gain the Dividends of Interest that should become due on such Sum in the Term of Ten years. I have said above that for my own part I see no Objection to the Scheme but as I have heard it said that Col° Lloyd seem'd apprehensive that the Emission of Paper Money might be a means of the little Specie now in Circulation here being carried out of the Country I shall in Answer to that Objection should it be made tho I cant suppose it will just observe that the Plenty or Scarcety of Specie here depends upon this whether upon the Whole the Ballance of Trade is or is not against us for if we import more than our Exports will pay for whether we have Paper Money or not we must necessarily be drained of our Specie to pay the Ballance till none remains, & if on the Contrary our Exports will do more than pay for the Goods we import the Ballance will be brought us in Specie. I have already hinted that there was a Dispute this Session between the two Houses about the Passage of the Journal which was not terminated & indeed I know not when it will for the two Houses seem to entertain very different Sentiments with respect to the Point that prevents its passing, I mean whether the Clerk of the Council shall be therein allowed his usual Salary or not & have taken their

Resolutions accordingly. The Upper House on their part insist that such Allowance ought in reason to be made, & that they will not pass the Journal without it, while the Lower say that if he ought to be paid for his Services he should be satisfied out of the Duty on Tobacco for Support of Government & the Fines & Forfeitures. By the Messages that pass't between the Two Houses on this Subject (if I can get them copied time enough to be herewith sent for they are pretty long) you will see what was advanced at this time by each House in support of their respective Resolutions. At the time the Affair of the Journal was depending a Number of People came to Town from the Upper Part of this County & Prince Georges in order as it was given out to make the Upper House pass the Journal without any Allowance to the Clerk of the Council but after a Day or two they all dispersed & tho it had been intimated that they would compel M^r^ Ross to relinquish his Claim or pull down his House which terrified him so much that he desired the Upper House to wave it they committed no Act of Violence whatever nor did the Upper House think fit to take any notice of their being in Town or to alter their Measures at all on that Account. The Truth is that from the People's succeeding so far by their riotous Meetings & Proceedings in the several Colonies as to force the Persons who had been appointed Destributors of the Stamps to resign their Offices they begin to think they can by the same Way of Proceeding accomplish any thing their Leaders may tell them they ought to do, & really I know not whether the Civil Power in any of the Colonies will be sufficient of itself to re-establish Order & enforce the Observance of the Laws at least for sometime & yet if any Person here should on that Account urge the Expediency of applying for any Military Force he would be deemed an Enemy to his Country & be treated accordingly. In my Letter dated the 11^th^ of last Month I told you that altho the People of this Province seem'd determined against receiving the Stamp't Paper the Courts payd so much respect to the Act of Parliament as not to proceed to do any Business wherein the Act directed Stamp't Paper to be used, & the Conduct of the Courts & all the Officers hath been ever since the same except in one Instance where the Justices of Frederick County being met in order to lay the County Levy & adjust how much each Person was to pay towards the Current Charges of the County for the last year directed the Clerk to enter Bail on behalf of a person who had been arrested & was in the Sheriffs Custody; M^r^ Darnall the Clerk refusing to do so unless Stamp't Paper could be procured the Court deem'd his Refusal a Contempt & would have committed him had he not complied with their Order, but they did

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV not afterwards proceed to any other Business, tho I am indeed apprehensive the People here will ee'r long insist upon all the Courts & Officers doing Business as usual without regard to the Stamp Act, if the Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies set the Example which it is said they will very soon do. You will see by the inclosed Phil[a] Gazettes that the Printers there go on as usual, as indeed they do in all the Northern Governments & on the Inst a paper was published here also under the Title of an Apparition of our late Gazette purely as it should seem to communicate to the Continent what I have above related of the Proceeding of our Frederick County Justices, & to give an Account of a Holliday the populace made there on that Occasion. For my own part I know not by what means a Stop is to be put either to such proceedings or Publications for no Body except the Governor & a few Officers think any Regard due to the Law, & any Opposition they could make against the Multitude would serve only to encourage them. About three Weeks ago arrived here His Majestys Sloop the Hawke Capt Browne with a Parcel of Stamp't paper destined for this Province, upon the Captains Desiring me to inform him how he might dispose of it, I recommended it to him agreeable to the Advice of the Council to keep it on board till Orders should come from England concerning it, which he will do & remain with us I expect the whole Winter unless Ld Colvil should send him Orders to the Contrary. The Person who was appointed to distribute the Stamps here is still in the Province of N York where it seems he was lately beset & compelled to swear that he will never act in the Office conferr'd on him. I am—

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore Annapolis 24th December 1765

My Lord

Having an Opportunity of writing by a Ship bound from this place to London & just ready to sail I embrace it to give your Ldp an Account of such material Occurrences as have happened here since I did myself the honour to address a Letter to your Ldp the 11th of last Month. I then intimated to your Ldp that the Assembly was sitting & they did not break up before last Friday Evening, for a good deal of time was spent in examining & as it were finally settling the Books of the Paper Currency Office & burning the Bills of Credit which had been issued under the Acts of 1732 & 1756. The Duty of Fifteen pence a Hhd on Tobacco that hath been collected under the former Act for the purpose of sinking the Paper Money then emitted having with the Interest accrued

thereon amounted to a much larger Sum than was sufficient Letter Bk.IV
to sink that Money, the Province hath as we apprehend as much Bank Stock still remaining as would sell for more than £25000 stg upon which Fund if the Journal had passed the Assembly would have proposed to make another Emission, but as the Journal did not pass the Money must still remain in Bank for the Benefit of the province, & to increase the Stock It is directed by an Act passed this Session which I shall herewith transmit for your Ldp's Consideration that a Quantity of Specie to the Amount of about £11,000 stg which had for some time lain dead here in the Loan Office & the hands of the Treasurers shall be immediately converted into Bills of Excha & remitted to the Trustees Mess[s] Hunt & Hanburys to be likewise invested. Besides the abovementioned Act which I flatter myself will meet with your Ldps Approbation as it is calculated for the Benefit of the Province & is not as I conceive liable to any Exception I assented on your Ldp's behalf to Thirty seven others which had pass't both Houses & were presented to me, of which I can at present transmit only the Titles but as soon as they can be printed I shall not fail to transmit Copies of them as usual for your Ldp's Approbation which I hope they will all receive for I am not sensible that either of them is liable to any Objection. As I have inclosed in my Letter to M[r] Calvert the Scheme for a new Emission which would have been adopted had not the Dispute which arose between the two Houses about the Journal prevented it, I presume he will lay the same before your Ldp for your perusal & Consideration, & as I have no doubt but the Assembly will at some future Session probably at their next Meeting prepare a Bill agreeable thereto I hope your Ldp will be pleased to signify to me whether I may assent to such an Act if it is framed in such a manner as not to interfere with the Act of Parliament which prohibits the Colony Legislatures from emitting any more Paper Money to be a Legal Tender. As Bills of Credit emitted on a Fund already raised & vested in Bank Stock must in fact be of equal Value with Bank Notes & there can be no danger of the Funds proving deficient there would be no Occasion for the usual Clause incerted in Colony Paper Money Acts to make these Bills a legal Tender. They would in fact support their own Credit by their intrinsic Value & from their being more portable than Specie would I am well persuaded be even more desirable. The great Benefit the Province would receive by such a Schemes being carried into Execution is obvious for the People would have the Use of the Money as much as if it was actually drawn out of the Bank & brought into Circulation here while the Province at the

Letter Bk. IV same time would get the Interest annually accruing, which as the Scheme supposes would in the ten years amount to between fourteen & fifteen Thousand pounds stg enough with the Surplus that would remain & a small Addition to be another Fund for a future Emission at the Expiration of such ten years. For some Weeks after the Assembly met there was the greatest harmony between the two Houses, but when at length the Journal of Accounts was brought on the Carpet & the Lower House refused to make the Clerk of the Council the usual Allowance of his Annual Salary from the year 1756 when the last Journal was assented to some pretty warm Messages passed between the two Houses on the Occasion of which if they can be transcribed in time I shall by this Conveyance transmit Copies to M^r^ Calvert but doubt whether it will be in my power to do so, as they are very long & the Ship just upon her Departure. As I have informed M^r^ Calvert what Progress Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon have made this Summer in running the East & West Line, what they are doing at present & what remains to be done & have also inclosed him a Copy of the Minutes of the Commissioners Proceedings at their Meeting the 16th of November I shall not trouble your Ldp at this time with any thing relative to that Affair which if a New Commission prolonging the time allowed for doing the Business to next December arrives here before April will I hope before this time twelve month be compleatly finished. His Majestys Sloop the Hawke Capt Browne having arrived here about three Weeks ago with a parcel of the Stampt Paper destined for this Province will I expect remain with us during the Winter for as the Person appointed to distribute the Stamps in this Province continues still at New York & the Paper could not be landed here without great Danger of its being destroyed by the Populace there being no place of Security in which it could be lodged I have by Advice of the Council (the Lower House declining to give me any Advice about it) desired Captain Browne to keep it on board his Ship till some Instructions shall be sent from England about the Disposal of it, for as yet I have not for my part received any Letter from the Secretary of State Board of Trade or any other Office on the Subject of the Stamp Act nor any Copy of it. As M^r^ Calvert will communicate to your Ldp what I have related to him concerning a Proceeding of the Justices of Frederick County in a late Case which was brought before them purposely as I understand to make them act in violation of the Stamp Law I will not trouble your Ldp here with a particular Account of it, from that Proceeding & the Desire of the People that Business shall go on as usual I am apprehensive that if the Inhabitants of the Northern Colo-

nies set the Example ours will also soon force the Officers of the several Courts to issue Writs &c on Common Paper & I assure your Ldp that when the People are so unanimous in opposing the Execution of a Law as they are on this Occasion nothing but a Military Force can procure Obedience to it. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

S^r^

I am hon^d^ with Lord Baltimore's Commands, to acquaint you with his Lordships great surprize and uneasiness at the Silence and neglect of Coll Loyd his Principal Land Agent, who has not favoured his Lordship with a remittance, or even Letter, these 14 months past. Had any Calamity Publick or Private occasioned this Disappointment, his Lordship Presumes you wo^d^ have been the first to have Informed him of it. The arrival of Ships from the Province has been as usual, and the Correspondence between you and his Lordship, and other Gent^n^ in Maryland, has proceeded in its regular and uninterrupted course. To what cause or accident then to impute this conduct his Lordship is at a Loss to guess, but is too sensible of the great Inconveniencys and distress it lays him under in the arrangement of his own private affairs. His Lordship therefore requests you will take the earliest opportunity of seeing and expostulating with M^r^ Loyd, and if the proper remittance are not already made, that you will Accelerate them to the utmost, and Instruct his Lordship in the reasons of the delay. He likewise desires you will procure from M^r^ Loyd a State of his Account to be brought as forward as possible, that he may know the reall situation of his affairs, and hopes you and M^r^ Loyd will be able to adjust some Plan to render his future remittances less Dilatory and precarious, for his Lordship thinks it hard to Starve with so Noble a Patrimony, and, If the Revenue does not keep pace with the expences it brings with it, it is little better. M^r^ Loyd will scarce be surprized at his L^d^Ships uneasiness, and will, I am persuaded, be happy in giving him every possible satisfaction. I need not add that his Lordship will expect an Account of your Proceedings by the first opportunity, that he may regulate his measures accordingly.

The affairs of America are now at their Crisis. Both Houses of Parliament have been employed this week in reading the Papers Laid before them by the Crown, which has been done in the most secret manner by Excluding every other Individual from their Walls, for, as the Private Correspondence of the Governors and other Servants of the Crown in the different Colonys makes a considerable part of the

Collection, they are justly apprehensive of the consequences to particular Persons, sh[d] the contents, by being made Publick, find their way back to their proper Colonys. The Discussion of the Papers is appointed for the beginning of next week, and, If the Administration have yet Determined what to do with them (which I much doubt) it is more I am sure, than any body knows with certainty. The question will probably be branched out into three different Considerations, the Legality of the Law, the Expediency of it, & the causes and consequences of the opposition given to it. M[r] Pitt has upon different occasions Expressed himself very Explicitely against the first, but I much fear has all the great Lawyers and Leading men of the Kingdom against him, and the manner of Delivering himself upon the occasion is apprehended to have added but little to his Credit either with his friends in the City or elsewhere. As to the Expediency, the Bedford party, and other Constituent members of the late Administration, with their new Allies (Earl Temple Lord Lyttleton &c) will probably urge the Enforcing the Law; but I hope the present Administration, with many of the ablest members, will entertain very different Sentiments, and will Incline to repeal the Law, tho they sh[d] Assert the Principle; but, how long affairs may continue in the present hands seems a little uncertain as well as into what hands they may come next. As to Censures, tho both Partys seem concerned only to Level them at each other, they will all probably fall upon the Colonys, and, the Crown be called upon to Reward or Punish their own Officers as they shall be thought to have deserved. I sh[d] have acquainted you that the Petition of the Deputys from the Congress was Tendred to the Commons last Monday, but rejected as Inadmissible no such Assembly being Recognized here. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect and regard. S[r]

Your Excellencys
Most Obed[t] & Ever Faithfull
Hble Servant,
Hugh Hamersley

Serj[ts] Inn,
31[st] Jan[ry] 1766.

As I was prepared to Seal this Lre
his Lord[p] put the Enclosed into my
hands which he recommends to your care.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore Dated Annapolis 10th Feb[y] 1766.

My Ld.

The Behaviour of M[r] Calvert towards me on all Occasions, our personal Acquaintance & Correspondence for so many

years having all contributed to make me entertain a sincere Friendship & the highest Regard for him Your Ldp will naturally suppose that I was not a little affected at the melancholy Account of his Death which I received a few Days ago in the Letter with which Your Ldp did me the honour to favour me the 8th of Novr last, a Letter which on Account of that Intelligence was indeed very unwelcome but in other respects such a one as demands my most grateful Acknowledgments of which therefore I beg Your Ldp's Acceptance With Your Ldps I have received a Letter also from Mr Hamersley advising me of Your Ldps having upon the Demise of Mr Calvert favoured him so far as to appoint him Secretary of Maryland & in the Letter was inclosed your Ldp's Commission to that purport which I shall have recorded agreeable to Mr Hamersley's Desire; & will signify to the Commissary General as well as to Your Ldp's Agent & Judges of the Land Office that they are for the future to make the same Annual Remittance to him as they did to his Predecessor. At the time Your Ldp & Mr Hamersley's Letters were brought hither from the Post from N York I happened to be in St Mary's County & on my Return home was told that Mr Dulany had reported he was superseded & should no longer act as Secretary. As Mr Hamersley had in his Letter signified to me that in Obedience to Your Ldp's Directions he should continue Mr Dulany D Secretary & had transmitted a Commission to him impowering him to act in that Capacity I was Your Ldp will suppose very much surprized at hearing such a Report but upon my speaking to Mr Dulany about it I found that it was not without foundation for he told me that he could not act under the Commission or Power of Attorney (as he called it) that Mr Hamersley had sent him, by which it seems he is impowered or directed to transact the Business in Mr Hamersley's Name & to receive the Fees for his use, whereas those who have hitherto acted as D Secretaries within the Province have always transacted the Business in their own Names & been impowered to receive the Fees to their own Use, the Obligation they entered into for paying the Secretary in England a certain Sum annually out of the Fees having been a matter of a private Nature at least not mentioned in their Commissions, at the same time he intimated that altho the Person acting here as Secretary of the Province might be stiled Deputy Secretary he had in fact been always considered as principal, it being by several Acts of Assembly directed that before the Person who may be appointed Secretary could do any Act or be capable of executing the Office he should take certain Oaths before One of the Provincial Justices & give Bond here for the faithful Exe- LetterBk. IV

Letter Bk. IV cution of the Office &c so that, said he no Person not residing here could be qualified as Secretary of the Province or be entitled to demand or receive any Fees for Services done in the Office. In answer to such his Observations I told him that I was satisfied it was neither Your Ldp's or M^r^ Hamersley's Intention to put him on a worse Footing than he had hitherto been & that the Difference there appeared to be between M^r^ Hamersley's Deputation to him & the Commission or Deputation heretofore transmitted by M^r^ Calvert was certainly owing to M^r^ Hamersley's being unacquainted with what had been formerly done & as yet a Stranger to the Laws of the Province, & that as he had hitherto acted by Virtue of a Commission issued by me (in Consequence of Directions from the late Secretary) I apprehended he might still continue to act under it until Your Ldp & M^r^ Hamersley could be wrote to on the Subject & should be pleased to favour us with an Answer. he then told me that he should write to M^r^ Hamersley by the first Opportunity, but gave me to understand that in the mean time he could not consider himself as authorized to do any Act whatever as Secretary, which indeed at present is of no great Consequence the Stamp Act having put a total Stop to all Law Proceedings, but if that Act should be repealed before I can be favoured with an answer to this Letter & M^r^ Dulany will not act as Secretary I shall be under a necessity of appointing some Body or other so that Business may go on as usual. As M^r^ Dulany in the Conversation hinted that the Sum of £200 which he had annually paid M^r^ Calvert out of the Office was greater than he should be willing to pay his Successor he will probably apply for a Reduction, tho he was on the Death of Col° Tasker so anxious to get the Office on that Condition & prefer'd it before that of Commissary General. As the Secretary's Commissary's & the Land Office have been shut up ever since the first Day of November by reason of the Stamp Act so that no Fees accrue in either of them & the Clerks must nevertheless be paid for taking Care of the Records &c whatever those Officers are required to pay M^r^ Hamersley for the time Affairs remain in such a Situation will be absolutely out of their Pockets, on consideration of which Circumstance they will probably apply for an Abatement & in case they do so I really think they should be favoured, but at the same time I would not be understood to make any Application on their behalf as none of them have desired me to do so. With regard to what Your Ldp is pleased to direct concerning the Annual payment of £200 to be hereafter made by myself I beg leave to assure Your Ldp that I shall be very punctual & will by this Conveyance desire Brother Philip my Attorney to pay to Captain

Eden or his order on every fifth of May & November annually the Sum of Fifty Pounds, & also to my Brother William One hundred Pounds on every Christmas Day agreeable to his own Desire & in Obedience to Your Ldp's Order. I perceive by Your Ldp's Letter that you had two Days before you were pleased to favour me therewith received those that I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 15th of August with one to Mr Calvert dated the 16th of the same Month. I have since that time transmitted others to Your Ldp dated the 10th of Septr 3d of Octr 11th Novr & 24 Decr & several to Mr Calvert bearing Date the 10th Septr the 2d 8th 19th & 25th of Octr the 11th of Novr & 21st of Decr all which I hope have before this time been presented to your Ldp, & as they contain an Account of every thing material which had occurred here to the time the last were written, I shall not trouble Your Ldp again with any thing therein mentioned not doubting but your Ldp will on a Perusal of those Letters favour me by the first Opportunity with an answer to such parts of them as apply for Your Ldps farther Instructions. As Colo Lloyd desired to be excused attending the last Assembly (because as he alleged) he was then engaged in making up his Accounts with Your Ldp to be transmitted with all the Bills of Exchange & Cash in his hands by a Ship of Mr Andersons of which one Captain Love had the Command I hope that before this time Your Ldp hath received both, & that he has in some measure removed the ill Impression his preceeding Dilitoriness had made. I really believe that he never intended otherwise than to do your Ldp strict Justice, but as I have before observed his having so many Affairs of his own to mind & his living at such a Distance from Annapolis make it impossible for him to give such Attention to Your Ldps Business as a Person of less Estate & resident here could & might be expected to give. If the Remittances lately made by him have been short I am much afraid they will this year be much shorter for as the Stamp Act has put a Stop to all Business in the Land Office, & no Bond protested Bill &c can at this time be put in suit (so that those who are in Debt here may bid their Creditors Defiance) I do not suppose any Payments have been made to the Agent since the Stamp Act was to take place & if the Act is not suspended or repealed I know not how long things may remain in such a Situation. As I shall not for some time have any Opportunity of sending Letters directly to London by a Ship from this province I shall transmit this by the Packet & on that accot must refer Your Ldp to the English Papers for a Sight of a Sight of the Pieces lately published in the American Gazettes on the Subject of the Stamp Law &c. calculated to keep alive the Spirit of Opposition that

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV hath been raised throughout the Colonies, for I doubt not but they will all be republished in London & was I to inclose them they would make my Letter a bulky Packet. I shall by the first Ship that sails hence transmit Copies of the Acts passed last Session with the Journals of the two Houses & a compleat Collection of the Laws now in force here & then do myself the honour to address Your Ldp again, in the mean time I am &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Lowndes.]

Annapolis 16 feb^{y} 1766.

Sir

In answer to the Lett^{r} You wrote to me the 14th of Sept^{r} last by Order of the Lds. Com^{rs} of His Majestys Treasury which I have lately received I must desire you to inform Their Ldps that if the Person appointed to distribute the Stampt Paper within this Province could with any Security have proceeded to the Execution of his office I should have thought it my Duty to give him all the Aid & Assistance in my Power & would have punctually complied with their Ldps Requisitions, but M^{r} Hood the Distributor being terrified by the Proceedings of the populace in this as well as the Neighbouring Colonies retired some Weeks before the Stamp Act was to take place to New York where he still remains & as I had no reason to expect that the People of this Province would suffer him to execute his office when almost all the other Distributors on the Continent had been obliged to resign I did not think it advisable to call upon him to qualify under his Commission or to expose himself to Insults by returning to the Province where His Majestys Service could not be thereby at all promoted. There being in his Absence no person authorized to receive the Stampt Paper which was consigned to him & no place of Security here in which it could be lodged I desired Capt Browne of His Majesty's Sloop Hawke who had brought hither a parcel of it to keep it on board untill Instructions could be received from His Majesty's Ministers concerning it with which Request of mine he has complied & still remains at anchor in this port. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of The Governors 1st Letter to Hugh Hamersley Esq dated Annapolis the 11th Feb^{ry} & sent by the Post to N York to be transmitted by the Packet.

Sir

As I cannot expect any early Opportunity of transmitting Letters by a Vessel bound from this Province to London I

write by the N York Packet to acknowledge my Receipt of Letter Bk.III
your Favour dated the 9th of Novemr last & to assure you that since the Decease of my old Friend & Correspondent the honble Mr Calvert made it expedient for the Ld prry to appoint him a Successor It gives me great Pleasure to find His Ldp hath made such a Choice & I heartily congratulate you thereupon. His Ldp having also in a Letter he favoured me with the 8th of Novemr advised me of Mr Calverts Death, of his having upon that Event appointed you Secretary of his Province, & of his Intention that the Sums which the D Secretary, Commissary Genl Agent & Judges of the Land Office annually paid Mr Calvert should be from the time of his Decease remitted to you I have been obliged in my answer to that part of His Ldp's Letter to communicate to him the Substance of a Conversation I had with Mr Dulany on the Subject of your Commission to him. At the time His Ldps Letter & yours were brought hither by the Post from N York I happened to be in St Mary's County & on my Return home was told that Mr Dulany had said he was superseded & should no longer exercise the Office of Secretary. As you had signified to me by your Letter that at his Ldp's Desire you had renewed the Deputation to Mr Dulany upon the same Terms it was granted by Mr Calvert & had forwarded it to him by the same Conveyance with my Letter I could hardly give any Credit to the Report till upon my sending for Mr Dulany I found it was not without Foundation, for he told me himself that he could not act under the Commission or Power of Attorney as he call'd it that you had sent him which he observed was very different from the Commission he had hitherto acted under, this of yours impowering or directing him to transact the Business of the Office in your Name & to receive the Fees for your use whereas the Gentlemen who have hitherto been appointed D Secretaries within the Province have always transacted or had the Business of the Office transacted in their own Names & been impowered to receive the Fees to their own Use the Obligation they respectively entered into for paying out of the Fees a certain Sum annually to the Secretary in England having been a Matter of a private Nature at least not mentioned in their Commissions, he intimated too that altho the Persons acting here might be stiled D Secretaries they had in fact been always considered as Principals & were as such directed by sundry Acts of Assembly to take certain Oaths, give Bonds &c before Admission & subjected in Case of Neglect &c to Penalties which could not be imposed on a Person residing out of the Province. The Acts I suppose he alluded to are One made in the 3d year of Queen Ann entitled " An Act for Advancement of the Natives

Letter Bk. III & Residents of this Province, Another made in the first year of George the first entitled "An Act for the Publication of all the Laws of this Province & for Recording the same in the Secretary's Office &c another made in the second year of Charles Lord Baltimore entitled "An Act for repairing the Damages already sustain'd in the Records of the Land Secretary's Commissary's & County Court Offices" A supplementary Act thereto made in the 28th year of His said Ldp's Dominion & the Inspection Law revived & continued in 1763" All which you may see at large in Mr Bacons Edition of the Laws of this Province that I lately sent Mr Calvert in sheets at different times, & be thereby enabled to judge of the Propriety of Mr Dulanys Observations; in answer to which I told him that notwithstanding the Deputation by you sent him might seem to put him on an inferiour Footing to that on which he had hitherto held his Office I was satisfied it was not your Intention to do so or to introduce any Innovation & that the Variance in form was doubtless owing to your being unacquainted with what had been formerly done & as yet a Stranger to the Laws of the Province, that you may see after what manner he as well as Colo Plater Colo Tasker & Mr Ridout who held the Office immediately before him were appointed I shall inclose you a Copy of the Commission I issued to them respectively by Virtue of the Power given me by Mr Calvert for that purpose & perhaps to prevent any new Difficulties being started It would be as well for you to pursue the same Method upon Mr Dulany's engaging to make you the usual payment. As Mr Dulany does not choose to act under your Deputation sent him & I am not at liberty under the Stamp Act to issue any Commission on other than Stamp't Paper, You have not of course at present any Deputy here, which indeed as all the Courts & Offices have ever since the first of November been shut up is of no Consequence but if the Act of Parliament should be suspended or measures taken to enforce it the Offices must be immediately opened & if that should happen before I can be favoured with your answer I shall be under a necessity if Mr Dulany will not act as your Deputy under either yours or my Commission to appoint some other Gentleman that Business may go on as usual else the Suitors Lawyers &c will doubtless make such an Uproar as it may not be easy to silence. With a Copy of the Commission I at different times issued to the D Secretaries abovenamed I will send you a Copy of the Deputation given by Sr Thomas Lawrence when the Govt of the Province was in the Crown to Colo Philemon Lloyd one of the Council here who continued to act as Secretary many years after the late Lord Baltimore was restored to the Government, also a Copy

of a Secretary's Commission afterwards granted by His Ldp Letter Bk. III
to Mr Jennings under which he held the Office till upon My Ld's appointing his late Uncle Secretary Mr Jennings received a Deputation in which were some Clauses that had not as you will observe been inserted in the other. No Business having as I have already hinted been done in the Commissary's Office since the first of Novemr Mr Goldsborough the Commissary has spent his Winter on the other side the Bay where Colo Lloyd also resides so that I have not an immediate Opportunity of letting them know that they are for the future to make the same annual Remittance to you they did to your Predecessor, but you may depend upon my Compliance with your Request respecting that Matter as soon as possible, & that I shall also signify the same to the Judges of the Land Office One of whom (Mr Calvert) does not live in Town but I expect to see him here very shortly & doubt not their performance of what is required, tho as their Office as well as those of D Secretary & Commissary must while things remain here in the present Situation be burthensome to them instead of lucrative I am apt to think they have already applied by Letters to the late Mr Calvert or will apply to you for a Remission of what they should annually pay in Proportion to the time that no Business can be done in their respective Offices; & from a Hint Mr Dulany dropt when he told me he should not fail to answer your Letter by an early Opportunity I am inclined to think he will also press you to accept of less than the Sum of £200 which Mr Calvert required from that Office. I shall as soon as possible transmit you agreeable to His Ldps Desire the Heads & Substance of the several Instructions I have had the honour to receive from His Ldp at different times with such Hints as I may think it pertinent to give you thereupon & as you seem desirous to receive the fullest Information from me concerning the provincial Affairs so that you may be the better able to serve His Ldp & promote the Welfare & Prosperity of the People over whom I have the honour to preside I will in the Letters I shall from time to time write to you endeavour to be as explicit as possible & shall be very glad if I can make the Correspondence we have now commenced agreeable to you & be ready to embrace every Opportunity of rendering you acceptable Service. Presuming that you see what I have for some Months past wrote in several Letters addressed to your Predecessor relative to the late Publick Transactions in this Province & concerning other Matters I shall not (as nothing else material has since occurred here) prolong this Letter farther than just to assure you that I am with great Esteem & Respect, Sir, yrs &c.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Conway.]

To General Conway. Annapolis the 12th of Febry 1766

Sir

A Duplicate of the Letter you were pleased to address to me the 24th of Octr last having been brought hither a few Days ago by the Post from N York I do myself the honour to acknowledge my Receipt thereof but must at the same time inform you that altho the People of this Province have not gone such lengths as those of N York & some other of the Northern Colonies their Sentiments with respect to the Stamp Act seem to be much the same & had Mr Hood who was appointed to distribute the Papers in this Province attempted to execute his Office it would not I believe have been in my power to protect him. In the Letter I took the liberty to write to the Earl of Hallifax the fifth of September last I informed His Ldp that Mr Hood had a few Days before retired to New York where he has remained ever since so that when Captain Brown Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Hawke arrived here in December with some of the stampt Paper destined for this Province there was no Person authorized to receive & distribute it had the People been disposed to make Use of it; wherefore as the Lower House of Assembly were averse to its being landed & there was no Place of Security here in which it could be lodged I by Advice of the Council desired Capt Browne to keep it on board & to his doing so it is probably owing that there hath been no Disturbance here since that of which I gave an Account in my abovementioned Letter to the Earl of Hallifax. Had I not been convinced that it would be impossible without a considerable Military Force to carry the Act of Parliament into Execution here while it was opposed so violently in the other Colonies I should have called upon Mr Hood to execute his Office & have promised to support him in the Discharge of his Duty, but after the Proceedings of the People at N York in the Presence of General Gage & a Body of His Majesty's Forces I presumed that nothing more would be expected from me under such Circumstances than to preserve Peace & good order in the Province where I have the honour to preside untill I could receive His Majesty's Instructions, & I flatter myself with hopes that my Conduct on the occasion will not be condemned but meet with His Majesty's Approbation. I am.

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Sr

This present Pacquet attends you by the hands of Mr John Morton Jordan a particular acquaintance of Lord Baltimore &

a Gent[n] of considerable Credit as a Merch[t] & well versed in Acco[ts] & as such his Lordship has desired me to Introduce him to yo[r] acquaintance

The Commission he brings is of two Sorts, One for the Sale of his Lordships Manors or reserved Lands, the other for the auditing of M[r] Loyd's past Accounts & the future Regulation of that Office, both alike Delegated to your Self in conjunction with M[r] Dulany & M[r] Jordan by Separate commissions and Instructions.

In the Proposed Sale of the reserved Lands his Lordship has particular Satisfaction in adopting a Plan Originally Suggested by M[r] Dulany's kind Advice which he hopes he has not mistaken, the Power was meant to be as extensive and the Instructions as little restrictive as the Case would admit, his Lordships Confidence being entirely placed in the Prudence and Disinterestedness of his Commissioners.

The Stamp Act has undergone much Discussion and Altercation in both Houses where it is made the Political Tub & Tryal of Skill between the Contending Partys each of whom have alternately Claimed the Royal Support & Countenance for the Repeal or Enforcing of the Law in consequence of w[ch] the Ministry have one day carried their question in the Commons by a large Majority & in two days after have been defeated in the Lords (where the Strength of opposition lyes) tho' by small Numbers. The Perusal of Papers & Examination of witnesses being now Closed the Business is brought near to a Crisis & to Morrow is understood to be the Day for Agitating the Question in the Commons whether Leave shall be given for bringing in a Bill to Repeal the Law or not and from a late Explicite Declaration of the Crown in favor of the Repeal there seems a prospect of a considble Majority for the Affirmative. Still I apprehend the ground will be fought Inch by Inch with great Obstinacy and in the Lords perhaps w[th] no great Inequality. But *Magna est Veritas*, and I Trust, *Prævalebit.*

Enclosed I send you the Resolutions of the Lords & those of the Commons are nearly the same. The great Struggle was upon the first Proposition asserting the universal Sovereignty of the British Legislature over all her Colonies *in all cases whatsoever* and upon Incerting the word *Require* in the fourth Resolution instead of the word *Recommend* with w[ch] it was first Introduced by the ministry. The Principal Champion in the Lords for America was Lord Camden, late Lord Chief Justice Pratt who objected to the generalites of the first Proposition "in all cases whatsoever" and tho' he did not Move a new question or any Exception to that Proposed yet he Laboured a distinction in the case of Internal Taxation

upon the Doctrine Laid down in that able performance you transmitted w^ch^ has since found its way to the Press with the name of M^r^ Dulany Prefixed.

His Lordship Argued That it appeared from the Fundamentals of the Constitution that the People had always kept the Purse, that the Commons in the language of every Bill of Supply Emphatically Gave & Granted & tho' the King willed it to be a Law yet he always returned thanks; That antiently before the County of Chester was represented in Parliament Writs had Issued to the Earls of Chester for the People to Tax themselves, that Calais formerly Sent Members to Parliam^t^ & therefore they were taxed, that neither Guernsey or Jersey had never been represented & consequently they were never taxed, that Wales was never Taxed till after their Conquest & a Representation had taken place, & the case was the same with the Clergy who remained unassessed by Parliament till they had obtained a Seat there, that it was said the Manchester People were not represented, a question w^ch^ would be best resolved by the Members of the County; That the Sovereignty of the Legislature could do everything not contrary to the Law of God or of Nature was a Proposition long assented to, but till they had exercised the right of Taxation over the Colonies he should doubt of their Power; the Colonys when they Migrated carried their Birth right with them; the Same Spirit of Liberty Still pervaded the whole of the New Empire; he relyed much upon a Manuscript of Lord Chief Justice Hales "de Prærogativa Regis" in w^ch^ he seemed to doubt of the Power of this Country to raise Subsidies in Ireland; And he Enforced his Arguments in favor of a Representation for the Colonies by Supposing a case to exist where their Interest & that of the Mother Country might happen to Clash in w^ch^ event he Declared he should as an Englishman Incline ag^st^ them & he thought every honest man here would do the same. That If the Court of Vienna had been less Inflexible they might still have remained masters.

Lord Mansfield took the other side of the Question. He said That Lock, Harrington, & other writers on the Law of Nations had been Improperly brought in as they were not then Settling a new Constitution but finding out and Declaring the old one. That the original Constitution of Parliaments lay hid in great obscurity, & who they were Composed of remained very uncertain, that the Language of the Old Acts was p^r^ Commune Concilium regis and the People seemed to have been called Originally to assist in Parliam^t^ from their Tenures. That the Doctrine of Representation seemed ill founded; there were Twelve Millions of People in England & Ireland who were not represented, & he par-

ticularized the East India Company, the Turkey Company, Hudsons Bay Company & other Companys, and the Proprietors of all the Publick ffunds, none of whom sent members to Parliament tho' Laws were every day made respecting them in their particular Capacitys, to regulate their respective Trades, to reduce the Interest of the National Debt and the Like. That the writs Issued to the Earls of Chester might be to Demand Free Gifts & Benevolences to the Crown, a Custom w^ch^ much prevailed in antient times tho' afterwards Condemned. But from the Acts giving Representatives to both the Countys of Chester & Durham it appeared they paid Taxes before they Sent Members to Parliament, the fact Stood admitted by the acts w^ch^ did not dispute the right but only Complained of the hardships. That as the Countys had been represented at different times so the Crown had Granted Charters to different Burroughs at different times to send Members to Parliam^t^, some now sending Members who did not formerly, & vice versa. That Hen: 8. Sent a Writ to Calais to return a Member, but it appeared they were taxed in Parliament before That the Provinces of Gascoyne, Tournay &c. were constantly Taxed in Parliam^t^ & yet were never Represented. That after the Conquest of Wales they were Taxed by the Legislative Authority of England before they had any representatives in Parliam^t^ That in several Subsidiary Laws passed as well before as after they had representatives they were constantly Excepted w^ch^ proved their Comprehension in the Laws & the reason of the Exemption in their favour was that they paid another Tax called the Mises. That If the Clergy taxed themselves it was owing to the Pope's Bulls & not the want of Representation, for the same reason the French Clergy to this day pay their 15^ths^ & Free Gifts & it did not appear but that in those days they might Vote for Members of Parliam^t^ nor when they ceased to Tax themselves, but it appeared that the Bishops & Mitred Abbotts had their Seat in Parliament. That the great writers in Cha^s^ the 1^sts^ time against Ship Money the Kings Commissions and other Illegal Exertions of the Prerogative never doubted of the Authority of Parliament to tax the whole Community, the doctrine of Representation never entred into their heads & he Cited Greys Debates to shew they asserted the right of Taxing Colonies. That the right of Representation was not claimed in the Petition of Rights at the great Æra of the Revolution.

That the Sovereignty of the British Parliam^t^ extended to all the Dominions belonging to the Crown of Great Britain that is such as had been Conquered by English Arms, not to Hanover w^ch^ did not fall within that Prædicament. That the Colonies Migrated as Colonies & settled upon the terms of

being Subjects of England. There were no Pacta Conventa between them & the Mother Country. The very Idea of a Colony implyed Subordination & Dependence to render Allegiance for Protection If they were not Subject they ought to Pay Dutys as Aliens. That they consisted of 3 Sorts of Governm^{t}, the first called the Kings Governm^{ts} w^{ch} were derived from the Royal Commission to the Governors, their Instructions & Subsequent usage. Second the Proprietary Governments, and Third the Charter Governments. That Maryland by its Charter was made expressly Subject to & dependant on the Crown of England ever after their express Tenure was of Windsor Castle, & their rights were to be Co-Extensive with any Bishop of Durham in that County Palatine, & the Statute Book shewed they were taxed by Parliament before they were represented. That the Charter of Pensylvania, who had preposterously taken the lead, was Stamped with every badge of Subordination, Laws to be approved by the Crown, to keep an agent here, & a particular saving as to all English Acts of Parliament. That in James the First's time the Notion obtained that the Colonies were the Kings Colonies & not belonging to the Crown of England. By his Charter to Virginia he Granted them an Exclusive Fishery, & w^{ch} being found Injurious, there were two Bills brôt into Parliament in the 3^{d} & 19th years of his Reign to throw it open, & tho' they did not pass by accident the right of Parliam^{t} was asserted & the Charter no further Insisted on in that respect. Could the Kings Bench Vacate the Massachusetts Charter & yet the Parliam^{t} be unable to Tax them. Did they say this when they acquiesced in the Judgment & took a new Charter. He Cited a Manuscript opinion of S^{r} Philip Yorke & S^{r} Clement Wearg (Attorney & Sollicitor General) in 1724 respecting Jamaica. If (said they) it is to be Considered as a Conquered Country the King may Tax it by his own Authority. If otherwise it must be by the British Legislature.

He repeatedly called upon the advocates for America to draw the Line, to move their Exceptions & to Say how far the Sovereignty of the British Parliam^{t} sho^{d} go & where Stop. Did the Americans keep the Right of the Purse only & not of their Persons, Libertys &c. That it was Sufficient to turn over the Index to the Statute Book to shew the British Legislature had Exercised Authority over them in almost every Instance. Such were the Post Office Acts, the Act for recovery of Debts in the Plantations, the Acts for preserving Timber & White Pine, the Paper Currency Acts, they had even gone so low as to restrain the Number of Hatters Apprentices in America, & had in Innumerable Instances given the Forfeitures

to the King. That the Distinction taken between Internal Taxes & Commercial regulations was a distinction without a Difference. Paying Dutys upon Imports & Exports was Paying Internal Taxes & where was the Difference whether the Tobacco paid at the Place of its growth or at 100 miles distance when it came to be Shipped. That the Legislature properly Interposed for the purpose of a General Taxation, as the Colonies would never Agree to Adjust their respective Proportions amongst themselves, but would be cutting one anothers throats as formerly between the Massachusets & New Hampshire & Maryland & Pensylvania. He concluded that the resolutions in most of the Assemblys had been carried by Small Majoritys & in some by one or two only. That however the Legislature having declared their Sense there was no Appeale but force & Resistance was High High Treason & If any Law still subsisted in America the Combinations which had been entred into were Punishable.

The Chancellor Spoke very shortly to the Point. He took the Constitution no higher up than the Revolution as this Country never had one before. He referred to the Act of King W^{m} asserting the Legislative authority of his Country. That the King could not Suspend the Law as it was contrary to his Coronation Oath. As a Lawyer he declared it (appealing to the other 2 Law Lords) that all the Colonies had forfeited their Charters by sending Deputys to New York. That he had accounts in his hands to shew this Country Spent 32 Millions upon America the last war besides as much more spent in Germany. That by Looking into Maps it was easy to see what a few 22 Gun Ships could do in that extended Country. Was Great Britain grown old & Impotent to be Insulted by the Buxom Lass her Colonies. That If she withdrew her Protection they would soon become a Prey to the first Invader, the Petty States of Genoa or little Kingdom of Sweeden would run away wth them.

Lord Temple was Jocose upon the distinction of an Internal Taxation ; what says he, whilst the Stamp Act operates upon the Merch^{t} shall we call it a Commercial Regulation, when upon the Law a Legal Regulation & so on. Did the Colonies when they Migrated keep the Purse only & give up their Libertys. "Who Steals my Purse Steals trash" That taxes here were not the Sole Gift of the Commons, they had only the right of Proposition. And he advised the Lords in the words of Tacitus "Adversus rem novam Provincialem Dignum fide & Constantia Romana Consilium Capiatur".

The Resolution requiring Satisfaction to be made by the Assemblys to the Sufferers was supported by what had been done relative to the Town of Glasgow on the opposition given

to the Malt Act at that Town when it was first extended to Scotland after the union & what was likewise Proposed to have been done in the year 1740 to Edinburgh in affair of Porteous. It was objected that this Resolution condemned the Colonies unheard but it was answered they would have full opportunity to offer every thing upon the return to the Resolution.

If I have troubled you with more of the Arguments in disfavor than in favor of the Americans you will not Impute it to any partiality for that side of the Question but to a desire to Communicate what could be said for it the other side was too well supported in America for any thing new to be said here for it. As to what passed in the Commons they have throughout the business shut their doors against all strangers and in writing to your Excellency I co^{d} not venture to offer any thing but what I heard with my own Ears.

I should have acquainted you before that the first Resolution asserting the Sovereignty of the British Legislature was assented to without a Division in the Commons & in the Lords the Dissentients were only Five to 125.

M^{r} Penn has furnished me with a Copy of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Running the Lines of 16 & 18 Nov^{r} last by which his Lordship observes the great progress made in that work and that the Commissioners have Adjourned to 20 March to give the Surveyors an opportunity of Erecting the Stones sent from hence in the Tangent Line. There are 50 more ready w^{ch} we hope to send you in April. M^{r} Penn seems desirous his Lordship should give his Commiss^{rs} directions to Proceed to the Completion of the work beyond the Extent of the Agreement but this must wait till the Business comes properly represented from yourself.

M^{r} Loyd has at last remitted my Lord £10.000 in Bills but his Accounts are not arrived and I am sorry to find his Lordship's Chagrin and uneasiness still continue.

I have his Lordships directions to send you the Enclosed Letters from Lord Strafford the one addressed to myself & the other in an open Cover to M^{r} Baxter at Baltimore Town. You see what his Lordship desires and will please to take Such order about it as you think proper, he seems to think M^{r} Calvert has already troubled you about the Business.

As our Tributary Arrows are almost Exhausted I am to request a fresh Supply when convenient am with the greatest respect.

S^{r}

Yo^{r} Excellency's

Most Obed^{t} & Ever Faithfull Hble Serv^{t}

Hugh Hamersley

Serj^{ts} Inn,
20th Feb^{ry} 1766.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

London February 23d 1766.

Sir

Mr Hamersley has my directions to inform you of what has passed here in both houses, relative to the Stamp Act & also in regard to all other affaires.

I hope this will be delivered safe to yr hands by Mr Jordan, whom I have some time since appointed in Comission & Instruction together with yourself & Mr Dulany to sell my reserved Lands & settle my accounts.

I have had various informations & applycations from men of great Ability & fortune for the Establishment of my revenues, in wh it is as plain as noon day that I am intirely in the dark & much injured. I have thought proper therefore to send a Gentleman to the Province, as the tenderest method of attaining that relief, I am determined to have.

Just now, I receive yrs wherein you acquaint me, that Mr Loyd has sayd that he would not submitt his Accts. to be examined as they ought whereon I shall not trouble myself to think; the Commission & Instructions I have already sighnd clearly directing you with regard to that Gentleman. If Mr Calvert was alive, what subterfuge could he take, after bragging to me, these five years past that yourself & Mr Loyd had approved his plan & instructions for a Board to sett at Annapoles on my revenues, now to have to tell me, that Mr Loyd has desired you to say on that Subject.

I have embarked by this occasion a whole length picture of myself, putt it up with those other portraits of my Ancestors, you have in the province & inform me of whom they are

I have also sent some Arms well painted, wh you will place in the Council Chamber or where else you think fitt

I Desire yr Acceptance of a small box of plate & if there is any thing else on this side the water at any time you should want, shall be glad to send it you. I recommend Mr Jordan to yr care & protection, & desire you most seriously to exert yr influence in the expeditious execution of my Comissions & instructions in the sale of my Mannors, causing Mr Loyd to pay the ballance Sales in his hands so long & settling my revenues according to my clear directions so that I may continue to think myself happy in yr Government.

I am Sir,

With the highest Esteem

Your most Sincere freind

& obed. humble Servt

F. Baltimore.

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

S^r^

The Expectation of the Important Event to be produced by Fridays Debates in the Commons having induced M^r^ Jordan to Postpone his Departure for a few Days this Letter will Accompany my last of the 20^th^ Instant.

And now S^r^ Give me leave to Congratulate you and all America upon the opening and almost certain Prospect of a total Repeal of the Stamp Act. The business was opened on the 21^st^ by a Motion from M^r^ Burke, Private Secretary to the Marquess of Rockingham (first Lord of the Treasury) and seconded by M^r^ Grey Cooper Secretary to the Treasury for the Committee to Resolve as their last Resolution to Move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the Law; the opposition was taken up by a Motion from M^r^ Jenkinson late Secretary to M^r^ Grenville to Substitute the words "Explain and Amend" instead of "Repeal" and after a Debate which lasted till Two in the Morning it was carried in favor of a Repeal by 275 against 163. This great Majority seems to have put the Repeal by that House beyond a doubt & I have now reason to think it will meet with a more favourable reception from the Lords than the question has hitherto done some of the greatest of them thinking a respect due to the Acts of the Commons & tho^r^ Tenacious of their Sovereignty being perhaps not Averse to Conciliating Measures & Inclining to to do that for Expediency which they have Denyed as a Right. In short I believe your Excellency may depend upon the Repeal & as I understand, the Bill is to be quickened thro' both Houses your next Letters will probably bring you the great and good news. The Resolutions enclosed in my last with those of the Commons which will now be immediately Printed in their Votes will probably be thrown into another Bill that the assertion of the rights of the British Parliament may be handed down to Posterity together with their Indulgence to the Colonies.

M^r^ Jordan's stay gives me the further opportunity of acknowledging the Receipt of your Letters of 11. Nov^r^ My Lord very much Approves yo^r^ conduct respecting Capt^n^ Hawker as in every other Instance during the late delicate situation and hopes very soon to have it in his Power to wish you Joy of your Deliverance from so many difficulties. I have already mentioned to you the fate of the Petition from the Congress as it was not recēd the contents have not Publickly transpired. You will find by my last that we are before hand with you in the Account of the Commissioners Proceedings having already received the Nov^r^ Journal from M^r^ Penn. It gives his Lordship very great pleasure to find the Lines

will not Intersect the River Potowmack. Mr Chew writes Mr Penn he apprehends it will not reach so far South by a mile or two.

My Lord has received Bills from Mr Loyd for £10.000 but the accounts Promised by Captn Love are not arrived. His Lordship Intends writing you himself about that Gentleman but has directed me to express his great Surprize when Instructions have been so long since transmitted for auditing his accounts that he should not before Object to the Super Visorship of any others but yourself. His Lordship in Sending those Instructions had in View Mr Loyds personal accommodation and Conveniency, he could not wish to have his accounts lye open forever, he could not think himself injured by a Commission to Adjust them at his own door amongst his vouchers & evidences. His Lordship with no less Confidence than Mr Loyd, would have committed this Task to yor Excellency alone but had Accounts been your Excellencies Province it appeared too delicate and perhaps Invidious to have been expected from your Excellency besides the Impropriety of appointing you the Sole Arbiter in a Matter which, in case of a difference, might come before you in another capacity. However that Commission is at an End by the new Delegation enclosed in my last & as his Lordship is not Satisfyed of any right in Mr Lloyd to Dictate to him what Commissioners to make use of or to prescribe Modes for the settlement of his own Accounts you will please to Intimate to him that his Lordship expects a proper Conformity to the present Commission. What he may determine for the future must be referred to his own Consideration but his past accounts at least must be audited and surely he will gladly embrace the proferred opportunity of Adjusting them with so respectable Persons as your Excellency and your Two Co-Adjutors. If unexpectedly he should not yield the due complyance to what shall be required of him or should persist in the sentiments Insinuated by his Letters the Commission has directed what is to be done in that Event & he must take the consequences.

His Lordship refers the Building of the Repository entirely to his Commissioners, he only wishes to see it done, Preferring convenience to ornament.

I do not find his Lordship has at present much thoughts of Visiting the Province. Whenever that shall be his Intention you may depend upon the earliest notice from,

Sr

Yor Excellencys

Most Obedt Faithfull Hble

Servt

Hugh Hamersley

Serjts Inn,
25 Febry 1766.

Original. [Secretary Conway to Sharpe.]

S[t] James's March 1[st] 1766

Sir,

I am very sorry not to be able as yet to give you any Instruction for the Rule of your conduct in the perplexed situation of the Colonies; But the Parliament to whose wisdom his Majesty has been pleased to referr those affairs not having come to any ultimate decision thereon, I may not presume to give you any positive direction: at the same time it is, I think my duty to inform you that a Bill is brought in, & has made some Progress in the House of Commons for the repeal of the Stamp Act, & that other Proceedings relative to the mutual rights of Great Britain & her Colonies are also in consideration before Parliament. As soon as ever any thing is ultimately determined by the Legislature, you may depend upon the speediest Information from me, & will not fail to receive therewith his Majesty's farther Instructions. In the mean time the King relies on your discretion to take the properest measures that the Circumstances of the times may require for the good of the Colony committed to your care.

I am, with great Truth & regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. S. Conway

Dep[y] Gov[r] of Maryland.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Gov. Moore.]

To S[r] Henry Moore. Annapolis the 5[th] March 1766.

Sir

As I happened to be in a distant part of this Province when the Letter you were pleased to favour me with last December was brought hither by the Post I had not the Satisfaction to receive it till very lately you will therefore I hope excuse my being so late in offering you my Congratulations on your Appointment to the Government of New York & your Arrival in that Province. Convinced of the Expediency of a constant & friendly Correspondence between His Majesty's Governors in America I readily accept your proposal & shall take the liberty to trouble you with Letters as often as I may have any thing relative to His Majesty's Service or the Interest of these Colonies to communicate: I am much obliged to your Excellency for the Readiness you express to render me any Services in your power & hope you will believe that if I should at any time have an Opportunity of giving your Excellency a convincing proof of my Respect & Regard I shall not fail to embrace it. That your Excellency's Administration may be easy & happy is the sincere Wish of Sir y[r]

[Gov. John Penn to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia March 11th 1766.

Sir

I lately received Information that one of the Six Nation Indians returning from the Cherokee Country, was murdered on the 11th of January last on the Road between Fort Cumberland and Fort Bedford within this Province. I intended to have issued a Proclamation offering a Reward for discovering and apprehending the Murderer, but finding by the Examination of Capt Lemuel Barrit who lives near the place where the Indian was found, that there is great reason to believe the murder was committed by one Samuel Jacobs, who is said to have fled into the back parts of Virginia or Maryland, I think it most adviseable to defer my Proclamation 'till I have first tried every other means in my power to secure the offender.

I take the liberty of enclosing you Capt Barrils disposition and description of Jacobs's person, at the same time requesting you will cause Strict Search to be made for him throughout your Province, as you must be sensible of the ill Consequences that will ensue if all necessary Steps are not pursued in order to bring to Justice this lawless Villain, as well to convince the Indians of our good Intentions towards them, as to deter others from the same Conduct, which if we cannot fall upon some means of putting a Stop to, we may reasonably expect to be again involved in the Miseries of another Indian War.

I shall make Sr William Johnson acquainted with this unhappy affair and the measures taken to give our Friends the Six Nations all the Satisfaction in our power, that he may represent the matter in a proper light to them, so as to prevent any ill Consequences that might otherwise happen from their Resentment. I have the Honor to be with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

John Penn

His Excellency

Governor Sharpe.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Sr

The Revd Mr Thos Alkin, the Bearer, has been Introduced to Lord Baltimore's notice by the Earl of Dartmouth, first Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, with the recommendation of a very Deserving Gentn, and one very fit to be Entrusted with the care of a Parish under his Lordships Protection. His Lordship, having Justly a great regard and attention for Lord Dartmouth, has been pleased to accept his

recommendation, and to promise him his Interest with your Excellency, for procuring Mr Alkin what he desires, and I am accordingly charged with his Lordship's Commands to your Excellency. Mr Alkin has produced a Letter from Mr Jenkins Henry, who speaks of him in handsome terms, and Intimates his having already Impressed your Excellency with the same favourable opinion of him. This gives his Lordship an Additionall satisfaction, as he shall always esteem himself happy in an opportunity of Preferring his Native Tenants, and Paying a regard to the recommendations of the Gentn of the Province, previously made known to and, in this case as he is given to understand, not disapproved by your Excellency.

I am with due regard and esteem.

Yr Excys
Most obedt Faithful Hble
Servt
Hugh Hamersley

Serjts Inn.
12th March 1766.

Original. [Baltimore to Sharpe.]

March 19th 1766

Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of yr Drafft for 216 pounds sterling on yr Brother Phillip Sharpe.

I hope you enjoy yr health well & congratulate you cordially on the Repeal of the Stamp Act whereof here are three Copys. I suppose before you receive this letter will be Landed in the Province Mr Jordan charged with certain Comissions to yrself Mr Dulany & himself, whereon I have nothing to say, they being as explicit as can be whatever occurs therein you will as usual comuncate to yr Sincere freind & most obed humble Servt
F. Baltimore

Mr Hamersley writes to you in a day or two, on all business.

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Hond Sr

Before I enter upon yor Excellency's Letters of the 21st & 24th Decr to Lord Baltimore, & Mr Calvert, you will give me leave to Congratulate you, & with yor Excellency all Maryland, & wth her all America, upon the Repeal of the Stamp Law, the Act having recēd the Royal Assent on the 18th Instant. Lord Baltimore acquaints me that he has already enclosed yor Excellency a Printed Copy of the Act, & it may be troubling you unnecessarily to send a second, but as it is only a Single Sheet it will serve to accompany its Twin Brother (for so they have been stiled here) by way of Do its Companion, I mean

the Act for Securing the Dependancy of the Colonies, or, as a late Secretary of State would have Amended it, the Independency of the Colonies, w^ch^ was passed at the same time.

I have already acquainted your Excellency w^th^ the Progress of these Two Acts thro' the Commons, & sent you Copys of them as first Introduced. Before they left that House they received some Amendments in the Preambles, as you will see by comparing the different Copys together, but, after considerable Struggles, they made their way to the Lords, by a Majority of near 150; the Dependency Bill, or Bill of Rights, as it has been likewise called, taking the Lead from first to last. When they came to the Lords, & this Latter Bill was brought first upon the Carpet, It was Moved, tho' no Division ensued, to Postpone it to the Repeal Bill, for if the latter should miscarry, the former would be unnecessary, & if the former passed, the Latter would be meer *Brutum Fulmen*, asserting in words & giving up in Deeds, a Ridiculous Farce after a Deep Tragedy. Lord Mansfield treated it as an humiliation of the British Legislature to Pass an Act merely to annull the Resolutions of a Lower House of Assembly in Virginia, & added that Bills of right were only proper between Contending Bodys, Who were Contesting each others authority, but mutually allowed the authority of the Sovereign Power, as when the Commons encroached upon the Lords, or the Lords upon them, or too great an Extension of the Prerogative was aimed at, or in the Contests between the House of Lords in Ireland, & that in England about Jurisdiction, in all which cases the Legislature, to w^ch^ the contending Parties alike submitted, Interposed very properly. But here the very question arose upon the Authority of the whole British Legislature, & the Denyal of it by the Americans. It was only assertion against assertion, & whether it rested in meer Declaration, or was thrown into the form of a law, It was still a Claim by one Party only w^ch^ the other Dissented from, &, having first denyed the Claim, would very consistently Pay as little regard to an Act of the same authority, cutting, instead of untying, the Knot. In speaking of the Stamp Law he treated it as a Proposition, Whether the Parliament of Great Britain had not a right to Tax the Subjects of Great Britain, in all the Dominions of Great Britain in America. He was answered by Lord Camden, who adhered to his former Sentiments against the Authority of the British Legislature, in which he was Joyned by as few Lords as before, but most of them seemed to Incline against the Propriety & utility of the Law, & Lord Chesterfield is said to have Considered it out of doors (for his health would not permit him to attend) tho' a great Friend to the Repeal, that it was Insuring £1 p^r^ Cent,

Passing a Law to Determine what only 5 out of 500 people had ever doubted of, for the Commons Passed the Declaratory Resolution without a Negative & in the Lords only 5 Divided agst it.

The great Struggle upon the Repeal Law was at the 2^{d} & 3^{d} readings, but the former only produced a Division when the Majority of the Lords present was 12 with the addition of 22 more gained upon calling in Proxys, together 34, in favor of the Repeal. The Duke of York voted against it as did L^{d} Mansfield, Lord Camden for it, & with him the Chancellor, who, after having Roared so lustily, upon former occasions that America must Submit, now thought proper to Change his Note, Contenting himself with observing that, as the Commons had Indicated their Intention not to Enforce the Law, the Lords alone could not Effectuate it, & it was the Commons who gave the Money, & not they. There was such a concourse of Peers upon the Debate of these 2 days, that they found it necessary in Mercy to themselves as well as others, to exclude all Strangers; I must therefore refer your Excellency to the Enclosed Protests for what Passed on one side at least, and with them take my leave of this great business, upon which I believe you have long been ready to Exclaim, as well you may, *Satis, jam satis.*

These Bills are to be immediately followed by a 3^{d} of Indemnity, in which the Commons have within these few Days ordered "Provision to be made for making valid in Law all Writings, Ingrossings, & Printings, wrote Ingrossed, or Printed, in America, upon Paper Vellum or Parchment, not Stamped according to Law, under proper restrictions" What those are to be, your Excellency will soon see, when I send you the Law, which shall be by the first opportunity after it is Passed. But the Title of the Bill this day brought in, instead of the words "under proper restrictions" has Substituted the words "upon Payment of certain sumes therein mentioned" meaning, as I suppose, the proper Stamp Dutys, the Repeal not taking place till 1. May 1766.

They have likewise addressed his Majesty "to give directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to Prepare and Lay before the House a Representation of the State of the Trade and Manufactures, set up & Carried on in the several American Colonies, as far as the same can be done from the Books and Papers now in their Hands.

In Short they are proceeding upon that part of the Kings Speech, which recommends to their further attention the consideration of the Commercial Interests of the Colonies, & I am told, the administration are prepared wth some Resolutions to be Proposed upon that head, particularly for allowing the

Colonies a Liberty of Importing Foreign Melasses on Payment of one Penny p^{r} Gallon Duty; but of these yo^{r} Excellency shall hear further in due time.

I have lately wrote yo^{r} Excellency, by Lord Baltimore's Order, in favor of M^{r} Alkyn, at the recommendation of Lord Dartmouth, but it is not his Lordship's Intention, that it should Interfere with his Predilection to M^{r} Allen for whom he entertains a great Personal regard & ffriendship.

M^{r} W^{m} Halliday has wrote M^{r} Calvert a very Civil Letter declining the seat offered him at the Council Board.

On Reviewing the late Instructions sent by M^{r} Jordan for the future adjustment of the Receiver General's accounts, His Lordship finds he has, contrary to his Intentions, omitted the Judges of the Land Office. I therefore now enclose your Excellency an Additionall Instruction on that head, adding those Gentlemen to the Persons before named for a Standing Committee of Acco^{ts} and Constituting the Majority of the Number a Quorum. They have lately given his Lordship Intelligence of a supposed escheat by the death of Coll. Boquet, upon an Imaginary Intestacy, tho' by a Subsequent account it seems there is a will forthcoming, the Validity of which must be examined, & far be it from his Lordship to do a harsh thing. But If it should appear he has a right, those Gentlemen are referred to your Excellency to adjust the proper allowance to the Discoverer & to Determine whether to reserve, or in what other way to dispose of the Escheated Lands for the Lord Proprietarys benefit

Lord Baltimore has recēd, with great pleasure your Excellencys account of the Progress made by the Commissioners in running the Lines & hopes the new Commission, enlarging the time for another year, will have come to hand long before this reaches you. Your Excellency gives hopes of a final Completion of this great work within that time, in which his Lordship presumes you mean to Include the continuance of the Line for the remaining 150 Miles further, to the Western Limits of Pensylvania as described by its Charter, which his Lordship is equally desirous wth Mess^{rs} Penn to have ascertained, upon that presumption, whilst the Business is in hand, His Lordship approves the setting up the Stones sent last Summer in the Tangent Line, & has directed me to acquaint you that the remaining Stones are ready to be shipped off. Capt^{n} Love, who Proposes to take his Departure the begining of April, is to be with me in a few days to settle the ffreight and Carriage of them. Mess^{rs} Mason & Dixon write that they Judge the Line will Pass about 2 miles to the North of the River Potowmack.

I have Perused the Act Limiting the time for sinking the Bills of Credit now Current, and have Laid it before his Lordship for his Determination. I have not got a Copy of the former Act of 1733 & the new edition only gives an Abstract of it, seeming to Consider it as expired in 1764. But his Lordship is truly sensible of the honor done by the Assembly in placing their Confidence in him, to Superintend the Trustees, & I have it in particular Charge to make all proper acknowledgments for this mark of their attention to him, & to Signify not only his Lordships acceptance of the honorary trust now reposed in him, but to express the Chearfulness with which he will at all times be ready to do them every service in his power & that the more they can render him useful to the Province, the greater will his obligations be to them. As you mention the Trustees tardiness in remitting their account for this year & half past, his Lordship has called upon them for it, & I believe you will soon receive it. He will take the first opportunity of Communicating the new Act to the Trustees, and give it every Countenance in his Power, and when the other 38 Acts are transmitted I apprehend he will have as little objection to them.

I have likewise Submitted to his Lordships Consideration, the Proposed Scheme for a new emission & according to the first Impressions, he seems well Inclined to wish it Success & to send it a helping hand. Indeed yo^{r} Excellency has represented it in so favourable a Light, & the Scheme Speaks so forcibly for itself, that there must be much better reasons, than at present occur, to induce his Lordship to withhold his Consent. It certainly does not Interfere wth the late Act restraining future Emissions from being made Legal Tenders (w^{ch} must be particularly attended to) and yet, upon so good an Establishment they will Issue upon even a better authority & acquire that Currency by common Consent w^{ch} nothing but the Legislature could otherwise give them. No objection has been yet made by M^{r} Loyd, or any other Person, & your Excellency has anticipated it in a way w^{ch} seems not easily answered. Emissions upon a Solid & certain foundation have long been the object & wish of this Country, & tho' Bank Stock be Considered as a Trading Stock only & not as Governm^{t} Fund or Security, yet, I know of no Traffick they have but wth Governm^{t} & such are & always must be their Connections wth Governm^{t} that this Stock can never lose its Credit, whilst the others retain theirs, & the Mother Country can never object to a Security w^{ch} is to remain wth themselves & w^{ch} being Equivalent at the time of the Emission, is as little liable to Depret^{n} as any other ffund whatever, & indeed may grow better by an encreased Premium, whilst the accumula-

tion of the Interest will at least prevent its becoming worse, & at all events the faith of the Colonies will be Pledged to the Lenders. But in this, as in every thing else, his Lordship's relyance is upon yo^{r} Excellency & his Council, & If the Scheme, when it comes to be Carried into execution, shall meet with yo^{r} approbation, there is little doubt of its receiving his Concurrence.

His Lordship hoped that all Altercations between his 2 Houses of Assembly would have at least subsided, till the more Important one with Great Britain was Determined, but is Sorry to find no Respite is to be given to the Attacks upon his Just rights & Prerogative. He has carefully read every Line of the different Messages, & has made very attentive and accurate observations upon the various matters discussed in them, w^{ch} may be the subject of a future Letter from his Lordship, or by me as his amanuensis. In the mean time he can scarce Sufficiently admire the obstinacy of the attack & the little value of the object, w^{ch} has created so great a disturbance, undoubtedly the Prelude to greater matters. But he can never forget the firmness with which your Excellency & the Council have Stood in the Gap, and in a particular manner he desires to be remembred to the Ingenious Pen, w^{ch} has so ably asserted & Proved the Justice of his Claims, in opposition to the Intended Innovations & Encroachm^{ts} & w^{ch} he is assured, can be no other than that to w^{ch} America in a great measure owes its present Deliverance. His Lordship hopes the Continuance of the same Steady Support from his Council, & as they have very properly submitted the reference of his rights to the only Judicature, Competent to Judge between him & his People, the King in Council; to that Tribunal he makes his appeal & Invites his Pursuers to meet him upon that ground; He means not to be Judge in his own Cause, nor can he admit them to be so in theirs; much less is he to be talked out of rights so long enjoyed, & to give up reason & Argument to Importunity. He therefore entreats yo^{r} Excellency to animate his Council to Persevere in their laudable resistance to such unjustifyable measures when ever the Attack shall be renewed, & depends upon yo^{r} Negative when it shall become necessary; for it is not the cause of M^{r} Ross alone, to be given up by him at the Instigation of his fears; for tho' one officer sho^{d} decline, the office will still remain, & another be easily found to Supply it; &, tho' the Blow is struck at him, it is too evidently Levelled at his Principal, who has a just Claim not to be deserted.

It is with great concern his Lordship sees the low ebb to w^{ch} the Civill Power is reduced, but hopes, now the occasion of the late universal Discontent has been removed, that Order

& good Government will soon revive. What has passed was the Common Cause of all, but, whilst Society shall be Preferable to a State of nature, and Liberty & Property to anarchy & Confusion, those will ever be bad Politicians, who shall think of Supporting a worse cause by the aid of the Multitude; who, like the Great enemy of Mankind, are easier raised than Laid, & for want of other work may soon turn upon their Employers. But, thank Heaven, no mischief has ensued, & the Experiment has only served to do still greater honor to those, who, like the Senators of Antient Rome, were ready to receive the Barbarians w^th^ so good a Countenance

The Repeal of the Stamp Act is a most happy Event, rendred more particularly so by the unparallelled example of British Moderation. Had Government here suffered itself to be Provoked & proceeded Vindictively, with as little Temper as those who have now prevailed, (say from the goodness of their cause, for they were certainly bad Sollicitors) I shudder to think what might have been the consequences. But no Acts of Oblivion are now wanting, the Printers have nothing to apprehend for their past Performances, and the Justices of Frederick County may lye down with their Clerk in Security. The present Turn Inclines not only to Forget & Forgive, but to Challenge a Reconciliation & future harmony; Let not then the Colonies baulk so good a Disposition, but meet at least half way; Let them not Exult & Triumph, as upon a Victory gained over the Mother Country; but as was said in one of the Houses of Parliament, Let the past, like the Falling out of Lovers, Prove only the renewal of Love; & above all, May that unruly Spirit, w^ch^ has gone forth, be hushed in Peace, & never more opposed to the Calmer Voice of reason; For, as was likewise said upon the same occasion, "Non per Seditionem & Turbas, Desideria ad Cæsarem Deferenda"

His Lordship, in Perusing the Journal as far as it has been transmitted, observes there is an omission of the names of the Members, the places where Elected, and how they voted, Indeed the Clerk mentions its being returned Incompleat for want of time, but when it is perfected, his Lordship desires care may be taken to Supply these Omissions in the usual manner.

His Lordship, ever attentive to the Interests of his people, has Conceived that Copper Coinage may be of use in Promoting a Circulation of Specie. If your Excellency should be of the same opinion, & should find it agreable to the Province, His Lordship is very willing to undertake, with^t^ any advantage to himself the Coining a proper quantity of Copper, Equivalent to the English Standard, to answer a requisite Currency; Or, If it will be more agreable to you to have the Coinage at

home, his Lordship is equally ready to Pay his Compliment by sending over a proper Dye and If the Province will take upon them the Charge he will Endeavor to find out proper persons to execute it upon the easiest terms.

I have the honor to be with great regard & esteem
Hon^{d} S^{r} Your Excellencys
Most Obed^{t} & Ever Faithful Humble
Serv^{t}

Serj^{ts} Inn London 22 March 1766 — Hugh Hamersley

P. S. Since Closing my Letter I have received from the Trustees an Account of the Provincial Bank Stock and find the Capital remaining at this day is £21.300 which at £128 p^{r} Cent. the market price (when the Books shut for the Ladyday Dividend) is worth about £25.891 7 6.

[Protest of the Minority in the Lords at the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Stamp Act.] Copy from Journal.

Die Martis 11° Martij 1766.

The Order of the Day being read for the 2^{d} Reading of the Bill Intit^{d} An Act for repealing An Act made in the last Session of Parliam^{t} Intitled An Act for Granting certain Stamp Duties & other Duties in the Brittish Colonies & Plantations in America &c.

The said Bill was read a Second Time.
And it being Moved to Commit the Bill,
The same was Objected to.
After long Debate thereupon,
The Question was put whether the said Bill shall be Committed.
It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

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Dissentient

1st Because, as this House has in this Session of Parliam^{t} by several resolutions most solemnly Asserted & Declared, First, "That the Kings Majesty by & with the Advice & Consent of the Lords Spiritual & Temporal & Commons of Great Britain in Parliam^{t} Assembled had, hath & of Right ought to have full Power & Authority to make Laws & Statutes of sufficient Force & Validity to bind the Colonies & People of America Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain in all Cases whatsoever."

Secondly, "That Tumults & Insurrections of the most dangerous Nature have been raised & Carried on in Several of the North American Colonies in open defiance of the Power & Dignity of His Majestys Governm^{t} & in Manifest Violation of the Laws & Legislative Authority of this Kingdom."

Thirdly, "That the s^{d} Tumults & Insurrections have been encouraged & inflam'd by Sundry Votes & Resolutions pass'd in several of the Assemblies of the said Province Derogatory to the Honor of His Majestys Governm^{ts} and Destructive of the legal & fundamental Dependancy of the s^{d} Colonies on the Imperial Crown and Parliam^{t} of Great Britain." Which Resolutions were founded on a full Examination of the Papers on our Table, manifesting a Denyal of the Legislative Authority of the Crown & Parliam^{t} of Great Britain, to impose Duties & Taxes on our North American Colonies & a Criminal Resistance thereof made to the Execution of the Commercial & other Regulations of the Stamp Act, & of other Acts of Parliam^{t} We are of opinion that the Total Repealing of that Law, especially whilst such Resistance continues would (as Gov^{r} Bernard says is their Intention) make the Authority of Great Britain, contemptible hereafter: And that such a Submission of King, Lords & Commons under such circumstances in so Strange & unheard of a Contest, would in Effect Surrender their antient unalienable Rights of Supreme Jurisdiction, & give them exclusively to the Subordinate Provincial Legislatures established by Prerogative; w^{ch} was never intended or thought of, & is not in the Power of Prerogative to bestow, as they are inseparable from the 3 Estates of the Realm Assembled in Parliament.

2^{dly} Because the Law, w^{ch} this Bill now proposes to Repeal, was pass'd in the other House, wth very little opposition and in this without one Dissentient Voice during the last Session of Parliam^{t} which we presume, if it had been wholly & fundamentally Wrong, could not Possibly have happen'd as the matter of it is so Important, & as the Intention of bringing it in had been communicated to the Commons by the first Commiss^{r} of his Majestys Treasury, the year before, & a Resolution relating & preparatory to it was then Agreed to in that House without any Division.

3^{dly} Because If any particular parts of that Law, the Principle of which has been experienced & Submitted to in this Country without repining, for near a Century past had been found liable to Just & reasonable Objections, they might have been Alter'd by a Bill to explain & amend it, without repealing the whole; and if any such Bill had been sent to us by the Commons, We sho^{d} have thought it our Duty to have given it a most serious Consideration, wth a warm Desire of

relieving Our Country men in America from any Grievance or Hardship but w^th^ proper care to enforce their Submission & Obedience to the Law so amended, & to the whole Legislative Authority of Great Britain without any Reserve or Distinction whatsoever.

4^thly^ Because it appears to us, That a most essential Branch of that Authority, The Power of Taxation, cannot be properly equitably or impartially Exercised, if it does not extend itself to all the members of the State in Proportion to their respective Abilities, but Suffers a part to be Exempt from a due Share of those Burthens w^ch^ the Public Exigencies require to be Imposed on the Whole: A Partiality w^ch^ is directly & Manifestly repugnant to the Trust reposed by the People in every Legislature & Destructive of that Confidence on w^ch^ all Government is founded.

5^thly^ Because the Ability of Our North American Colonies to bear without Inconvenience the Proportion laid on them by the Stamp Act of last year, appears to us most unquestionable for the following reasons, First, That the Estimated Produce of this Tax amounting to £60.000 p annum if divided amongst Twelve hundred thousand People (being little more than one half of the Subjects of the Crown in North America) would be only one shilling per head, w^ch^ is but a third of the Wages usually paid to every Labourer or Manufacturer there for one Days Labour, Secondly, that it Appears by the Acco^ts^ w^ch^ have been laid before this House from the Commissioners of Trade & Plantations that of the Debt contracted by these Colonies in the last war, above 1.750.000£ has been already discharged during the course of 3 years only, by the funds provided for that purpose in the several Provinces, & the much greater part of the remaining Incumbrance w^ch^ in the whole is about £760.000 will be paid in 2 years more. We must likewise observe, That the Bounties & Advantages given to them by Parliam^t^ in 1764 & 1765 & the Duties thereby lost to Great Britain for their sake, & in Order to enable them the more easily to Pay this Tax, must necessarily amount in a few years to a far greater Sum than the produce thereof; It also evident that such Produce being wholly appropriated to the Paym^t^ of the Army maintained by this Kingdom in our Colonies, at the Vast Expence of almost a shilling in the Pound Land Tax annually remitted to us for their Special Defence & Protection, not only no Moneys have been actually drawn by it out of that country, but the ease given by it to the People of Great Britain, who are labouring under a Debt of Seventy millions contracted by them to Support a very dangerous war entred into for the Interest and Security of those Colonies themselves, in their own immediate Safety, & by contributing to deliver

them from the necessary Expence w^ch^ many of them have hitherto always borne in Guarding their Frontiers against the Savage Indians.

6^thly^ Because not only the Right but the Expediency & necessity of the Supreme Legislature's exerting its authority to lay a General Tax on Our American Colonies whenever the wants of the Publick make it fitting & reasonable that all the Provinces should contribute in a proper Proportion to the Defence of the whole Appears to us undeniable from these Considerations, First, That every Province being separate & independent on the others, and having no common Council impowered by the Constitution of the Colonies to act for all, or bind all, such a Tax cannot regularly or without infinite difficulty be Imposed upon them at any time, for their immediate Defence & Protection by their own Provincial Assemblies, but requires the Intervention and Superintending Power of the Parliam^t^ of Great Britain; Secondly, that in looking forwards to the possible Contingency of a New War, a Contingency perhaps not far remote, the prospect of the Burthens w^ch^ the Gentry & People of this Kingdom must then sustain in Addition to those w^ch^ now Lye so heavy upon them is so Melancholly & dreadful, that we cannot but feel it a most indispensable duty to ease them as much as is possible by a due & moderate Exertion of that great Right, w^ch^ the Constitution of this Realm has vested in the Parliament to Provide for the Safety of all, by a proportionable Charge upon all, equally & indifferently laid; we likewise Apprehend that a Partial Exemption of Our Colonies from any Exercise of this Right, by the British Legislature, would be thought so invidious & so unjust to the other Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, as to Alienate the Hearts of these from their Country men residing in America to the great detriment of the latter, who have on so many occasions recēd & may again want Assistance from the generous Warmth of their Affections.

7^thly^ Because the Reason Assigned in the Public Resolutions of the Provincial Assemblies in the North American Colonies for their disobeying the Stamp Act (Viz) That they are not represented in the Parliam^t^ of Great Britain, extends to all other Laws of what nature soever, w^ch^ that Parliament has enacted, or shall enact to bind them in time to come, and must (if Admitted) Set them absolutely free from any obedience to the Power of the British Legislature. We likewise observe, that in a Letter to M^r^ Secretary Conway dated 12^th^ Oct^r^ 1765 the Commander in Chief of his Maty's fforces in North America has declared his opinion, "That the Question is not of the Inexpediency of the Stamp Act or of the Inability of the Colonies to Pay the Tax but that it is uncon-

stitutional & contrary to their Rights, supporting the Independancy of the Provinces, & not Subject to the Legislative Power of Great Britain." It is moreover Affirm'd in a Letter to M^r^ Secretary Conway Dated 7^th^ Nov^r^ "That the People in General are averse to Taxes of any kind & that the Merch^ts^ in that place think they have a Right to every Freedom of Trade w^ch^ the Subjects of Great Britain now enjoy." This opinion of theirs Strikes directly at the Act of Navigation & o^r^ Subsequent Laws w^h^ from time to time, have been on the wise Policy of that Act, and should they ever be encouraged to procure for themselves that absolute Freedom of Trade w^ch^ they appear to desire, Our Plantations would become, not only of no benefit, but in the highest Degree prejudicial to the Commerce & Welfare of their Mother Country, nor is it easy to conceive a greater Encouragem^t^ than the repealing a Law opposed by them on such Principles, & with so much contempt, of the Sovereignty of the British Legislature.

8^thly^ Because the Appearance of Weakness & Timidity in the Governm^t^ & Parliam^t^ of this Kingdom, w^ch^ a concession of this Nature may too probably carry w^th^ it, has a manifest Tendency to draw on further Insults, & by lessening the Respect of all his Majestys Subjects to the Dignity of his Crown & Authority of his Laws, throw the whole British Empire into a Miserable State of Confusion and Anarchy, w^th^ which it seems by many Symptoms to be dangerously threatned, and this is the more to be feared as the Plea of our North American Colonies, that not being represented in the Parliam^t^ of Great Britain, they ought not to Pay Taxes, Imposed or Levied upon them, by the authority thereof may by the same reasoning be extended to all Persons in this Island who do not actually Vote for Members of Parliam^t^ Nor can we help apprehending, that the opinion of some Countenance being given to such Notions by the Legislature itself in consenting to this Bill for the Repeal of the Stamp Act may greatly promote the Contagion of a most dangerous Doctrine, destructive to all Governm^t^ w^ch^ has spread itself over all our North American Colonies, that the Obedience of the Subject is not due to the Law of the Realm further than he in his Private Judgm^t^ shall think it conformable to the Ideas he has formed of a free Constitution.

9^thly^ Because we think it no effectual Guard or Security against the Danger that the Parliam^t^ has declared in the Resolutions of both Houses pass'd during this Session, and now reduced into a Bill that such Notions are ill founded as men will always look more to Deeds than words, & may therefore incline to believe that the Insurrections in our Colonies excited by those Notions having so far Proved successfull as

to attain the very Point at w^ch^ they aimed, the immediate Repeal of the Stamp Act without any previous Submission on the part of the Colonies, the Legislature has in Fact submitted to them, & has only more grievously injured its own Dignity & Authority by Verbally Asserting that Right w^ch^ it substantially yeilds up to their opposition. The reasons assigned for this Concession, render it still more alarming, as they arise from an Illegal Hostile Combination of the People in America to Distress & Starve Our Manufacturers & to withhold from our Merch^ts^ the Paym^t^ of their Just Debts the former of w^ch^ Measures has only been practiced in open war between two States, [& the] latter we believe not even in that situation, either by the Publick or by Individuals amongst the Civilized Nations of Europe in Modern times. If this unprecedented Plan of Intimidation shall meet with Success, it is easy to foresee that the Practice of it for o^r^ & still greater Objects will frequently be renewed & our Manufacturers & Merch^ts^ reduced to the like and more Permanent Distress. We cannot therefore but wish that some more eligible Method consistent w^th^ their future Safety & our Dignity had been taken by Parliam^t^ to shew our tender concern & compassion for their Sufferings & to discourage any other such unwarrantable attempts, w^ch^ we are fully persuaded wo^d^ have been very practicable with due care & attention & at an Expence very inferior to the Importance of the Object.

Lastly. Because we are Convinced from the unanimous Testimony of the Gov^r^ & other officers of the Crown in America, that if by a Most unhappy Delay & Neglect to Provide for the due Execution of the Law, & Arm the Governm^t^ therew^th^ proper orders & Powers repeatedly called for in Vain, these Disturbances had not been continued & encreased they might easily have been quieted, before they had Attained to any dangerous Height, and we cannot without feeling the most lively Sense of Grief & Indignation hear Arguments drawn from the Progress of Evils w^ch^ sho^d^ & might have been Stopped in their first feeble beginings, used for the still greater Evil of Sacrificing to a present Relief, the highest Permanent Interests & the whole Majesty, Power & Reputation of Governm^t^ This Afflicts us the more deeply because it Appears from many Letters that this Law if properly Supported by Governm^t^ would from the peculiar Circumstances Attending the Disobedience to it, execute itself without Blood shed, & it is said in one of the Letters to M^r^ Secretary Conway "that the Principal View is to intimidate the Parliam^t^ but that if it be thought Prudent to enforce their Authority, the People dare not oppose a Vigorous Resolution of the Parliam^t^ of Great Britain" That Vigorous Resolution has not yet been

found in the Parliam[t] And we greatly fear that the want of it will certainly produce one of these two fatal Consequences, either that the Repeal of this Law will in Effect annul & Abrogate all other Laws and Statutes relating to our Colonies, & particularly the Acts that restrain or Limit their Commerce of which they are most Impatient, or if we should hereafter Attempt to Enforce the Execution of those Laws, ag[st] their will, & by Virtue of an Authority w[ch] they have dared to Insult with Impunity & Success, that Endeavour will bring upon us all those Evils & Inconveniencies to the fear of which we now Sacrifice the Sovereignty of the Realm, And this at a time when the strength of Our Colonies, as well as their Desire of a total Independence on the Legislature & Government of their Mother Country, may be greatly augmented, & when the Circumstances & Dispositions of the other Powers of Europe may render the Contest far more dangerous & formidable to this Kingdom.

Bedford	Leigh	Lyttelton	Hyde
Coventry	J: Bangor	Eglintoun	Ch[s] Carlisle
Bridgewater	Waldegrave	Suffolk & Berks	Townshend.
Dunk Halifax	Aylesford	Abercorn	
Buckingham	Gower	Vere	
Wentworth	Dudley & Ward	Bolingbroke	
Sandwich	Powis	W: Gloucester	
Marlborough	Weymouth	Tho[s] Bristol	
Trevor	Scarsdale	Ferrers	
Ker	Temple	Grosvenor	

[Protest of the Minority in the Lords against the passage of the Bill repealing the Stamp Act.] Copy from Journal

Die Lunæ 17[th] Martij 1766.

Hodie 3[a]: Vice lecta est Billa, Intitled An Act to repeal An Act made the last Session of Parliam[t] Intitled An Act for Granting & Applying certain Stamp Duties & other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America towards further defraying the Expences of defending protecting & securing the same, & for Amending such parts of the several Acts of Parliam[t] relating to the Trade & Revenues of the said Colonies & Plantations, as direct the manner of determining & recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

After Debate

The Question was put Whether this Bill shall pass.

It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient

1[st] Because We think that the Declaratory Bill we passed last Week cannot possibly Obviate the growing Mischiefs in

America, where it may seem calculated only to deceive the People of Great Britain by holding forth a delusive & Nugatory Affirmance of the Legislative Right of this Kingdom, whilst the Enacting part of it does no more than Abrogate the Resolutions of the House of Representatives in the North American Colonies, which have not in themselves the least Colour of Authority; and declares that which is Apparently and Certainly Criminal only Null & Void.

2dly Because the particular Objections which have been made to the Stamp Act in North America, and which have been Adopted in the Course of the Debates upon this Bill for Repealing it, are in fact Contradicted by Undeniable Evidence upon Our Table, it having been Urged First, That all the money to be Collected by this Tax, was to be Annually remitted hither And that the North American Colonies would thereby be drained of all their Specie; And Secondly, That the Institution of Vice Admiralty Courts in those Colonies for the Recovery of Penaltys upon Revenue Laws without Juries, is a Novel Practice by means of which his Majesty's Subjects in those Dominions Would be deprived of One of their most Valuable Libertys, Tryals by Juries, & in this respect distinguished from their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain and would likewise be liable to the greatest Inconvenience, Vexation & Injustice, thro' the Option left to any Prosecutor to Call them from One End of that Extensive Continent to the other; And thro' the Temtation to the Judge to Condemn rather than to Acquit, from his being paid by Poundage of the Condemnation Money; Whereas with regard to the first of these Objections, it Appears by the minute of the late Board of Treasury laid before this House, & dated on the 9th day of July last, That the fullest directions had been sent to the several Officers of the Revenue, "That in Order to Obviate the Inconvenience of bringing into this Kingdom the money to be raised by the Stamp Duties Arising, or to Arise, by Virtue of any British Act of Parliament shd from time to time be paid to the Deputy Paymaster in America to defray the Subsistance of the Troops & any Military Expences incurred in the Colonies" And with regard to the 2d Objection, it is Manifest, from Sundry Acts of Parliamt that a Jurisdiction has been Assigned to the Judges of those Courts for the Recovery of Penalties upon the Laws of Revenue & of Trade without Juries, for near a Century past, from the Consideration (as we Apprehend) that in some of the Colonies, they are the only Judges not Elected by the People, and so far it is from being true, that the Subjects in North America, by being deprived in these Cases of Tryals by Juries, were in that respect distinguished from their Fellow Subjects in Great

Britain, That, in this very Instance of the Stamp Duties, The Penalties, which by the American Stamp Act were made recoverable without a Jury before a Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, are by the Laws now in force for Collecting the Stamp Duties in Great Britain recoverable also without a Jury before two Justices of the Peace with the like Powers in both Cases, which we earnestly wish were not still more necessary for the Collection of the Publick Revenue in America than in Great Britain; and which we sh^{d} be most desirous, if possible, to Alleviate in both Countries, With this View, & to take away all Just Occasion for Discontent. We were very glad to find by the Representation from the late Commissioners of the Treasury to his Majesty in Council, Dated on the 14th day of July last, That the strictest Attention had been given by that Board to prevent the Inconvenience & Injustice above mentioned, by a Plan to Establish three different Courts of Vice Admiralty, at the most Convenient Places, with proper Districts Annexed to each; and to give the Judges Sufficient & Honble Salaries in lieu of all Poundage & Fees whatsoever. But We cannot observe without the highest Concern & Surprize That this Representation, founded on a Clause inserted in the Stamp Act for this very purpose, & expressly Calculated to relieve His Matys Subjects in North America, from many Unnecessary Hardships and Oppressions to which they are now liable by many other Laws still Subsisting, sh^{d} be totally disregarded for several months, and be Suffered to remain unexecuted in every part of it even to this day; and that no Notice whatever sh^{d} be taken in any of the dispatches from the present Administration to the Governors of the Colonies in North America of the timely care exerted to Obviate the Objections raised on both those Heads, especially as it is Notorious, that the measures to be pursued in Consequence of that Minute & Represent^{n} had been fully Opened & Approved in Parliament at the time when the Stamp Act was Proposed: And as the total Neglect of it has given Occasion to great Clamour & Dissatisfaction in the Colonies We cannot help further observing, that as the Stamp Act was not to take place till the 1st of Nov^{r} if the Parliament had been called early their Determinations either for enforcing or repealing that Law would probably have delivered the Merchants & Manufacturers here, from all the Difficulties & Distress to which they have been for so many months exposed nor could the Disorders in America where all Governm^{t} is Prostrate, have Arisen to so great a Height, or taken so deep a Root.

3^{d} Because the Argumt. which has been used in favor of this Bill of Repeal that the Experiment of the Stamp Act has

been tried, & has failed, is extremely ill founded, as it manifestly Appears from the whole Tenor of the Papers laid before us, that if this Experiment had been properly tried with the same Zeal for its Success with which it was first proposed, it would not have failed in any of the Colonies; and that this was the Opinion of the greater part of the Governors in North America, & of many of the most intelligent & respectible Persons in those Provinces for some time after this Act had Passed is Evident beyond a doubt from the Letters of the former now upon our Table, and from the latter having Applyed for & Accepted the Office of Distributor of the Stamps under that Act which they certainly wo[d] not have done & thereby have exposed their Lives and Fortunes to the Violence and Outrages which they have since Undergone if they had then thought the Success of this measure in any Degree precarious; nor have we heard of any Impracticability Attending this Law in Jamaica & Barbadoes & some other of the West India Islands or in those of our Colonies in North America where it has been Executed.

4[thly] Because, a Precedent of the two Houses of Parliam[t] lending their Power from Motives of Fear or Impatience under a present Uneasiness to Overturn in One Month a Plan of Measures, undertaken with their Warmest Approbation & Concurrence, after the most mature deliberation of two years together, for the Improvement of our Revenue, and the Relief of our People, will effectually discourage all Officers of the Crown in America from doing their Duty, and Executing the Laws of this Kingdom; and is enough to deter future Ministers, in any Circumstances of Distress or Danger to their Country, from Opposing their Fortitude, and Zeal for the Service of the Publick to strong Combinations of Private and Particular Interests, to the Clamour of Multitudes or to the Malice of Factions; which must necessarily bring on such a Weakness and Pusillanimity in the Administration of Government as will soon end in the Downfall and Ruin of the State.

Lastly. Because, the Repeal of this Law, under the present Circumstances, Will We fear, not only Surrender the Honor & essential Interests of the Kingdom now and forever both at Home & Abroad, but will also deeply Affect the Fundamental Principles of our Constitution. For If we Pass this Bill against our Opinion, from the Threats and Compulsion Publickly Avowed in our Colonies & enforced by the most Unjustifiable means within Great Britain, We disclaim that Legislative Authority over the Subjects, which we own ourselves unable to maintain. If We give our Consent to it here, without a full Conviction, that it is right merely because it has passed the other House, by declining to do our Duty on the most Important Occasion which can ever present itself and where

our Interposition, for many Obvious reasons would be peculiarly proper, We in Effect Annihilate this Branch of the Legislature, and Vote ourselves Useless: Or If by Passing this Bill We mean to Justify those Who in America, & even in Great Britain, have treated a Series of British Acts of Parliament as so many Acts of Tyranny and Oppression, which it is scarcely Criminal to resist, or those Officers of the Crown, who, under the Eye and with the knowledge of Government, have taken upon themselves whilst the Parliament was sitting without its Consent, to Suspend the Execution of the Stamp Act, by Admitting [vessels] from the Colonies, with Unstamp'd Clearances, to an Entry, in direct Violation of it, [as] from the Papers upon our Table, Appears to have been done, We shall then give Our Approbation to an Open Breach of the first Article of that great Palladium of our Liberties, the Bill of Rights; by which it is declared, That the pretended power of suspending of Laws, by Regal Authority without Consent of Parliam^{t} is Illegal."

Lastly. If we ground our Proceedings upon the Opinion of those who have Contended in this House, That from the Constitution of our Colonies, they ought never to be Taxed even for their own immediate Defence, We fear that such a Declaration, by which near a 5th part of the Subjects of Great Britain, who by the Acts of Parliam^{t} to restrain the Pressing of Seamen in America are already exempted from furnishing men to our Navy, are to be for ever exempted from Contributing their Share towards their own Support in Money likewise, Will from the Flagrant Partiality and Injustice of it either depopulate this Kingdom, or shake the Basis of Equality, and of that Original Compact, upon which every Society is founded and as we believe that there is no Instance of such a Permanent Exemption of so large a Body of the Subjects of any State in any History Antient or Modern, We are extremely Apprehensive of the fatal Consequences of this Unhappy Measure to which for these Reasons, in Addition to those Contained in the Protest of the 11th of this Month, Our Duty to the King, and Justice to Our Country, Oblige us to enter this our Solemn Dissent

Temple	Hyde	Buckingham
Tho^{s} Bristol	Suffolk & Berkshire	Essex
Abercorn	Marlborough	Bridgewater
W: Gloucester	Powis	Ferrers
Scarsdale	Sandwich	Gower
J. Bangor	Ker	Aylesford
R. Duresme	Cha^{s} Carlisle	Weymouth
Dudley & Ward	Lyttelton	Vere
Trevor	Leigh	Grosvenor
		Eglinton

Original. [Secretary Conway to Sharpe.]

S[t] James's March 31[st] 1766

Sir,

Herewith I have the Pleasure of transmitting to you Copies of Two Acts of Parliament just passed. The first for securing the just Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country; The Second for the Repeal of the Act of the last Session, granting certain Stamp Duties in America; and I expect shortly to send you a Third for the Indemnity of such Persons as have incurred the Penalties imposed by the Act just repealed, as such a Bill is now depending & has made a considerable Progress in the House of Commons

The Moderation the Forbearance, the unexampled Lenity & Tenderness of Parliament towards the Colonies, which are so signally displayed in those Acts, cannot but dispose the Province committed to your Care, to that Return of chearfull obedience to the Laws & Legislative Authority of Great Britain & to those Sentiments of respectfull Gratitude to the Mother Country, which are the natural, & I trust will be the certain Effects of so much Grace & Condescention, so remarkably manifested on the Part of His Majesty, & of the Parliament; & the future Happiness & Prosperity of the Colonies will very much depend on the Testimonies they shall now give of these Dispositions

For as a dutifull & affectionate return to such peculiar Proofs of Indulgence & Affection may now, at this great Crisis, be a means of fixing the mutual Interests & Inclinations of Great Britain & her Colonies on the most firm & solid Foundations, so it cannot but appear visible that the least Coldness or unthankfullness, the least murmuring or Dissatisfaction or any Ground whatever of former Heat, or too much prevailing Prejudice, may fatally endanger that union, & give the most severe & affecting blow to the future Interests of both Countries.

You will think it scarce possible, I imagine that the paternal Care of His Majesty for His Colonies, or the Lenity & Indulgence of the Parliament should go farther than I have mentioned; yet so full of true unanimity are the Sentiments of both, & so free from the smallest Colour of Passion or Prejudice, that they seem disposed not only to forgive, but to forget those most unjustifiable marks of an undutifull Disposition, too frequent in the late Transactions of the Colonies, & which for the Honour of those Colonies, it were to be wished had been more discountenanced, & discouraged, by those who had Knowledge to conduct themselves otherwise.

A Revision of the late American Trade Laws is going to be the immediate object of Parliament: Nor will the late Trans-

actions there, however provoking prevent, I dare say, the full operation of that Kind & indulgent Disposition prevailing both in His Majesty & His Parliament to give to the Trade & Interests of America, every Releif, which the true State of their Circumstances demands, or admits

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating Purpose, & there is nothing therefore I have in Command more earnestly to require of you than that you should exert yourself in recommending it strongly to the Assembly, that full & ample Compensation be made to those, who, from the madness of the People, have suffered for their Deference to Acts of the British Legislature; and you will be particularly attentive that such Persons be effectually secured from any farther Insult; And that as far as in you lies you will take Care by your Example & Influence, that they may be treated with that Respect to their Persons & that Justice in regard to all their Pretensions which their Merits & their Suffering undoubtedly claim. The Resolutions of the House of Commons, which by His Majesty's Commands I transmit to you to be laid before the Assembly, will shew you the sense of that House on those Points; And I am persuaded, it will, as it certainly ought, be the Glory of that Assembly to adopt & imitate those Sentiments, of the British Parliament, founded on the clearest Principles of Humanity & Justice.

I must mention one Circumstance in particular, which ought to recommend those unhappy People, whom the Outrage of the Populace has driven from America, to the Affection of all that Country; which is, that unprovoked by the Injuries they had suffered, to a forgetfullness of what they owed to Truth & their Country, they gave their Testimonies with Knowledge, & without Passion or Prejudice; & those Testimonies had I beleive great Weight in persuading the Repeal of the Stamp Act.

Your situation which has made you a Witness of the Distraction of that Country, will enable you to form the best Judgment of the Behaviour which your Province ought to use upon this Occasion, & of the Arguments which you ought to employ to enforce the necessity of such a Behaviour as is suitable to their present Circumstances.

I am, with great Truth and Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. S. Conway

Lieutenant Governor of Maryland.

Original. [Mason and Dixon to Sharpe.]

S^r^

According to your Desire mentioned to M^r^ Dixon at Chester Town; we have compared the Sums of Money paid by the Right Hon^ble^ Lord Baltimore, and the Hon^ble^ Tho^s^ & Rich^d^ Penn Esq^r^ (toward dividing the Provinces) to us and M^r^ M^c^Lane, since our Arrival in America; & find on the whole, that we have rec^d^ 615£ more of the Proprietors of Pensilvania than of Lord Baltimore.

We expect you will please to send 6 or 700£ that M^r^ M^c^Lane may receive it at Frederick Town (as you proposed) the 24^th^ of this month, we having no Cash to proceed with.

We are S^r^
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Cha: Mason
Jere. Dixon

The North Mountain
April 14^th^ 1766

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serj^ts^ Inn London. 23^d^ April 1766.

S^r^

Lord Baltimore having referred to your Excellency, M^r^ Dulany, & M^r^ Jordan, the Examination of all M^r^ Loyds accounts, has directed me to remit you that Gentleman's accounts for the year 1763, which have come to his Lordships hands since M^r^ Jordan's Departure, in Order that you may have all the Materials he can furnish before you, and that this Salutary work may be continued down to the lowest Period, for the mutual benefit, satisfaction, and ease of his Lordship, and his agent. His Lordship has taken Copys of what he now sends out in order to Examine them at his Leisure, that whatever observations occur to him he may Communicate them to his Commissioners, and be the better enabled to Judge of their Sentiments when favored with them

I have the honor to be with all due regard and esteem,
S^r^

Yo^r^ Excellencys
Most Obed^t^ & Ever Faithfull
Hble Serv^t^
Hugh Hamersley

[Cooper to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

It having appeared to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that by the Resignation of several Distributors of Stamps & by the late unhappy disorder & tumults in some of the Colonies of North America and the West Indies many Parcels of stamp'd Parchment and Paper have come into the Hands & Custody of the Governors Magistrates or other Persons within the said Provinces and Islands respectively, And the Act of Parliament for laying Duties on Stamps in the Plantations being now repealed, I am directed by their Lordships to require your Excellency to give such Orders as may be found proper and necessary for returning and forwarding in the most safe and expeditious manner to the Commissioners for managing His Majesty's Stamp Duties in Great Britain all such Parcels of Stamp'd Parchment and Paper as may remain in your Custody or Power or in the Custody or Power of any other Person or Persons within your Excellencys Jurisdiction

I am, Sir, Your Excellency's
Most Obedient humble Servant
Grey Cooper

[May 5, 1766]

His Exl^cy^ Horatio Sharpe.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

Frederick Absolute Lord & Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon in America Lord Baron of Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland.

F. Baltimore

To Our Trusty and Well Beloved Horatio Sharpe Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Maryland.

Whereas by Virtue of the Powers in the Letters Patent or Grant from King Charles the first to Cæcilius Baron of Baltimore his Heirs and Assigns of the said Province of Maryland &c I have by Commission under my hand and Seale at Arms bearing date the Fourth day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and Sixty Five appointed Hugh Hamersley Esquire to Exercise the Office of Secretary of the said Province of Maryland in the Place of the Hon^ble^ Cæcilius Calvert my late uncle Deceased.

And Whereas at the time of the Death of the said Cæcilius Calvert the Hon^ble^ Daniel Dulany Esquire did Exercise the Office of Deputy Secretary within the said Province by Virtue of a Commission by you Issued for that purpose under the Great Seale of the same Province. And the said Hugh

Hamersley the Secretary aforesaid having Signifyed his Desire that the said Daniel Dulany may be Continued in the Exercise of the said Office of Deputy Secretary in like manner as he so Exercised the same at the time of the Death of the said Cæcilius Calvert.

These are therefore to Signify to you my Will and Pleasure That the said Daniel Dulany Do continue to hold exercise and enjoy the said Office of Deputy Secretary within my said Province untill my further Will and Pleasure to be to you Signifyed in that behalf And that he do so hold exercise and enjoy the same under and by Virtue of the Commission or Authority already by you Issued to him for that purpose or under and by Virtue of such other Commission or Authority to be by you issued for that purpose as you shall Judge necessary and expedient in that behalf and in like manner as hath been heretofore Accustomed.

Given under my Hand and lesser Seale at Arms this Fifteenth Day of May in the Sixteenth year of my Dominion of the said Province and in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Six.

FB.

Counter Signed by his Lord^{ps} Command
Hugh Hamersley
Secretary.

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Sir—

I am favoured with yours of the 11th of Feb^{ry} and much obliged to you for the friendly part you take in the honor done me by Lord Baltimore. M^{r} Dulany has likewise wrote his Lordship and me very fully upon the Subject of my Appointment, and I have by his Lordships direction given him such an Answer as I hope will content him, it being the furthest from both our Intentions to do any thing the least disagreable to him, and, tho we have unfortunately missed our way, the offence has arisen from what was intended as a mark of the greatest regard for him, and he will excuse me when I say he himself was the Instrument to mislead us.

In Appointing me his Lordship had no other view than to fill up the Vacancy occasioned by M^{r} Calvert's death, with a desire that the Adm^{r}on of the Office within the Province sh^{d} Continue in the same hands, and be Exercised in the manner it had been till that time. As Exetor to M^{r} Calvert he found M^{r} Calverts Appointment, which I well know was drawn by your late Brother, and from thence he directed my own to be transcribed, with the Omission only of the ordinary

Licences which he Considered as part of his own Revenue, he also found the Copy of a Deputation to Mr Dulany from Mr Calvert with two Bonds by the Latter for the due Admron of the Office, and payment of the Stipulated Salary of £200 pr Ann. both alike reciting the Deputation. All these he likewise directed to be transcribed, mutatis mutandis, and I Executed my part, as Mr Anderson did his on the part of Mr Dulany. Till the receit of your Letters, no Imagination was Entertained that Mr Dulany had acted under your Excellencys Commission, and not under the Deputation, much less did his Lordship, who, your Excellency sees, was pleased to settle my Appointments Imagine that the Quantum of the reserved Salary, whilst it pursued the former reservation, wod have occasioned the least difficulty. As his Lordship has given way in the present Instance to the Objection arising from the Deputation being my Act, by his Consent to my withdrawing that Deputation, and sending your Excellency the Enclosed Instruction, referring it to your discretion either to continue Mr Dulany under his present Commission, or to Issue anew one as shall be thought proper, It may seem unnecessary to Enter into the Objections to the Secretarys Deputation, arising either from the Acts of Assembly, or former Commissions or Usage, But, I must Own, I think it a question well worthy of Consideration in respect to his Lordships Prerogative and just rights, nor can I see a reason why the Secretary of this Province shd be distinguished from the same Officer in almost all his Majestys American Dominions, where I scarce know of a Resident Secretary, or of a Deputation not moving from the immediate Principal; whether the Deputy be appointed by your Excellency, or by me, as we both derive our authority from the same source, the Appointmt in my Apprehension, seems to rest upon the same foundation; a Deputy of a particular character seems to imply a Principal of the same Stamp, and is it not then a Solecism that he shd be appointed otherwise than by the Principal; The Lord either has or has not appointed a Secretary. If in the Affirmative, Can any of the propertys & qualitys of the Secretary remain in him. If Negatively, How can he Depute to an Office to wch he has not before given birth and existence. I have Looked into the Laws pointed out, which begin with an Exception in favor of the Lords Deputy, and If he Appoints me with a Power to Depute, my Deputy is virtually of his Appointment, and consequently within the Exception, and I believe it will be difficult to find a Commission ever granted by the Crown for a Deputy Secretary, and if one cod be found I shd Consider it as a resumption of the Office, or else the Principal might have his Action against the Deputy for the

recovery of the fees. Again, Is there any Island or Settlement belonging to the King, where the Laws have not placed the same guard upon, and taken the same Security from this Office, and are not all the requisites in every one of them performed by Deputys, they take the Oaths, give the Security, and are Personally Amenable to every Government; If further Satisfaction be wanting, Respondeat Superior, and therefore the Principal has the Precaution to take a previous security for the Protection and Indemnity of his Office. My Experience, which was first learnt under your Brother, and since Conf^{d} by my own practice, has given me some Insight into this business, & I have drawn many a score of these Bonds and Deputations in my time, and in all the Appeals and Parliamentary applications I was ever concerned in, I do not remember to have seen a Transcript from America, which was not Attested by the Deputy Secretary, nor do I remember a Deputation ever to have been given by the Gov^{r} Except upon a death to prevent a Stoppage of Justice, till a new Appointment can be transmitted; but I know of many Powers given to Governors, as well as others, by the Principal to Depute to the Office for him upon a Vacancy, till further Orders. But I ask your Excellencys Pardon for Entring so far into this matter. The accompanying Instruction renders it unnecessary for the present, and his Lordship is desirous in this particular that M^{r} Dulany sh^{d} be Accommodated in his own way, I have therefore avoided touching upon the Question to him, and have only hazarded a few hasty sentiments for further Consideration, If any future occasion sh^{d} make it necessary.

The Salary your Excellency will remember was not my Proposal originally, I found it without Objection and repeated it as I found it. The value never Entred into my Consideration, nor did I Look after or Countenance Offers for advancing it. Indeed his Lordship took it into his own hands, M^{r} Dulany was of his own Nomination, as were the terms, because he thought them agreable to him. What his Ldship will do, now he finds it otherwise, must be referred to his own Discretion and generosity, for he has made it his own concern, to me he has promised it shall make no difference, at the same time directing me to enquire of your Excellency where any burthen proposed to be taken from this Office can be more properly placed.

It was with concern I Perceived the confusion and distress of the Province at the time your Excellency wrote. The Scene is now happily Changed, and the past troubles will only serve to heighthen their present sensations of Joy; If the other Provinces sh^{d} come before the Throne with their Thanksgivings

upon the Glorious Event, I am Persuaded Maryland will not be the last with their Address.

The British Legislature, not Contented with repairing the past injury, have, from the Overflowings of their Parental Tenderness, Dedicated a great part of the Session to the Consid^{n} of the State of the Colonies, (much more I am persuaded than has been done by all the Governm^{t} here together for half a Century past) the fruits you will find in the Enclosed Votes; and, If Ripened into Laws before the session Closes, which will be about a month longer, I shall do myself the pleasure of sending you the several Acts, as soon as they receive the Royal Assent.

I can only repeat the satisfaction it will give me to render the least acceptable Service to the Province; Let the means be Suggested by your Excellency, I will Promote them to the utmost of my power; Your obliging Profers of Service can only be Answered in the same way, and it must be left to time to demonstrate my sincerity by Actions, rather than Expressions. In the Interim I shall still Crave leave to Subscribe myself with great regard and esteem.

Hon^{d} Sir. Your Excellencys
Serj^{ts} Inn London Most Obed^{t} Hble Serv^{t}
15. May 1766. Hugh Hamersley.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. IV

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore Dated Annapolis 15th May 1766

My Ld

I have for some time waited impatiently for an Opportunity to transmit by some Vessel bound directly to London Copies under the Great Seal of the several Acts of Assembly to which on Your Ldp's Behalf I gave my Assent during the two last Sessions of Assembly but no such Opportunity has offered since the Acts were printed & may not perhaps for these three Weeks I shall therefore that your Ldp might see what Acts they were herewith transmit a Copy of them by a Vessel that is just on her Departure for Bristol & flatter myself they will all meet with your Ldps Approbation. In the Letters I address't to your Ldp & M^{r} Calvert last Winter I inform'd you that an entire Stop had been then put to all Business & that the Courts of Law except in two or three of the most distant Counties were shut up; in this situation Things remained till the Provincial Court met here the 1st Day of April agreeable to their Adjournment when a Number of People who were assembled here from different parts of the Province impatient at the Provincial Office being so long

Letter Bk. IV shut up went in a Body to the Judges & insisted on its being opened so that Writs may issue as usual without Stampt paper & in order to prevent farther Clamour or Disturbance the Judges so far complied with their Demand as to make an Order to that Effect & then Adjourn'd the Court to the 21st of next July at which time as we have now received an Account of the Stamp Acts being certainly repealed the Court will sit & proceed to Business in the usual manner. I find by several Letters in which Mr Hamersley has been so kind as to communicate to me what passed in the two Houses of Parliament relative to the Repeal of the Stamp Act that it has not been carried without great Opposition & Difficulty & that it is at length repealed not on the principle contended for by the Colonies but purely out of regard to the Commercial Interests of Great Britain: Whatever was the Motive for the Repeal the Measure will I flatter myself be immediately productive of the best Consequences, the Restoration of Tranquillity to the Colonies & of mutual Intercourse & Affection between His Majesty's British & American Subjects. In the Letter I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 24th Decr last I advised you of the Dispute which had when the Journal or payment of the Publick Debt came under their Consideration arisen between the two Houses of Assembly on this Question whether the usual Allowance should or should not be made to the late & present Clerk of your Ldp's Council The Upper House insisting on his being paid, & the Lower alledging that if he was to be paid at all he ought to be satisfied out of some of the Revenues which are received by your Ldp or your Lieut Governor. In order to shew the unreasonableness of the Lower House in making such a Point & to satisfy the Minds of such as questioned your Ldp's Right Mr Dulany & Mr Ridout after an End was put to the Session resolved to examine into & communicate to the publick whatever Discoveries they could make relative to the Shilling pr Hhd payable on Tobo exported, the Tonnage Duty & Fines & Forfeitures & the same hath been since done in a Pamphlet that Mr Dulany with my Approbation sent to the Press of which I shall now transmit your Ldp a Copy. Whether it will entirely answer the End of printing it I cannot yet tell as it was not published till about three Weeks ago but am inclined to think the Facts therein stated & the Arguments thereon will satisfy such as will peruse the pamphlet without prejudice that your Ldp's Right to those Branches of your Revenue is as clear as to any other part of your Private Estate nevertheless as the Lower House have Resolved with great Solemnity that they will not make the Clerk of the Council the usual Allowance on the Journal It will I am afraid be some

time before they can be brought to agree to it. As Experience of the last & former Sessions of Assembly had taught me that many of the best disposed Gentlemen in the Lower House & most of the Members of the Upper are either unable or unwilling to attend here in the Winter or even in the Fall I was advised by the Gentlemen of the Council to convene the Assembly the Beginning of this Month in order that they may now give a longer Duration to the Inspection Law which will otherwise expire next December & by a short Act continue over the Actions which were brought in the several Courts before the first of November last are abated by reason of the Courts being ever since that time shut up. Inclosed I send your Ldp a Copy of a short Speech I made the two Houses at the Opening of the Session & their respective Addresses thereupon, but little else has been yet done & I conclude from the Answer of the Lower House that they will not choose to continue here at this time long enough to do much Business. I shall not fail writing to your Ldp again by the first Opportunity that offers, or as often as any thing occurs here worthy your Ldp's Notice & in the mean time I remain with the utmost Respect Your Ldp's &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Richmond to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall May 23d 1766

Sir,

The King having been pleased to appoint me Secretary of State for the Southern Department, and to deliver the Seals of the Northern to Mr Secretary Conway, I shall for the future, have the Pleasure of your Correspondence, & you may depend upon my Punctuality in laying your Letters, as they shall arrive, before The King, & transmitting to you such Instructions as His Majesty may think proper to be given you, from Time to Time, for the Direction of your Conduct, in all such Cases as may require Them.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Richmond &c:

Deputy Govr of Maryland.

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 2d Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 28th May 1766 transmitted by the Snow Charles Capt Pearson via Bristol.

Dr Sir

I have long wished for an Opportunity of transmitting by a Vessel bound hence directly to London Copies of the Acts of Assembly that passed at our last Session that they may be presented for His Ldp's Approbation but no such Opportunity will I am told offer itself these three Weeks, I now write therefore by a Vessel that is on her Departure for Bristol to return you Thanks for the several Letters you were so kind as to favour me with the 20th & 26th of Decemr last, the 20th & 25th of February & 1st of March by which I perceive there was a very great Opposition in the House of Lords especially to the Motion for Repealing the Stamp Act & that the Commercial Interest of Great Britain & not the Claim or Clamour of the Colonies has been urged as the sole or at least the most proper Reason to be given for the Repeal. You'll see by the inclosed Gazette that a Copy of the Act has already reached us whereupon all the Offices are opened & I hope there is now an End to the Disturbances & Discontent the Stamp Act had occasioned for tho I perceive by the Northern Papers that there are Men both in New England & New York who deny the Right of the British Legislature to bind the Colonies by any Laws whatever I do not think such Doctrine is agreeable to the Sense of these Southern Colonies. Tho I shall decline sending with the Great Seal affixed Copies of the Acts of Assembly that passed last Session until I have an Opportunity of transmitting them directly to London I will now send you Copies of them as printed & stitched together for the use of the Province so that His Ldp. might consider them, I shall likewise send you a Copy of the Lower House Journal & a Pamphlet that has been since published here on the Subject of the Shilling pr Hhd Fourteen pence a Ton & Fines & Forfeitures which have as I presume you know for a great many years been Bones of Contention here, the Lower House having almost at every session denied by a Resolve His Ldps Right to those Revenues & having in the late Dispute about the Clerk of the Council insisted that if he was to be paid at all for his Service he ought to be satisfied by an Allowance out of the said Fines or Duties. As the Pamphlet is but just published there is no knowing as yet how far it will convince the Members of the Lower House that the Claim they have set up is unreasonable but I think it ought to have that Effect & do not despair of the Journals being passed with the usual Allowance to the Clerk of the Council when we have liberty

to emit a paper Currency for the payment of the Publick Debt. The Commissions by which His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania have protracted the Time for running & finishing the Dividing Lines to the last of December next having arrived just before the Day to which the Commissioners had adjourned they met to give the Surveyors Instructions to proceed & I suppose Messrs Mason & Dixon have by this time extended the Line almost as far Westward as Fort Cumberland. I observe what you intimate about the Royal Society's Request to His Ldp with respect to those Gentlemen & the Instruments & shall when they have finished the Lines give Orders accordingly. You will see by an Extract of a Letter which I inclose that I wrote last Summer to Mr Calvert on the Subject which the Earl of Strafford mentions to you in his Letter, if the Parties concerned are at a Loss whom to appoint their Attorney here they may if they please address the power to Mr Ridout my Secretary. I have call'd on all the Sheriffs for a particular Account of the Forty pr poll by them paid last year to the several Rectors of Parishes throughout the Province & as soon as I receive such their Accounts I will transmit His Ldp such a State shewing the Anual Value of all the parishes & the names of the Incumbents as I sent Mr Calvert a year or two after my Arrival in the Province. There are at this Time Livings vacant each of them worth about £150 stg pr Ann but I suppose the Oxford Gentleman whom My Lord is desirous to serve would not think it worth while to come to America for so small a Living, if any better should become vacant I shall not fail to advise His Ldp or you thereof. I know both the Mr Chamiers whom Mr Janssen is pleased to recommend to His Ldp for Favour, one of them lives as you say with Colo Lloyd as a Clerk & the other keeps a small Distillery in Baltimore Town, but how to serve either of them I really do not know the Sheriffs Offices being the only ones at my Disposal. Mr Jordan having arrived here last Saturday sennight on the Monday following produced to Mr Dulany & Myself His Ldp's Commission & Instructions impowering & directing us to call for examine & adjust the Accounts of his Agent & Receiver General to this time to settle a Plan for the Annual Settlement of his Accounts hereafter & also to sell & dispose of His Ldp's Mannours & Reserved Lands. After perusing the Commission & Instructions we wrote a Letter to Colo Lloyd advising him of the Powers confer'd on us & desired him to come over with his Accounts as soon as possible at farthest within a week so that we may without Delay proceed to Business & that we may be acquainted with their respective Circumstances & be able to advertise the Sale of the Mannours immediately we desired

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV him to bring or send us all the Plats & Rentals of them & all the Counterparts of Leases in his Possession. In answer to our Letter he has told us that by reason of his Wife's being extreme ill he cannot just now attend here himself but that he will send over his Clerk with his Accounts & the Vouchers & other Papers w^ch^ we require, he has not however as yet performed his promise we wrote to him therefore again this Morning repeating & enforcing our Requisition & as soon as he complies we shall proceed to the Execution of His Ldp's Commission. As a great Number of People who had Suits depending in the several Courts at the Time the Stamp Act took place must by reason of the Courts Forbearance ever since to proceed to Business & by the Offices being shut up have suffered great Detriment unless an Act should pass for the Relief of such Suitors the Council advised me to let the Assembly meet at the Time to which they stood prorogued I met them therefore the 8^th^ Inst & opened the Session with the inclosed Speech, the two Houses having since that time pass't the eight Bills of which I can at present send you only the Titles I last Night put an End to the Session & prorogued them to the 27^th^ of October next. During the Course of this Session there was no Dispute or Contention at all between the two Houses, but it is my Duty to embrace the earliest Opportunity of informing His Ldp that when the Lower House sent to the Upper a Bill for Lycencing & Regulating Ordinaries or Publick Houses within this Province & I understood the Members of the Upper House were inclined to pass it with a few Amendments which I apprehended the Lower House would agree to I laid before the Upper House the Instruction His Ldp was pleased to send me the 7^th^ of Feb^ry^ 1765 restraining me from giving my Assent to any Law for Regulating Ordinaries unless the Money to be paid for the Lycences should be given to His Ldp or a Proviso inserted in the Act suspending its Execution for eighteen Months from the Time of its being pass't, but the Members of the Upper House observing that His Ldp by the Instruction apprehended They were for supporting his Claim to the Lycence Fines Resolved thereupon to declare their Sentiments with respect to that Matter which they have accordingly done in a Report & Address that I shall herewith transmit to you; Had the Lower House agreed to the Amendments proposed the Bill would have pass't both Houses, in which Case It would have remained with me to reject it, which I should have done & shall do notwithstanding the Councils Opinion & Report if the Bill is offered to me next Session unless His Ldp thinks proper to give me any Instructions to the Contrary. If His Ldp has already taken the opinion of any eminent Lawyer on

the Question or shall choose to do so I should be much obliged to you if His Ldp approves thereof for sending me by the earliest Opportunity such Opinion & the State on which it may be given so that I may have something to shew in support of His Ldp's Claim. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore Dated the 29th May 1766.

My Lord

I now do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Ldps Favour dated the 23d of Febry together with the Picture & Arms you have been pleased to send us for the Council Chamber &c & the Box of Plate your Ldp is so kind as to make me a Present of, & which as a gracious Testimony of your Ldp's Approbation & Regard I accept with the most sensible pleasure & Gratitude Mr Jordan having arrived here on Saturday the 17th Inst. produced to Mr Dulany & Me on the Monday following the Commission & Instructions by which your Ldp is pleased to impower Us to call for examine & adjust the Accounts of your Agent & Receiver General, to fix on, & prescribe a Mode & Regulation for examining & adjusting the Agents Accounts annually for the future & also to authorize us to sell & convey all your Ldps Mannours & Reserved Lands. After perusing your Ldps Commission we join'd in a Letter to Colo Lloyd advising him thereof & desired him to come over & lay his Accounts & Vouchers before us agreeable to your Ldps Requisition, likewise to furnish us with the Plats Rentals & all other Documents in his possession relative to the Mannours & Reserved Lands that we may be well informed how they were respectively circumstanced & advertise the Sale of them accordingly. In answer to our Letter he told us that it was absolutely impossible for him to attend us himself immediately by reason that his Wife lay dangerously ill but that as soon as his Clerk who happened to be then absent should return he would order him to attend us with all the Accounts Vouchers & Papers we required, but as he is not yet come over we have by another Letter press't him to an immediate Compliance with our Requisition & as soon as the Books & Papers shall be brought hither we shall proceed to examine & adjust the Accounts agreeable to your Ldp's Requisition & Intention. Having already received a correct Plat & Rent Roll of Ann Arundel Mannour from Mr Thomas the present Steward We have ordered an Advertisement to be inserted in this Week's Gazette notifying that we shall attend at a House near that Mannour on the 14th of July to sell to the best Bidders the several Tenements into which

Letter Bk. IV that Mannour is divided & we shall as soon as we get the Platts &c of the other Mannours fix certain Days & by Advertisements notify the Sale of them after the same manner. As your Ldp hath been now pleased to send us precise & explicit Instruction for our Guidance in this Affair we shall I doubt not execute the Commission with Dispatch & I hope to your Ldp's Satisfaction. I know not what Expectations M^r Calvert might have entertained of Col^o Lloyds Compliance with your Ldp's Instructions of the 8^th Oct 1761 & other your Ldp's Requisitions from time to time communicated to him but I am sure I have in a great many of my Letters represented as I thought was my Duty the Backwardness Col^o Lloyd shew'd to come hither to transact any Business whatever & I can with truth say that since I have had the honour to serve your Ldp the Trouble I have taken to make the Agent discharge his Duty punctually & diligently hath exceeded any other Trouble I have had & that the ill Success of my Endeavours hath often given me great Uneasiness but if Col^o Lloyd will submit & agree to pursue for the future such a Plan as we shall point out & prescribe I hope your Ldp's pecuniary Affairs here will be transacted with Ease to the Agent & to your Ldps Satisfaction. In my Letter of the 15^th Inst I informed your Ldp that in pursuance of the Councils Advice I had permitted the Assembly to meet the 8^th Inst since which time the two Houses have pass't the several Bills of which I shall transmit a List & as I apprehended none of them would be disapproved of by your Ldp I assented thereto last Tuesday Evening & at the Instance of the Lower House at the same time put an End to the Session. During the Course of the Session the Lower House prepared & sent to the Upper a Bill for Lycencing Hawkers & Pedlars & another for Lycencing & Regulating Ordinaries or Publick Innholders by which Bills the Lycence Fines & the Forfeitures were appropriated to the use of the respective Counties, the Hawkers Bill was returned with this simple Amendment that the Lycence Money should be paid to the Treasurers & be Subject to the Disposal of the General Assembly, nevertheless the Lower House drop't it upon this principle that the Upper should not be allowed to amend a Money Bill. When I found that the Upper House intended to return the Ordinary Lycence Bill with the same simple Amendment & understood that they were unanimously of Opinion that your Ldp's Claim to the sole & exclusive Right of Lycencing Ordinaries could not be supported I thought it my Duty to lay before them the Instruction you were pleased to send me the 7^th Feb^ry 1765 expressly on that Subject, but your Ldp will see by the Address & Report which I shall herewith transmit to your Ldp that they did not consider the

Instruction at all obligatory on them as one Branch of the Legislature however I may be bound by it & therefore if this Bill had not been also drop't in the Lower House on the same pretence as the other I should in Obedience to your Ldp's Instruction have rejected it & that I expect will be the Case at the next Session in Oct[r] or November. M[r] Key your Ldp's Attorney Gen[l] having died lately after a short Indisposition I have thereupon taken the liberty to appoint M[r] Robert Goldsborough in his stead being induced thereto by an opinion that next to M[r] Holliday who is about to decline the practice he is the most able & promising Lawyer at this time in the province I hope therefore your Ldp will approve of the Nomination & confirm him in the Office. Letter Bk. IV

[Commissioners of Customs to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

Having by the inclosed to M[r] Randolph Surveyor General of the Western middle district on the Continent of America acquainted him, that we have in pursuance of a Warrant from the Treasury, issued our Deputation to Andrew Bagg Esquire to be Comptroller of the Customs at Pocomoke in Maryland in the Room of John Yeates deceased, And He having given Security here, We desire the favour of you in case of M[r] Randolph's absence to admit him to his Duty upon his taking the Oaths enjoined by Law, and to grant him a Certificate thereof to be transmitted to us. We are

Sir

Your most humble Servants

Edw[d] Hooper
J. Frederick
H. Searles
Mead

Custom house London
May the 30[th] 1766
Governor of Maryland.

[Mason and Dixon to Sharpe.] Original.

S[r]

We have continued the Line 165 Miles, which reaches to the Foot of Savage-Mountain, one of the Ridges of the Allegany Mountains: Here we set up the Sector (yesterday,) and intend to begin to return when we have finish'd our observations.

If the Weather proves favorable we expect to be down with the Visto in the true Parallel, about the beginning of October: But when we come near the River Susquehannah, shall acquaint you with the Time more certain.

At 159¾ Miles, by the Estimation of some who live near

this place; Fort Cumberland bore South, distant between 5 and 6 Miles.

We are S^r^
Your most obedient
humble Servants
Cha: Mason
Jere: Dixon

Savage Mountain }
June 10^th^ 1766 }

Original.

[Richmond to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 12^th^ June 1766

Sir,

I have the Pleasure of transmitting to you herewith inclosed a Printed Copy of an Act of Parliament Entitled "An Act for indemnifying Persons who have incurred certain Penalties by an Act of the last Session of Parliament for granting certain Stamp Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America &^c^ as also Copy of another Act "for opening and establishing certain Ports in the Islands of Jamaica & Dominica, for the more free Importation & Exportation of certain Goods & Merchandizes" and other Purposes therein set forth.

Thus you see, Sir, that not only the greatest Attention has been shewn to His Majesty's American Subjects, by the Repeal of an Act which they had complained of, but those Grievances in Trade which seemed to be the first and chief object of their Uneasiness, have been taken into consideration and such Regulations have been established as will, it is hoped, restore the Trade of America not only to its former flourishing State, but be the Means of greatly increasing & improving it, to the Conveniency & Advantage of all His Majesty's Subjects in Every Part of His Dominions.

With those Views have these Regulations been enacted, and from the best Enquiries into the Commerce of America, It is more than probable that very salutary Effects will answer the Intentions

Such manifest concern and tender Regard shewn by His Majesty and His Parliament for the true Happiness & Prosperity of the Colonies and Plantations, cannot fail I am persuaded, to produce, on their Part, suitable Sentiments of Duty, Respect and Gratitude to their King, and of Love and Attachment to their Mother Country.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Richmond &c:

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of 3d Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 15th June 1766 transmitted by Captain Lane.

Sir

Having wrote to you so lately as the 28th of last Month by a Vessel bound to Bristol I have little to trouble you with at present but hearing that a Ship is on her Departure from Potuxent for London I embrace the Opportunity to transmit with the great Seal appendant Copies of the several Acts of Assembly that were made here in Septr & December last which will I hope meet with His Ldps Approbation. Inclosed with the Memorandum concerning William Woodbridge which you lately sent me you will find a Certificate of his Death signed by the Naval Officer of this Port which you will I presume send to Mr Swinton or the Person by whom the Memorandum was presented to His Ldp. In a Letter I addressed to Mr Calvert your predecessor the 28th Febry 1765 I told him that I had sometime before promised Mr Leeds the present Clerk of Talbot County who is one of our Commissioners & has merited well of both His Ldp & Me that I would ask Mr Calverts Consent for him to resign his Clerkship in favour of his Son in Law Mr John Bozman who is a very deserving man & that I hoped therefore he would comply with Mr Leeds's Desire & give him a Letter to that purport to Mr Dulany which might be presented as soon as Mr Leeds may think proper" As Mr Leeds was never favoured with such a Letter the Change has not been yet made but as he is still solicitous it should & has by his long & frequent Attendance on the Affair of the Divisional Lines almost ever since the Agreement was entered into by His Ldp's Father endeavoured to render the Government here acceptable Service I flatter Myself he will not be refused a Favour which hath been often granted to old Clerks of Counties & to three or four within these few years who had not I think so good pretensions as the Gentleman on whose Behalf I make this Application. In my last Letter I informed you that after making eight new Laws a List of which I inclosed you the Assembly had broke up on the 27th of last Month; & that we had received a Copy of the Act of Parliament repealing the Stamp Act; As this was an Event so anxiously desired; You will not I suppose be surprized to find that there has been publick Rejoicings & Illuminations in most of the Towns of any Consequence throughout these Provinces, but as that is now all over Things seem to have returned again into the old Channel & even our Stamp Master Mr Hood who kept away so long has ventured back & keeps Store again in this City. In a Letter I had the honour to

Letter Bk.IV write to His Ldp the 29th ult I intimated to him what Mr Dulany Mr Jordan & I had done or were doing under the Commission he had been pleased to send us; Colo Lloyds Clerks who had made up his Agents Accounts attended us a Day or two afterwards with some Books & Papers which we set about to examine but could not go through by reason that Mr Jordan was obliged to go down with his Ship to Virginia whence he is not yet returned & Mr Dulany was on the 4th Inst taken so ill at one of our Meetings that he was obliged to break off & indeed for several Days afterwards was confined to his House, we shall however as soon as Mr Jordan comes back proceed in the Examination & I hope go through with it without any farther Interruption. I am &c.

Original. [Capt. Brown to Sharpe.]

Hawke, at Annapolis 16th June 1766

Sir.

The Honble Capt St John of His Majesties Ship Guarland, having directed me by Order of the 7th Inst to make Application to your Excellv to receive on shore the Stampt Papers, from His Majs Sloop under my Command, she being order'd to New York on immediate Service, I beg you will be pleased to let me know where, and when it will be proper to Land them

I am
Sir
Your Excellys
Most Obedt hble. Servt
Jn Brown
Capt of the Sloop of War Hawke

To his Excellency Governor of Maryland
Horatio Sharpe Esqr

Letter Bk.III [Sharpe to Conway.]

To General Conway. Annapolis June 27. 1766

Sir

Having lately had the satisfaction to receive the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 31st of March last inclosing Copies of the Two Acts of Parliament which had then passed One for securing the just Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country the other for the Repeal of the Act granting certain Stamp Duties in America I now do Myself the honour to acknowledge my Receipt thereof & also of the Copy therewith transmitted of the Resolutions of the House of Commons which together with your Letter I shall lay before the Assembly of this Province as soon as they meet which how-

ever cannot be before the End of the Summer. As soon as Letter Bk. III
Copies of the two abovementioned Acts of Parliament came to my hands I caused them to be published & had the Satisfaction to hear & see that the Inhabitants of this province in general were affected with a proper Sense of the Moderation Forbearance & Lenity of the British Parliament lately manifested with respect to the Colonies & I flatter Myself they are already disposed to pay the most chearful Obedience to the Legislative Authority of Great Britain & all the Laws now existing. Tranquillity & good Order is now perfectly restored here & the late Distractions will I hope soon be forgotten; the Resentment sometime ago expressed against the Person that was appointed to distribute the Stamp't Paper here is entirely subsided & he now resides & carries on Business in this place to as great Extent & Advantage as he did before his Appointment. Such a sudden Alteration in the Face of things & in the Behaviour of the people encourages me to hope that there is an End to all Uneasiness & Discontent & Murmurings & am inclined to think His Majestys Subjects within this Province will for the future be more studious than ever to demonstrate to our most gracious Sovereign their Loyalty Duty & Gratitude & to the Mother Country their Thankfulness & Affection. You may Sir be assured that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to instill & encourage such Sentiments & to effectuate what you are pleased to recommend.

[Richmond to Sharpe.] Copy.

Whitehall 10th July 1766

Sir,

I send you herewith inclosed, an Act entitled "An Act for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations, granted by several Acts of Parliament &c^{a} & for granting other Duties instead", which, I make no doubt, will be received & considered as a further Proof of The King & the Parliam^{ts} Attention to the Interests & Prosperity of His Majesty's American Subjects.

I am &c^{a}

Richmond &c^{a}.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 14th July 1766.

My Ld

I am now to return your Ldp Thanks for your kind Letter inclosing Copies of the Act of Parliament for Repealing the Stamp Act which had occasion'd such Commotions in America

Letter Bk. IV & I heartily rejoice with your Ldp on that Affairs being so happily terminated, the Conduct of the Legislature of Great Britain with respect to that Law & the Measures they are I perceive pursuing in order to encourage the Trade of His Majesty's American Subjects will I flatter Myself entirely reconcile the latter to the Mother Country & eventually increase her Wealth. Presuming your Ldp is anxious to know what Progress has been made by the Commissioners your Ldp authorized to call for & examine your Agents Accounts I embrace this Opportunity to inform you that we have not as yet finished that Business but it appearing to us by his Account of 1764 & a Sketch of one for 1765 not yet closed that a considerable Sum was in his hands we signified to him that he must by this Conveyance remit your Ldp Bills of Exchange for at least £8000 also have Bills ready to be remitted for what more might appear due as soon as we can ascertain the exact Ballance & your Ldp will see by the inclosed Letter that Col° Lloyd promises to make such Remittance accordingly. It being thought expedient that the Agents Account for 1764 be stated in a different manner than that laid before us & that the Account for last year should also be made up after the same manner we have given Col° Lloyd a short time to have it done & M^r^ Jordans Business calling him in the Interval to Virginia he went thither last Wednesday but will I expect return to Annapolis in about a Fortnight when we shall again be attended by Col° Lloyd's Clerk & proceed with the Business. M^r^ Dulany is also obliged to be from home at this time, but he & I shall I believe by this Ship communicate to your Ldp our Sentiments on certain Matters about which before M^r^ Jordan set off we agreed to write to you so that your Ldp may consider the Letter as subscribed by all of us. I intimated to your Ldp in one of my last Letters that we had advertised the Sale of your Ldp's Mannour in this County which was to have been this Day set up in Lots but a Report which had been spread to this Effect "that the Mannour was by your Ldp's Father devised to Benedict Calvert Esq^r^ & that he might & would hereafter eject such as should purchase" & M^r^ Calverts answer to a Letter I with the advice of the other Commissioners wrote to him on the Subject determined us to postpone the Sale until your Ldp shall by transmitting us Copies of the Settlements said to have been heretofore made enable us to shew such as may be inclined to purchase that however your Ancestors may have been restrained your Ldp is at liberty to convey the Mannours & Reserves as well as any Vacant Lands to be found in the Province & consequently that we can by Virtue of your Ldp's Commission & Instructions convey an indisputable Title. Your Ldp will see

by a Letter I have transmitted to Mr Hamersley to be laid before your Ldp that Messrs Mason & Dixon the two Surveyors had on the 10th of last Month extended their Line so far as the Allegany Mountain which begins a few Miles to the Westward of Fort Cumberland & that they are now clearing & laying out the Visto that is to be the true Northern Boundary of this Province; When the Commissioners meet the 30th Inst according to their last Adjournment They will take into Consideration what Mr Hamersley writes to Me of your Ldp's Desire that the Line should be continued to the Westernmost Limits of Pennsylvania, but I question whether they will not be apprehensive that such a Step at this time might give Umbrage to the Indians that come to hunt on that Mountain. Tranquillity & good Order being now re-established here & Nothing of a publick Nature worthy your Ldps Notice having happen'd in this province since I last did myself the honour to address a Letter to your Ldp I have nothing now to add but that I remain with the utmost Respect My Ld &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 4th Lettr to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 14th July 1766 transmitted by Capt Hanrick.

Dr Sr

Since I wrote to you the 15th of June I have had the pleasure to receive your several Favours bearing Date the 12th & 22d March & 23d of April & with the last a Box containing the Agents Accounts of 1763 & sundry Vouchers which when Mr Jordan returns from Virginia whither he was obliged to go the 8th Inst we shall proceed to examine. It appearing by the Account of 1764 which we had under Examination & one for 1765 which tho not closed Colo Lloyd had sent us that there was a considerable Sum due from him to His Ldp we signified to him that he must by this Opportunity remit His Ldp Bills to the Amount of at least £8000 & Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance which he has promised to do & as soon as we can precisely ascertain what Ballance remains in his hands we shall take Care that it be immediately remitted. His Ldp's Instruction adding the Judges of His Land Office to the Gentlemen before appointed as a Committee to examine & settle the Agents Accounts hereafter was received with your Letter & shall be duly entered with the other. You will herewith receive Copies with the Seal appendant of the Three private Laws which were not printed in time to be transmitted with the other Acts of Assembly that were made last December, & by Capt Hanrick who will sail hence in a few Days I shall

Letter Bk. IV transmit you other printed Copies of all those Acts. The eight Laws pass't last Session are not yet printed but you may expect to receive them very shortly. The Judges of the Land Office were indeed premature in the Intimation they gave of the late Brigadier Bouquets Tract of Land in this province being escheatable for no sooner did an Account of his Death reach Phil[a] than a Will he had executed there in the presence of some of the principal Gentlemen a few Days before he embarked for Florida was produced by the Attorney General M[r] Chew with whom it had been deposited, & had he even died intestate His Ldp could not have disposed of the Land by reason it was mortgaged for a great part of the Money which the General had borrowed to pay for it. You will see by the inclosed Letter from Mess[s] Mason & Dixon that they had the 10[th] of last Month extended their Line to the Eastern Side of the Allegany Mountain a few Miles beyond Fort Cumberland. Were they at this time to continue it beyond that Mountain the Indians who usually hunt there would probably take Umbrage at such a Step but what you hint of His Ldp's Expectation & Desire that it might be extended to the Westernmost Limit of Pennsylvania will when the Commissioners meet the 30[th] Inst according to their last Adjournment be taken into Consideration. I shall when the Gentlemen of the Council meet here again communicate to them His Ldp's kind proposal relative to the Coinage of some Copper Money for the use of the Province, but as there is not such uses here for very small Coin as in England where people daily go to Market to purchase Things of very little Value there is not much Demand here for Copper Money & I doubt whether it would be worth while to erect a Mint for the purpose. We had before your Letter of the 22[d] of March came to hand received Copies of the two Acts of Parliament which you therein sent me, but I am not on that Account the less obliged to you & you have been so entertaining as well as particular in communicating to me what had pass't in the House of Lords on the Subject of those Acts that instead of saying as you suppose Satis jam satis, your Letters pleased me in proportion to their length & I once more return you my hearty Thanks for them. I see by the last Phila[a] Gazette that the House of Commons have in a Committee pass't several Resolves in favour of the American Trade which will I hope not only reconcile the Colonies to the Mother Country but in the End contribute to enrich Great Britain, for Nothing is more evident than that while Harmony subsists between them & Her they will remit to Her for Necessaries & Luxuries whatever Specie they can acquire from Trading with Foreigners & Liberty to export the produce of their Lands

(enumerated Goods excepted) to the best Market they can find is the most likely way to prevent the Inhabitants of North America from going into Manufactories. The Amendment you say was made in the proposed Indemnity Bill will not I dare say affect many People in this Province, & as good Order is at last happily restored among us, I hope nothing will hereafter happen to interrupt it. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 19th July 1766

My Ld

In the Letter I did myself the honour to address to your Ldp the 14th Inst I intimated to you that I expected Mr Dulany & I (Mr Jordan being gone to Virginia) should by the same Conveyance join in a Letter to your Ldp but as I now find that Mr Dulany who went about a Fortnight ago to Baltimore County cannot return hither before the Ship sails I think it my Duty tho alone to represent to your Ldp what we should I suppose have jointly communicated to your Ldp were Mr Jordan & Mr Dulany also present. I am then in the first place to inform Your Ldp that since we advertised the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour Your Ldp's Commission to Myself Mr Dulany & Mr Jordan has been very much the Subject of Conversation & with this Mr Calverts Claim or Pretensions to that Mannour have been frequently brought on the Carpet which has been stated to arise from the Will of Your Ldps Father & said to be invalid because the Mannours were entailed by some Settlements; upon this State the question has been asked if the late Lord could not devise because only Tenant in Tail by what Limitation or means has the present Lord Baltimore an Estate in Fee-simple or how does His Power to sell arise? Now as we are not possessed My Ld of Copies of the Settlements supposed to have been made by Your Lordship's Ancestors I need not I presume observe to Your Ldp that if when we proceed to sell the Mannours Persons inclined to purchase should press us to give them satisfaction on these Points we must wave it, which would naturally make People afraid to bid, at least designing Men in order to lessen the Price of the Land offered to Sale would probably insinuate to others that Your Ldp's Right to sell the Fee-simple was doubtful. In order to obviate such & any other Objections which may be started the Commissioners hope Your Ldp will Order Copies of any Family Settlements which have been at any time made to be transmitted to them as soon as possible. If Your Ldp should also think fit to authorize us by a further Instruction to insert a Clause of

Letter Bk. IV Warranty in the Grants to be made to Purchasers It would we are of Opinion greatly forward the Sale & the Warranty may if Your Lordship chooses be so restricted as not to extend to the future Improvement of or Rise in the Value of the Lands sold. As Your Ldp's Commission impowering us to sell the Mannours particularly directs the Conveyance to be made by Deeds of Bargain & Sale I take the liberty to communicate to Your Ldp a Remark or observation of M^{r} Dulany's on that Injunction which might perhaps induce Your Ldp by an Additional Instruction to give a greater Latitude or at least make some Alteration with respect to the Mode of Conveyance. The Ld Prry says he is considered in our Courts in respect of his Estate in a very different light from other Persons & after some Contests it seems to be an established Point that he can't be disseised of any Lands & therefore His grant of Land in the possession of any one whether by the personal wrongful Act of the Possessor or by Title of Conveyance or of Descent is deemed to be sufficient without any Entry or other Step. With this Prerogative His Ldp (as well as the King) is supposed tho not very properly to be incapable of Granting but by Matter of Record. The Doctrine that His Ldp can't be disseised is very beneficial to him & therefore every Measure ought to be avoided which may have any the least Tendency to shake it & as the opinion that His Ldp cannot grant but by Matter of Record is connected with it I should incline to have Regard to it in the Grants we may make & therefore tho the Commission directs Bargains & Sales yet as a Grant under the Great Seal recorded in the Provincial Office cannot by any possibility injure His Ldp or contravene any purpose of His Commission I presume a Deviation from the Letter of the Commission in this matter would be excused for the Reason I have suggested, Instead therefore of Bargain & Sale I would propose the Alteration Grant under the Great Seal & recorded in the Provincial Office in a future Instruction which may moreover confirm any Grants we may make in this manner before the Receipt of such Instruction. It would also he thinks be proper for Your Ldp by the same Instruction to take off the Restraint now directed to be laid on Purchasers with respect to their being also restrained from Conveying hereafter (what Lands we may sell them) by any other Mode of Conveyance than that of Bargain & Sale & to leave them at large to convey after what Mode they shall think fit provided that every Conveyance be Recorded after its Execution in the Time limitted by the Act of Assembly in the Case of Bargains & Sales. If your Ldp's Reason for directing the Conveyances to be made by the Purchasers by way of Bargain & Sale was only that an

Inrollment being necessary to this Kind of Deed Your Ldp's Agent might have Notice when an Alienation Fine should become due & the End of Notice will be as well answered by any other Kind of Conveyance if required to be inrolled or recorded by a proper proviso to be inserted in the Grant from Your Ldp within the Time limitted in the Case of Bargains & Sales I presume Your Ldp will have no Objection to giving the Purchasers a Latitude with respect to the Mode of Conveyance to be hereafter pursued by them. Having thus communicated to Your Ldp the Substance of what I presume the other Commissioners were they present would join with me in writing I submit the same to Your Ldp's Consideration, & having nothing more to trouble Your Ldp with at this time I remain with the utmost Respect &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis July 19th 1766.

My Ld

I am this Moment favoured with the Letter Your Ldp did me the honour to write to me the 13th May inclosing one for Mr Jordan which I shall not fail to deliver immediately upon that Gentleman's Return from Virginia I will agreeable to Your Ldp's pleasure now signified to Me write by this Opportunity to my Brother Philip & desire him to make the half yearly Payment to Your Ldp's Order which he would otherwise make to Captain Eden so that it might be at Your Ldp's Disposal. Your Ldp having been pleased to recommend Mr John Clapham to the Sheveralty of this County I shall as soon as I am at liberty appoint him accordingly but think it my Duty to inform Your Lordship that there is great Reason to apprehend his being in very bad Circumstances will make him very backward in paying Officers & others what he may by Virtue of his Office be authorized to collect for them, not to say any thing of Your Ldp's Quit Rents of which he must also have the Collection. As he some time ago made Application to Me for a Sheriffs Office & could have been recommended by Gentlemen here I should have then served him if the Circumstance I have mentioned had not deterred me for I know the Inconvenience & ill Consequences of appointing Persons much in Debt to the Office of Sheriff. Messs Hanburys a few years ago gave him Credit for some Goods but not choosing to do so any longer he was quite out of Business until Mr Dulany Mr Jordan & I employed him to act as our Clerk while executing Your Lordships Commission. if Your Ldp upon Consideration of what I have said which proceeds from no Dislike to the Young Man should make Your

Letter Bk. IV Ldp think him improper You will be pleased to signify Your Pleasure otherwise I shall appoint him to the Office as soon as I am at liberty to do so & shall Your Ldp may be assured on all occasions endeavour to shew what pleasure I have in executing Your Commands. I am.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 5th Letter to Mr Hamersley. 21st July 1766

Dr Sr

The Collection of the Maryland Laws which hath been printed here being at length published I shall by a Ship of Mr John Buchanan (Capt Hanrick) which is ready to sail hence for London transmit you two bound Copies one of them for the Lords of Trade to be presented with the inclosed Letter & the other for the use of the Council Office Their Lordships having long ago called on me for them, the next Ship Capt Richardson in Groves's Employ will bring you another Copy or two.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Board of Trade.]

To The Lords of Trade 25th July 1766.

My Lds

A compleat Collection of the Acts of Assembly which have been made in this Province & are now in force having been just printed here after many obstructions & Delays I embrace the first opportunity to transmit Your Ldps a Copy in obedience to Your Commands some time ago signified to Your Ldp's most obedt. humb. servt

Original. [Board of Trade to Sharpe.]

Whitehall Augst 1st 1766

Sir.

In pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, to His Majesty on the 27th of March last and of His Majesty's Commands thereupon, signified to us by His Grace the Duke of Richmond in a Letter to us dated the 11th ult. you are forthwith to prepare, and, as soon as possible, transmit to us, in order to be laid before the House of Commons in the next Session, a particular and exact Account of the several Manufactures, which have been set up and carried on within the Colony under your Government since the year 1734, and of the publick Encouragements which have been given thereto.

You are also from time to time annually to transmit the like Account of any Manufactures which shall be hereafter set

up, & of the publick Encouragements which shall be given thereto. We are Sir

Your most obedient Servants,

Dartmouth
Palmerston Ed: Eliot
John Roberts

Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r}
L^{t} Gov^{r} of Maryland

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

Baltimore house August 2^{d} 1766

Sir

I received yesterday y^{r} letter of the 29th of last May and I dont doubt that as I have effectually now given you the power to serve me, that you will give me great satisfaction. I no sooner read the unanimous opinion of My Upp. House concerning the Licences, but I imediately directed my Secretary to prepare the same day an instruction to give you liberty therein to Act as you and the Upp. House shall think fitt.

I desire that you will be pleased to observe what has been mentioned to you in Relation to a Living for a particular freind of mine here in England M^{r} Allen of Oxford. I propose he shall have one of the best and he will send a Deputy from hence for him and in this for many reasons I desire y^{r} Assistance in compleating

I am extreamly concernd to hear of that worthy Gentleman M^{r} Keys Decease & I approve of y^{r} Appointment in his place.

With Regard to the Attention w^{h} y^{r} Excellency is so good as to give to the Trifles I sent you they are surely not worth it, but by some opportunity this year I shall send you something more elegant than I had time at M^{r} Jordans departure to prepare. I expect y^{r} directions to y^{r} Brother Phillip, touching what I wrote to you of M^{r} Calverts Attention.

I am, with the greatest friendship and consideration
Y^{r} Excellencys most obed. hum^{ble} Serv^{t}

Excuse haste. F. Baltimore

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 6th Augst 1766.

My Ld

In a Letter I did myself the honour to address to your Ldp the 19th of last Month I acknowledged my Receipt of that your Ldp had been pleased to favour me with the 13th of May but as the Ship was ready to sail when your Ldp's Letter was

Letter Bk. IV delivered to Me & Mr Dulany in Baltimore County I could not then write either to your Ldp or Mr Hamersley on the Subject of your Ldp's Instruction & his Letter bearing Date the 15th of May. Since that time I have had some Conversation with Mr Dulany on the Subject & shall by this Conveyance communicate to Mr Hamersley the Substance thereof & the Result. I wish My Lord I could give a Satisfactory Answer to the question Mr Hamersley asks me in Consequence of your Ldps Directions but really I do not know where any Burthen which might be taken off the Secretary's Office can be more properly placed; for as that of Commissary General is a Judicial Office, not held by Deputation nor supposed to be of equal Value while it requires constant Attendance It could not be laid on That which your Ldp knows is already burthened with the payment of one hundred Pounds & indeed when Mr Dulany was himself Commissary he thought it hard the Office (being Judicial) should be burthened at all: Was not the Land Office held by Two the Burthen on that might be raised & as your Ldp is not obliged to grant Lands but on your own Terms no one could complain if the Fees were something higher than in the Offices to which People are compelled to apply, as the Commissarys for Instance: The Agents Income has indeed of late years been very considerable but as the Sale of Vacant Land will now constantly lessen & the Mannours are to be immediately disposed of, that Office will become much less lucrative, & if upon Col Lloyds resigning or being removed the Office was divided between Two (which however I would by no means advise) It would scarcely bear any Burthen, nor do I suppose Colo Lloyd if he continues to act as sole Agent will agree to any Additional Incumbrance & as to the other Offices little more than a genteel Support to those that enjoy them. I must therefore submit the Matter to your Ldps Consideration & pleasure being myself unable to point out as Matters are at present circumstanced how any Deficiencies are to be made good unless some or other of the Principal Offices I have mentioned should be vacated. Being apprehensive if I should continue here this Month that the extreme Heat would as it did last year bring on me the Ague & Fever I am going to Fredk County where the Air is more temperate & shall during my stay there view & make myself acquainted with the Value of the two Mannours on Monoccasy & Conegocheig which we shall I suppose soon advertise for Sale. On the 8th of next Month we are to put up to Sale some detached parcels or Tracts of Land held under Lease from your Ldp in this County & the 28th we have appointed for the sale of your Ldp's Mannour in Queen Anns County. We are also the Beginning of next Month to be again

attended by Mr Charnier in order to make a final Settlement of the Agents Accounts that being the time we thought proper to allow those who are in Arrears to come & pay the Ballances they respectively owe. I am My Ld &c. LetterBk. IV

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 6th Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated 6th August 1766. transmitted by Captain Richardson.

Dr Sr

My last Letters bore Date the 14th & 21st July & were transmitted by Capt Hanrick together with two Boxes one containing Copies with the Great Seal appendant of the several Acts of Assembly which were made here last December & the other two bound Copies of Bacon's Edition of All our Laws down to the year 1763 of which I herewith transmit another Copy for your own use. I am also by this Opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 15th of May last together with an Instruction from His Ldp of the same Date & a Letter bearing Date the 13th of that Month. I did not for my part at the time I advised you of the Difficulties started by Mr Dulany upon his Receipt of your Deputation think there was much in them & the same thoughts occurred to Me as are hinted in your last Letter, nor do I think he would have made any objection to the Deputation had it not directed the Business to be transacted in your Name & the Fees to be received to your use in which particular you see by the Copies of Commissions I transmitted there was a Variance between them & yours: Most of the Secretaries Offices in the Colonies are I believe executed by Deputies who in attesting Certificates &c sign as Deputies & indeed Mr Dulany does the same nevertheless he is I find still of Opinion that the Acts of Assembly consider him as Principal & that no Person who does not come to qualify himself in the province can under these Acts be considered as an Officer of the Government, at least this is what he told me again a few Days ago when I spoke to him in Consequence of your Letter & His Ldp's Instruction. If, said he, His Ldp's Commission to Mr Hamersley is Recorded in the Provincial Records It will supersede mine immediately, I cant act under the Deputation he sent me last November & if your Excellency was to issue another Commission to Me after Mr Hamersley's Commission is recorded such Commission would supersede his ; He will therefore untill I can hear from you again on the Subject continue to act under a Commission I shall now issue for there is an Impropriety in his acting under that issued by me when Mr Calvert was Secretary,

Letter Bk. IV but had you sent over a Deputation impowering him to execute the Office as your Deputy & to receive the Fees which may accrue (he to secure you the payment of so much p^{r} ann.) I do not see how Objections could be then made to the Recording His Ldp's Commission to you & such your Deputation: As I presume from what you write that you & he have settled by Letter what is to be paid you Annually out of the Office I have nothing to do with that matter but if that Office will not afford to pay the £200 settled by M^{r} Calvert (who raised it indeed from £50) I really do not know what other Offices can be burthened to make good the Deficiency for the Rest are much inferiour in Value to that even when burthened with £200 excepting the Land Office which is at present divided between two viz Mess^{s} Calvert & Steuart & the Office of Agent & Receiver General which by the Sale of the Mannours & by the Scarcity of Vacant Land to sell will soon be greatly lessened, & It is not I think unlikely that when it shall be known that M^{r} Dulany has upon your Appointment so much reduced the Sum which was by himself & his Predecessors paid M^{r} Calvert out of the Secretarys Office, the Commissary Gen^{l} whose Office is a Judicial One & not held by Deputation might think himself also too much burthened especially as his Office is much more troublesome, requires constant Attendance & is less lucrative than that of Secretary. As to the Deputation from M^{r} Calvert to M^{r} Dulany of which His Ldp found a Copy I knew nothing thereof till M^{r} Dulany told me that M^{r} Calvert had such Deputation prepared but that upon his Representing to him that he could not act under it nor produce it in the Province M^{r} Calvert said he was content that M^{r} Dulany in case he made him the Payment required should act under the Commission I had issued in his favour. I shall in Consequence of the Intimation you give me prompt some of the Assembly when they meet in Nov^{r} to express their Loyalty Gratitude & Attachm^{t} to His Majesty & the Parliament in a becoming Address. The Proceedings of Parliament during the late Session have indeed given the greatest Satisfaction to His Majesty's American Subjects & will I hope meet with a proper Return from Them. Being a little afraid the immoderate Heat of the weather at this Season & in this place particularly might subject me as it did last year to an Ague & Fever I shall make an Excursion this Week to Frederick C^{ty} where the Heat is more moderate & do not expect to return before the Beginning of next Month you will not therefore be surprized at my not writing by the Ships which may sail hence within that time tho if any thing extraordinary should happen M^{r} Ridout will not fail to advise you thereof by the earliest Opportunity. The Laws made at the

last Session are not yet all printed but will probably before this Ship sails & in that Case Copies of them will be transmitted you to be laid before His Ldp for His Approbation. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

D^r S^r

I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of your different favors of 28^th^ May and 15^th^ June both within these few days & the latter accompanyed with the Acts of Assembly &c. At present I shall not trouble you upon either (till I have had an opportunity of Perusing the Acts & Papers) Except as to what relates to the Ordinary Licences, in which I am honored with his Lordships Commands to give your Excellency, and the Upper House immediate Satisfaction. I well remember the occasion of Issuing the Restraining Instruction having been employed by M^r Calvert to prepare it, and you know he then Claimed the ffees arising by the Licences under his appointment as Secretary. The Lower House having in 1763, sent up the Bill for Establishing a College in the Province, which for various objections was never returned them by the Upper House, your Excellency, as I understood him, wrote for Instructions how to Demean yourself in case the ordinary Licences, which was the Principal fund Proposed by that Bill, should be again brought under Consideration. M^r Calvert came prepared with several Resolutions and Messages of the Upper House in 1753, 1754, & 1755, asserting, as he understood, the Proprietarys right to the ffees arising from these Licenses, and upon Consulting M^r Yorke he was clearly of opinion that the Proprietary had the Power by himself & his officers of Granting and regulating the Licences in question, though as to the Dutys arising upon the Issuing them he seemed to Doubt, rather considering them as Casual Revenue at the disposition of the whole Legislature. However as the Fees were to be M^r Calvert's, If he could get them, and he understood both your Excellency and the Upper House as Inclined to Support the Proprietarys right, he desired the Prohibitory Instruction might be sent out, in Order to gain time for Information, and as the season of Peace seemed the proper opportunity for bringing the Matter to a Discussion here If thought necessary, and in the mean time, If it should be resumed by the Lower House, it might prevent many Disagreable Messages between the Two Houses, and Exempt your Excellency from the Odium of giving a Negative, which he thought you could scarce avoid. Soon after the Issuing this Instruction the Stamp Act Passed, which put an end to the Proprietarys Claim by Vesting the Grant in your Excel-

lency for the purpose of raising the new Revenue, and therefore his Lordship never was nor could be apprized, till the present Opportunity, of the Impropriety of his Instruction, or of the Sense of his Upper House upon it, the mistake of which, and a well meant desire to render them and your Excellency less Obnoxious to the people, was the real foundation of it. In this view his Lordship no sooner found his Faithfull Counsellors of different Sentiments, than, without Suffering himself to Consider his own Interest, or to Look back upon the motives of his former Conduct, he directed me to recall the Instruction, which your Excellency will find effectually done by the Enclosed Instrument. And I am honored with his Lordships further Commands to assure your Excellency and the Upper House, that such is his Confidence in your Wisdom and Zeal and Attachment to his Service, Still more Illustrated by every days Experience, that whatever you shall recommend will at all times engage his most ready Compliance, and that you cannot give him greater Satisfaction than by Instructing him how he shall render it to his people.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect esteem and regard

D^r^ S^r^
Your Excellencys
Most Obed^t^ and Ever
Faithful Hble Serv^t^
Hugh Hamersley

Serj^ts^ Inn London
7^th^ Aug^t^ 1766.

Original.

[Mason and Dixon to Sharpe.]

S^r^ The £500 cash you were pleased to send Mr. M^c^Lane by Capt. Hazar, came safe to hand.

We have returned with the Line to the 80^th^ Mile Post, and are, S^r^ Your most obedient humble Servants

Cha. Mason
Jere. Dixon

Marsh Creek
Aug^t^ 12^th^ 1766

Original.

[Shelburne to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 13^th^ Sept^r^ 1766

Sir

Advices having been received from His Majesty's Superintendants for Indian Affairs, that the most unprovoked Violences & Murthers have been lately committed on the Indians under the protection of His Majesty, and whose Tribes are at present in Peace & Amity with His Majesty's Provinces, and that the Offenders have not yet been discovered & brought to Justice, and likewise that Settlements have been made on

the back of the Provinces without proper Authority, & beyond the Limits prescribed by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 1763, and in some places even beyond the utmost Boundaries of any Province in America, and that, in Consequence, the Indian Nations do every where discover the greatest Discontents & Resentments, which may endanger the Peace of His Majesty's Provinces, & the Safety of His Subjects.

It is therefore His Majesty's Commands that you apply yourself in the most earnest manner to remedy & prevent those Evils, which are as contrary to the Rules of good Policy as of Justice & Equity.

The Violation of those Principles attended also with so many Dangers to the Provinces is what cannot be permitted. If a due Obedience had been paid to His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, and a due Attention given to proper Restraints on the Conduct of the Indian Traders, these Evils would have been effectually avoided.

His Majesty's Commander in chief has received express Orders to co-operate with the Civil Government for the enforcing a due Obedience to that Proclamation; And His Majesty requires & expects every measure to be taken which Prudence can dictate, for the Removing such Settlers, preventing in future any such Settlements as are contrary to the Intention of the Proclamation, and for apprehending such Offenders, whose daring Crimes have so direct a Tendency to involve the whole of His Majesty's Provinces in an Indian War.

I am, with great Truth & Regard
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Shelburne.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

Baltimore house Sept^{r} 22. 1766

Sir

The Bearer hereof is M^{r} Allen the Oxford gentleman, I some time since mentioned to you and as from the great desire he has of Visiting America, he has resighned a good Appointment, I would not have him a Looser by the Exchange, & as you say there are Livings Vacant, worth £150 sterl. each, should be glad M^{r} Allen might hold two of those Livings till one of the best become Vacant for w^{h} he may think it worth while to make a change & to w^{h} I desire you would present him.

I recommend M^{r} Allen to your care & notice as a person for

whom I have a great Esteem & Friendship & who will by his Conduct I dare say recommend himself to y^r favor & meet with the Approbation of the rest of the Clergy.

I am, Sir, Your
Most humble &
obedient Servant
F. Baltimore

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serj^ts Inn London
29. Sep^r 1766.

D^r S^r

I now resume my Pen, to return to your Excellencys Letters of 28^th May and 15^th June, and, in so doing, I am to acknowledge the receit of the Acts of Assembly with the Provincial Seal affixed, passed in the Sep^r and Decem^r Session 1765, all which I have Laid before the Lord Proprietory, and flatter myself they will receive his Lordships approb^n

The Restitution of Tranquility to the Province of Maryland, & all his Majesty's American Colonies, by the Repeal of the Stamp Act, cannot afford you more real satisfaction, than it has done here and the Temper of the Southern Colonies at least, in acknowledging their general Legislative subordination, at the same time it does them honor, Lays the most solid foundation of a Lasting Harmony between them and Old England, and therein of their mutual Happiness and Advancement. The Indemnity Law passed here was a very Conciliating measure, and has, I hope, redressed every Inconveniency which might have otherwise arisen from the Stamp Act during its continuance, Especially with the Auxillary Law passed in the Provinces. A Propos I wo^d ask your Excellency, whether all the Publick Acts passed here, which have any relation to the Colonies, are not regularly transmitted to you, or whether I can be of use in sending you them, or any other Papers, or Information from hence. I am much obliged to your Excellency for the very able performance, Asserting the Lord Proprietorys right to the different branches of his Revenue, in which it has not been very difficult to trace the same Pen, which had before done his Countrymen so much justice. I have only to hope, he may carry the same conviction with them as he has done here, and that he may not share the Prophet's Common misfortune, of being disregarded in his own Country alone. But, If reason and argument, supported by facts and Law, will Convince, I am sure he cannot miss his Aim ; If they have lost their Efficacy, the Controversy at least will have an end, and the Derniere Decision must Determine.

In Consequence of an Application made by Mr Chew, one of the Pensylvania Commissioners, to the Proprietors of that Province, his Lordship has Concurred with them in Ordering 100 more Obelisks to be prepared for marking the Boundarys, which will be forwarded as soon as they can be finished. The Preservation of these Provincial Boundarys must be of Infinite Consequence to both Provinces, and, as such, your Excellency is desired to Recommend to the Legislature to make an adæquate Provision to prevent these Obelisks being destroyed, or defaced, and to have them Visited, and proper Returns made at stated periods. Messrs Penn Intend the like recommendation to their Province.

I have Communicated to the Earl of Strafford your Excellencys return to his application, and, agreable to your offer, shall trouble you again when favoured with his further Commands. I have likewise mentioned to Lord Baltimore, and, presume he will do the same to Mr Janssen, what your Excellency is pleased to say respecting Messrs Charnier.

His Lordship was very happy to find Mr Jordan arrived, and flatters himself, from the silence of his Commissioners, that his different Commissions and Instructions were perfectly agreable to them. It is their own fault, If they are not made so. The favourable Opening of this necessary work seems to promise a happy issue, and I have it particularly in charge from his Lordship, again and again, to Call upon his Commissioners to give it their most serious attention. Mr Jordan was fully Instructed in his Lordships Sentiments before his Departure, but many things must occur to the other Commissioners, which he cannot be supposed to know, and all the Commissioners will please to Consider his Lordship as actuated by the double motive of adjusting the past, and regulating the future Economy of his Finances. What the present Arrangements of his Revenues are, he seems little to know. What they ought to be in time coming, he expects his Commissioners will Inform him, as the result of their Enquirys, and, as he will be happy in adopting every Plan of future Regulation, which shall come recommended from them, his Dependance will be on your Excellencys attention to Enforce those Regulations when made, for much, he is satisfied, remains to be redressed. Mr Loyd has this day Remitted me Bills for £8317 6 9½ which his Lordship embraces as the first fruits of his Commission, and is in daily expectation of receiving an account of the progress you make, and the more frequent the returns of your Proceedings are, the more agreable they will be to him.

I have Laid your Excellencys several Instructions, which you have been pleased to return me, before his Lordship, who

will take the earliest opportunity to revise them; In the mean time your Excellency will please to suggest any further hints, as they may occur, and more especially with a view to the placing the Collection, and Enforcing the due payment of his Lordships Revenues, upon the best footing.

The death of the Poor Convict was Unlucky after so much pains taken by his friends to retrieve him.

In the reference to your Excellencys Letter to M^r^ Calvert in Feb^ry^ 1765 respecting M^r^ Leed's intended Resignation in favor of his Son in Law, I am at a Loss whether Lord Baltimore's Concurrence, or mine, is the thing wanting. However I have the satisfaction to assure your Excellency of both, If it meets your approbation, and is not disagreable to M^r^ Dulany, which you will please to Communicate to him.

This Letter will, I believe, be Delivered you by the Rev^d^ M^r^ Alleyne, the Gent^n^ on whose Account I made the Enquiry after the Vacant Livings. His Lordship desires you will immediately on his arrival Present him to the best Preferment then Open, and advance him afterwards as opportunitys offer. You will find him a very sensible Valuable young Gent^n^ and as such his Lordship desires to Introduce him to your Protection and Friendship

I am, with due respect & regard
Your Excellencys most obed^t^ Faithful Humble Servant
Hugh Hamersley

Original.

[Mason and Dixon to Sharpe.]

S^r^

By Letter from the Gent: Commis^s^ for Pennsylvania we are informed the next Meeting, is to be held the 28^th^ of this Month at Cristiana Bridge in Newcastle County. At which Time and Place we shall not fail to attend: And as the Interval is so great, we shall take the Opportunity to set up the Sector at the Middle Point.

If you shou'd have any commands before the above Time; please to direct for us at the Middle Point and it shall be immediately obeyed by

S^r^
Your Humble Servants
to command
Cha: Mason
Jere: Dixon

Newark Oct^r^ 1^st^ 1766

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 21st Octr 1766.

My Ld.

The Steward of the Mannour in Baltimore County called My Ladys Mannour alias the Lords Gift containing about 10000 Acres having this Day informed me that Writs of Ejectment have been brought against Three of the Tenants by Mr Hall a Lawyer here who acts on behalf of the Heirs of Mr Brerewood I dispatch this to Potowmack whence a Ship is about to sail for London to advise your Ldp thereof & to desire your Ldp will by the first Opportunity after your Receipt of this Letter be pleased to send me a Copy of the Bill that Mr Calvert told me had been filed in Chancery against your Ldp by Mr Brerewood & of your Ldp's answer thereto in order that I may communicate the same to your Ldp's Attorney Genl here if the perusal thereof will enable him the better to defend your Ldps Title to said Mannour which as your Ldp will see by the inclosed Copy of a Letter I wrote four years ago to Mr Calvert was after Mr Brerewoods Death leased out to sundry Tenants by the Agent of your Ldp's Father. If the Claimants can produce no Patent I do not know how they will support their Pretensions, for no Patent is recorded here if they can produce One the Point in question will I apprehend then be whether the Ld Proprietary may during his Life like the King grant Lands within this Province in fee to his Wife contrary to the Law which holds in the Case of All other Subjects. If your Ldp should upon considering this Matter think it necessary to send the Attorney General any particular Instructions for his Guidance in managing this Cause the sooner you do so the better that he may know as early as possible what kind of Defence your Ldp will choose to have made. As your Ldp will by a Vessel ready to sail hence receive a Letter from me about other Matters & also a Duplicate of this, & the Person by whom I send this to Potowmack is impatient to depart I shall only add that I remain with the utmost Respect.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 22d Octr 1766.

My Lord

Having within these few Days received a Letter from Mr Hamersley inclosing your Ldp's Instructions dated the 6th of August last by which your Ldp is pleased to revoke your Instruction of the 7th of Febry 1765 by which I was restrained from assenting to any Ordinary Lycence Bill but on certain

Letter Bk. IV Conditions therein mentioned I embrace the earliest opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt thereof & to return your Ldp Thanks for favouring me with it so early that I may communicate the Contents to the Gentlemen of the Upper House before the Affair of the Ordinary Lycences can be again brought on the Carpet which it will I doubt not during the Course of the next Session of Assembly which according to the last prorogation is to begin the 28th of this Month. I am also at this time to inform your Ldp that the Loss of Mr Brice & Colo Henry two Justices of the Provincial Court who died lately on the Circuit the Absence of Doctor Steuart from the Province & the Inability of Mr Darnall & Colo Hall other Justices to attend the Provincial Court at this time having made it highly expedient that a new Commission should issue I have thereby added to the surviving Justices the Honble Colo Hooper of Dorchester County who had been heretofore in the Commission, Mr James Weems who had for many years been Chief Justice in Calvert County, Mr Leeds of Talbot County, Mr Beal Bordley of Baltimore & Major Jennifer who is now a Resident in this City having upon the Death of Mr Ross been lately appointed by Colo Lloyd to act as Deputy Agent. They are All in my opinion Gentn of Integrity & well attached to your Ldp's Government & as well qualified as any I know to administer Justice unless some Gentlemen of the Law could be prevailed on to relinquish their Practice & sit on the Bench which can never be expected while the Allowance made the Provincial Justices for their Attendance is little more than sufficient to defray their Expences. The Naval Office of Pocomoke of the Annual Value of about £50 stg having become vacant by the Death of Colo Henry & Mr Leeds having thereupon applied to me for an Appointment to it I could not help complying with his Request when I considered how many years he had given his Attendance as an Assistant & Commissioner in the Affair of the Dividing Lines having on Account of his Mathematical Knowledge been desired to do so both by Mr Ogle & Myself, I hope therefore your Ldp will approve of my Appointment. I have also upon Colo Lloyds desiring Leave to resign the Office of Treasurer on the Eastern Shore a Place of about £20 or £30 a year Value appointed Mr Hands Treasurer in his stead, Colo Hooper having when I offered the Commn to him declined accepting it. By the Death of Colo Henry & your Ldp's having never since Mr Holliday excused himself nominated a Member in the stead of Mr Key, there are now two Vacancies in your Ldp's Council & there will probably within a year or two be other Vacancies for both Colo Hammond & Mr Chas Goldsborough have been some time in an ill state of Health. As it

will therefore be expedient for your Ldp to fill up the Vacancies Letter Bk. IV
& you would I am confident prefer Gentlemen of Abilities to that Station I shall take the liberty to recommend to your Ldp the present Attorney Gen^{l} M^{r} Rob^{t} Goldsborough as the most proper being next to M^{r} Holliday the most eminent practising Lawyer at present in the Province & of a very good Character; & unless your Ldp should think that the Appointment of M^{r} Walter Dulany at this time would throw too much Influence & Weight into the hands of One Family he would also I apprehend make a good Member being esteemed a Man of Abilities. There is indeed One M^{r} Beal Bordley a Brother of the late Commissary Gen^{l} & a Gent^{n} of very good Estate & Abilities who some years ago practised the Law whom I should recommend next to the Attorney Gen^{l} did he not hold the Clerkship of Baltimore County but unless he was to give up that to some other Person there might be some Impropriety in appointing him tho the Business of the Clerks Office is in fact transacted not by himself but his Deputy. Beside these there is One M^{r} Henry Holliday in Talbot County a Brother of the Lawyer a sensible & worthy Man; & M^{r} Plater in S^{t} Mary's County Son of the Gent^{n} of that Name who was of the Council about twelve years ago, a young Man much esteemed & of good Estate, & one M^{r} Cha^{s} Graham in Calvert County who has for many years lived there & as a Merch^{t} transacted a great Deal of Business with unblemished Reputation. In my Lett^{r} of the 6 of Aug^{t} I informed your Ldp that the Comm^{rs} appointed to sell the Mannours had advertised for Sale on the 28th of last Month two Parcels of Land lying in this County w^{ch} having some years ago become Escheat had been since leased out as the Mannours are leased, & had also advertised for Sale on the 8th of this Month your Ldps Mannour in Queen Anns County: It happened that on both Days M^{r} Dulany was very ill in Baltimore County & could not attend, the Land was therefore put up to Publick Sale by M^{r} Jordan & Myself but there were no Bidders on either Day except for one of the small Tracts in this County called Abington containing 100 Acres for which the Bidders went so far as 31^{s} sterling p^{r} Acre. We have this Day set up to Sale what remains unpatented of a small Mannour in Prince Georges County called Collington or Calverton of which we could only sell 65 Acres at £65. 2. 6 & 200 Acres at £200. 10. The next Mannour we have advertised for Sale is that in Kent County which is very good Land & ought to sell well, but the Scarcety of Money in the Province is at present so great that few People have much to command, & the Tenants who if they had Money could afford to give more for their respective Tenements than any other Persons are in general very poor,

Letter Bk. IV & their Neighbours who are able to purchase seem to think it would be ungenerous to purchase over their Heads as they term it; we shall however agreeable to your Ldps Instructions set up all the Lands to Sale a Second Time & tho no Purchasers should then offer & your Ldps Expectations be in that respect disappointed you will at least have the satisfaction of receiving from us in the End a correct Platt & Rentall of every Mannour for which your Ldp has hitherto in vain applied to your Agent who really has been extremely deficient in that part of his Duty. In a Letter I wrote to M^r^ Sec^y^ Calvert the 10^th^ of June 1765 about various Matters I told him that he would find inclosed two Petitions to your Ldp One of them from M^r^ Tho^s^ Jennings a Lawyer praying leave to escheat a Lot in this Town which lately belonged to M^r^ Kimbold & on which is a House that might perhaps with the Lot be sold for £300 Stg: the other praying an Escheat Patent for a Lot & House in Baltimore Town which belonged to the Petitioners Father who had died before he was naturalized & therefore could not devise: In the same Letter I desired in Case your Ldp should on perusal of the Petitions be inclined to grant what was applied for that he would be pleased to signify to the Agent on what Terms he might sell the said Lots & Improvements & to send him a particular Order for that Purpose for otherwise as they lye within Towns he would not be at liberty to receive Composition Money for them & it would I apprehend be necessary to insert the Substance of such Order in the Preamble of the Patents. As I have not My Ld been yet favoured with any answer to the part of my Letter I have quoted & by reason thereof Nothing has been yet done with respect to either of the Houses I take the liberty to apply once more for your Ldps Orders relative thereto & it will be your Ldps Interest to communicate them to the Agent or Me as soon as possible so that they may be sold or leased. As M^r^ Hamersley will lay before your Ldp what I have wrote to him on the Subject of the Boundary Lines I will not trouble your Ldp thereon farther than to intimate that if your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania are desirous to have the East & West Line extended at this time so far westward as the most Western Limits of Pennsylvania it will be absolutely necessary that a new Commission be sent us for the last will expire the last Day of Dec^r^ next. The Office your Ldp directed should be built here as a Repositary for Rentalls Agents Accounts & other Books & Papers relating to your Revenue is now building & will I expect be finished early in the Spring, so that the Agent might the ensuing Summer make use of it. Having I am afraid already tired your Ldps Patience & either in this Letter

or that to Mr Hamersley mentioned every thing worthy Notice that at present occurs to Me I will not intrude longer on your Ldps Time than just to assure you that I remain with the utmost Respect & Gratitude Letter Bk. IV

Your Ldps faithful & devoted Servt

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 7th Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis the 22d Octr 1766.

Dr Sr

I embrace an Opportunity that now offers by a Ship bound hence for London to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 7th of Augst last & of His Ldps Instruction that was inclosed which is luckily come to hand before the Meeting of the Assembly. As it might be a means of preventing a Step that would have been against the Sentiments of the Upper House I am very much obliged to you for losing no Time in transmitting to Me His Ldps Instruction which I shall lay before the Upper House before the Affair of Ordinary Lycences can be again brought on the Carpet, & at the same time will communicate to them His Ldps Sentiments expressed in the Conclusion of Your Letter. As I many years ago sent Mr Calvert a State shewing in what manner, under what Acts & by what Authority Ordinary Lycences had been granted here from the first Settlement of the Country till within these few years & to what use the Fines thereon arising had been from time to time appropriated & presume he laid that also before you at the time he applied to you to prepare the Restraining Instruction you mention, I shall not trouble you with a Narrative thereof here but only observe that whatever Arguments drawn from Precedents the Upper House urged in support of His Ldps or his Secretary's Claim to the Fees for granting Lycences in the Disputes between the two Houses which you allude to, they never apprehended the Law would support it & were sensible neither His Ldp nor his Secretary would be the better for their Claim unless an Act of Assembly could be obtained in favour of it which the Assemblies for almost these forty years have peremptorily refused. His Ldp could doubtless as long as he pleased refuse to pass any Law for restraining Ordinaries otherwise than on his own Terms & the Want of such a Law would have been attended with Inconveniencies to the Province, but unless the Lawyers in England could point out how the Fines could be recovered as well as give an opinion that the sole Right of granting such Lycences was in His Ldp I do not see how such nude Right could be of any

Letter Bk. IV Advantage to Him & am glad therefore He has determined to wave it or at least to leave the Matter entirely to the two Houses of Assembly. In a Letter I have address't to His Ldp & shall transmit by this Opportunity I have informed him of my having been obliged by reason of the Death of M^r^ Brice Chief Justice of our Provincial Court & two of his Associates of issuing a new Commission by which I have added five other Gentlemen of good Abilities & unexceptionable Character to the four surviving Justices. I have also represented to His Ldp the Expediency of his filling up the two Vacancies which are made in the Council by the Death of M^r^ Key & Col^o^ Henry & have taken the liberty to mention several Gentlemen to His Ldp as worthy to be appointed. I have likewise reminded His Ldp of two Petitions I transmitted to M^r^ Calvert in a Letter dated the 20^th^ June 1765 relative to two Lots which had become Escheat one of them in this Place & the other in Baltimore Town, which the Agent it seems on Account of their being in Towns is restrained by one of His Instructions from selling without a special Order; It being His Ldps Interest that they should be sold as soon as possible I beg the favour of you to apply for His Instructions concerning them & let me know his pleasure as soon as possible. The two Surveyors who came from England to run the Boundary Lines under the Direction of the Commissioners having at last described them all it is agreed that the Stones which were imported last Summer shall be immediately set up in the Presence of a Comm^n^ on each Side & that there shall be then a general Meeting in order to draw up a State of our Proceedings & return the same to the High Court of Chancery according to the Tenor of the Articles of Agreement & our Commission, but as the setting up the Stones & the Drawing such State afterwards might take up so much time as to make it impossible for us to transmit the same before the last of Decem^r^ next when our last Com^n^ will expire I submit it to you whether it will not be necessary that a new Commission be sent us, which indeed must be the Case if His Ldp & the Proprietors of Penns^a^ have agreed that the East & West Line shall be next Summer extended to the Westernmost Limits of Penns^a^ for it now stops at Savage Mountain a Ridge of the Allegany not more than five or six Miles Westward of Fort Cumberland. As I shall address another Letter to you by a Ship that will sail hence very shortly I will not trouble you with any thing more at present but only add that I remain with the greatest Esteem & Regard D^r^ S^r^

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore the 1st Novr 1766

My Lord

The Persons who purchased Part of the Mannour in Prince Georges County as I mentioned to Your Ldp in my Letter of the 22d Ult having this Day paid Mr Dulany & Me (Mr Jordan being at this time in Virginia) Bills of Exchange for one Fourth of the Purchase Money & the Allowance for Surveying &c. I now remit the same to Your Ldp amounting together to the sum of £187 13 9 I likewise inclose an Account of the Sales that Your Ldp may see what is still due it being a Copy of the Entry made in our Book. I am My Ld with utmost Respt

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

Baltimore house Novber 2d 1766

Sir,

I with pleasure return you my usual thanks & approbation of yr General good Conduct of my Province & Interests.

I am also obliged to you for your attention to the particular matters I have desired yr assistance in.

Mr Calverts behaviour is very ridiculous for he wrote to me on Mr Jordans arrival in the province, that he should not trouble himself at all in regard to this mannor: for my part I am surprized, he should ever have been addressed about it. I would not Give him a farthing for his pretensions or accept his resignation thereof; as my letter to him, if he will produce it will shew you. You will ee'r now have received a clear state of my present powers, Right & Title, more superabundant ones, I believe cannot exist to any Estate on Earth, so that I desire you will proceed without any more loss of time early in the year to the sale not only of this but of the other mannors as directed. If Mr Calvert shd be advised to try whether he can compell me in a Court of Equity here, to make him pecuniary Amends for the impossible bequest, made to him by an ignorant country Attorney without seeing any settlements (wch indeed my Father himself thought were lost, but were delivered to me by yr Late Brother John) and signed by my father to say the best, without consideration he may begin whenever he thinks fitt.

I have received yr letters of the 14th & 19th of last July & you will hear from my Secretary on whatever matter therein I shall think necessary to give you information

About a fortnight since, sailed from hence Mr Allen with letters from me to you, he is a Gentleman for whom I have a

peculiar regard & doubt not but you will have much pleasure & satisfaction in his Society

I am with
Greatest Freindship
Regard
Yr most obed. humble
Servt
F Baltimore

Original.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.]

London Novber 6th 1766.

Sir

I received this morning yours of the 6th of August, & tho the Ship wherein I propose to send this sails to morrow; I shall not omitt the opportunity to write you a short letter.

I am Very sorry, that yr health is affected by the climate of Annopolis, & think you are right, to seek a more temperate air in the heat of the season; besides yr journeys to different parts of the province are of great service to them & to my interest, so, I observed the K. of Prussia reveiwing his troops, his citys & his subjects, in Silesia, wch he never fails doing once a year. I wrote to you a few days ago acquanting that all I have heard from you would be amply answered in a few days. You will eer now I hope have received from Mr Jordan the Copy of my Fathers settlement & the state of my Powers, Right & Title with Regard to the disposal of the mannors; Mr Dulany to be sure, will also have them Layd before him; the Reason of their being sent to Mr Jordan, was that his Letters requesting them received to hand before yours; Mr Dulanys I have not received above a Week ago.

On Perusing your letter I observe that you desire Copys of all settlements *supposed* to have been made by my family of the Province. I hope that you will have all these settlements in Copys in a short time & desire you will cause them to be enrolled so that they may be on record for all whom it may concern to see, & not Suppose, The Reason of my not transmitting them with Mr Jordan was that I judged the Testimony of such powerfull acts beneath my producing against Mr Calvert, his claim is a meer bagatelle in consideration of the disposal & Right I have Exclusive of all others over the whole province so that I desire & direct you by all means to continue the sale of Ann Arundel & to sell it at all Events; it had been better not to have begun with it but since you have, I desire it may be sold now even at an Under Value. if Mr Calvert Consults Lawyers no doubt they will please him with Golden dreams, it is their interest & profession to tell every client he has a right, but If he could in a court of Equity as I

have heard he says oblige me to a pecuniary compensation to him for the loss of an impossible bequest; he might as well, have the bequest itself. I am however not the least displeased at him & on the contrary as he says he is coming to England shall be glad to do him a peice of Service, but by no means desire or would accept of the least resignation of his claims to any thing in this world he thinks he has a Right to.

I wish I knew of any thing particularly to send you from Europe I shall att all times readily do so, to shew you my Regard.

A few weeks ago sailed hence M^r^ Allen a gentleman for whom I have a very great Regard & for whom I have desired you to provide for particularly. I am with greatest Esteem & Friendship

Your most humble
& most obed Serv^t^
F Baltimore

P. S.
The Late L^d^ Chancellor
the Present L^d^ Chancellor
Ld justice Wilmott
were all clear as to my right. And I shall be glad, if it were to come to a Tryal & therefore desire you will finish the sale particularly of Ann Arundel even at an under value, that M^r^ Calvert may begin when he comes to England his attack.

[Sharpe to Stephens.] Letter Bk. III

To Philip Stephens Esq^r^ Secretary to the Lds of the Admiralty
Ann^s^ 6 Nov^r^ 1766.

Sir

According to your Desire signified to Me by your Letter of the 3^d^ of April last I now return you such of the Stamp't Bonds received with your Letter bearing Date the 21^st^ Oct^r^ 1765 as remain unexecuted in my Hands shall remit you the Duty on the other nine together with the Money for the Twenty Mediterranean Passes you were pleased to send me at the same time as soon as those passes shall be disposed of

I am Sir y^r^ mo humb. Serv^t^

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Serj^ts^ Inn London 8^th^ Nov^r^ 1766.

D^r^ S^r^

I now address myself to your Excellencys favor of 14^th^ July.

I have already apprized you in my Letter of 29^th^ Sep^r^ of M^r^ Loyd's remittance of Bills for £8317 6 9½ of w^ch^ Dupli-

cates have been since received. His Lordship very readily Embraces them as y^e^ first fruits of his Commiss^n^ and an earnest of the Ballance w^ch^ is to follow ; I have thanked M^r^ Loyd for them but his Lordship is very sensible where his first Acknowledgments are due & desires me to make them accordingly to his Commissioners.

I have received the different Setts of the several Laws except those of the last May Session which are not yet arrived.

I observe by your Letter that the expectation of Coll. Boquet's Escheat is Vanished & the Title of one of those Laws Directing a Copy of his will to be Recorded &c. Sufficiently Confirms it.

Your Excellency acknowledges the Receipt of the Instruction adding the Judges of the Land Office to the Commission for auditing the Agents future Accounts. I hope that Instruction is equally agreable to you & them.

His Lordship and Mess^rs^ Penn alike approve yo^r^ not Continuing the Line beyond the Allegany Mountains as they wou'd by no means give the least umbrage to the Indians who Hunt there at this Critical Juncture. I am afraid it will be near Christmas before I shall have an Opportunity of sending the new Cargoe of Obelisks, but no time shall be lost in forwarding them. Both Proprietors, sensible of the necessity of a further Enlargement of the return of the Commission, have given Orders for making out the proper Instruments to Extend the time another year, which yo^r^ Excellency will probably receive by the next Conveyance, and I hope there will be no occasion for any further renewal as his Lordship is very anxious to see an end of this Expensive business and every day regrets his with holding from the Publick the Assistance of the Ablest Mathematicians

His Lordships only View in Proposing the Copper Coinage was to Promote the good of the Province, whether this measure will have that tendency yo^r^ Excellency and the Council are the best Judges, and his Lordship will very readily Conform to yo^r^ sentiments, as you are Apprized of his Motives.

The Temper and Moderation of the Southern Colonies and particularly of Maryland give the greatest Satisfaction, whilst the Prevalency of the Old Leaven in the more Northern Ones forebodes no great good to themselves or the Mother Country. Exultation and Triumph are neither Gratefull nor Prudent returns to the Condescension of a great Empire. If they have been Injured they have had their redress, their Victory could not be more Compleat by further Insult; what was past should have been drowned in Oblivion, and their only Business seemed to have been to Provoke new Benefits by the Generous Acceptance of those already Conferred.

In your Letters of 14. & 19. July you are pleased to Communicate to Lord Baltimore the Interruption given to the Sale of Ann Arundell Manor arising from M^r^ Calvert's Claim. His Lordship had received a previous Intimation of this Obstruction from M^r^ Jordan w^ch^ he hopes is in a great measure removed by Two Letters of 5^th^ and Sep^r^ last addressed in answer by his Lordship and me to that Gentleman with whom I had likewise some Conversation upon the Subject before his Departure. You state very truly the Invalidity of the Devise as proceeding from the Entail Created by former settlem^ts^ but then add that the question has been asked "If the late Lord could not Devise, *because only Tenant in Tail*, By what Limitation or means has the present Lord an Estate in Fee Simple; or how does his Power to sell arise"

I believe your Excellency has been Led into this State of the Question from M^r^ Dulany's Letter to you of the 13^th^ of July But the Copy of the Settlem^t^ of 1730 and the accompanying Case sent to M^r^ Jordan will shew this not to be the true State For by that Settlem^t^ the late Lord had reduced himself to a meer Life Estate with restrained Powers, and had Transferred the Estate Tail to his Son; The Question then will be, Can a bare Tenant for Life Convey a greater Interest to another than what he holds himself, and can he Defeat his own Issue, who is a Purchaser for a Valuable Consideration, or the Widow in respect of her Jointure, by a Voluntary Devise. For If the Act be Valid as to a part, it would be equally so as to the whole Interest Settled, had the Devise extended so far Rectify then the question by the Settlement and the Objection and Devise must both fall to the ground.

There was a time when the late Lord was Tenant in Tail, and had he remained so to his Death when his Will took place, it might have admitted of some Question how far his Devise should have taken place. But the settlement is an Absolute bar to any Subsequent Disposition, not deduced from it, as If there had been a failure of Issue, and the Reversion had Attached, which might have restored his Lordship to his antient Dominion, but this (Thank Heaven) has not Proved the Case.

The Question seems to Admit that had the late Lord been Tenant in Tail he might have Aliened, and as it appears he was not so at the time of his Will and Death, will you not allow the same Priviledge to the Son who Stands Confessedly so under the Settlement now before you. But I hope the Letters and Papers already sent M^r^ Jordan have Quieted the matter. His Lordship was well advised upon the Invalidity of the Devise before he sent out his Commission, and little

thought of asking M^r^ Calvert's Consent to dispose of his property, as he pleased. If he had the least colour of right it was not to be asked. If he had not the Requisition was unnecessary. In a Letter to his Lordship of 26^th^ Aug^st^ he seems to Apologize for a Supposed Offence, which was never taken, at the same time not so much Denying his Lordships Right to the Manor, as Insinuating a Claim to an Equivalent out of the late Lords Personal Estate, upon which he waits further Opinions from England, but this is a Claim of a different sort, and lyes entirely between him and my Lord, Who is prepared to give him a proper answer, whenever he pleases to Change his attack, and in reality amounts to an Indirect admission of his Lordships right.

But however Purchasers are to be at a certainty & when Jealousys have been raised, are Entitled to be made easy in all their Scruples. His Lordship therefore approves of the Limited warranty Proposed by the Commissioners, and will send them an additional Instruction to extend their authority under the proper restrictions. To w^ch^ a further Instruction will likewise be added in compliance with the hints of the Commiss^rs^ giving a greater Latitude to the mode of the Conveyances by Substituting instead of "Bargain and Sale," the words "Grant under the Great Seal recorded in the Provincial Office" with a retrospect Confirmatory of any Grants you may have already made under these Circumstances before the Receipt of the Instruction, & extending likewise the Derivative Conveyances to any proper Instruments duly recorded within a Limited time. His Lordships motive to the particular Conveyance directed was most certainly for the better security of his alienation ffines and Quit rents, & indeed was adopted from the Kings Instructions for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands.

I had proceeded to Close the above Letter when I was again favoured with your Excellencies of the 6^th^ Aug^st^ and at the same time with a Copy of Bacon's Laws for my own use, for w^ch^ you will please to Accept my best thanks, & also the 8 Acts of Assembly passed last May, and the Three Private Acts; I have already acquainted your Excellency with the Method taken by Lord Baltimore to Adjust matters between M^r^ Dulany and myself by taking the difference upon himself, with which we at least have Sufficient reason to be Satisfied and I find he is so. The Office is assuredly in every other Colony and Island executed by Deputy, and there is Scarce one but what I have prepared Similar Instruments for, Requiring the execution of the Office and the receipt of the Fees in the Principal's name, and then Comptrolling the Generality of the Power by the particular agreem^t^, by which method, in case

of non Complyance w^th^ the Agreement, the Principal has his remedy open to Prosecute the recovery of the whole ffees, but, if the Deputy is to take them for his own use, what becomes of that remedy. However such is his Lordships Confidence, as well as mine, in M^r^ Dulany that I have again hazarded a new Deputation conceived in the terms proposed by your Excellency, w^ch^ I hope will be more acceptable than the last. I always thought the Legislature looked more to the Office itself, than to the Person who Executed it, whether Principal or Deputy, and that that was the reason of my Predecessors, and almost every other Patentee, at the time they took Security for their own particular reservation likewise requiring a particular Stipulation for the due Execution of the Office.

I have Communicated to his Lordship your Excellencies opinion, that the burthen taken off from this Gentleman cannot at present be well Imposed upon any others, and his Lordship will take it into his Consideration. But he seemed much surprised at the Intimation, that when it was known that the Sum paid by M^r^ Dulany and his Predecessors was so much reduced, the Commissary might likewise think himself too much burthened; Indeed his Lordship could scarce persuade himself that a business, to which so few Persons were made privy, could be publickly known till a Letter received a few Days afterwards from M^r^ Goldsborough Convinced him to the contrary. However his Lordship has thought proper to Cut the Matter short, and therefore desires you will Acquaint M^r^ Goldsborough, that the Indulgence to M^r^ Dulany was not founded in any apprehension that the office would not bear the former reservation, but proceeded entirely from the Just sense his Lordship Entertained of the Eminent Services rendred him by M^r^ Dulany upon many occasions, his Sustaining so often the Weight of the Assembly and Standing in the Gap between him and his People, and his late Seasonable and Elaborate Vindication of his Lordship's just rights against the long menanced Encroachments, all which induced his Lordship to Consider what was done as a Compliment due from himself to that Gentleman. That it was meerly personal to him, and should the Office hereafter come into other hands, the whole of the former reservation at least will be again expected. That his Lordship will not at this time weigh the Comparative Value of the different Offices held under his Authority. It is Sufficient the Assessment had been made, and Confirmed by many years Experience and till now Acquiesced in.

That It is not for his own Emolument, but the Support of an Office Established for Carrying on the General Correspond-

ence and concerns of the Province, in which every Department of Government is more or less Interested, & that the Appointments to his Provincial Secretary do not all together exceed the Common Stipend paid by all the Colonys to their Agent, and falls Short of the Allowance made by some of them, & those your nearest Neighbours, & that his Lordship the less expected this application from M^r^ Goldsborough, as he is not the only One of his Family who has tasted of his Lordships favours.

I have it in Especial Charge from his Lordship to Press the Execution of his different Commissions, particularly in respect to M^r^ Loyd. He seems much hurt in a Letter he has lately sent me at the Proceedings going on, & Complains of Reports he Imagines to have been Spread in the Province by M^r^ Jordan to his prejudice. What effect they may have there I know not, but am sure his Lordship will be Cautious of forming any Judgment here but upon the Joint Report of all his Commissioners, and the sooner he is favoured with it, the sooner will both he & M^r^ Loyd be at ease.

Your Excellency may have some recollection of the trouble given you a few years since in relation to the forfeited Manor, formerly Talbot's, upon Susquehannah River. His Lordship has lately received an Intimation but not from any of his Officers, of some late Attempts to dispossess him of that Manor, & that no Steward has been yet appointed to Receive the Rents, tho' there is £1000 Sterling in Arrear, & the Tenants are willing to pay, at least upon a proper Indemnity against the late Claimant. His Lordship Prays your Excellencies particular Attention to this Business, and that you will give the necessary Instructions to the proper Officers & See them executed, and If any further Attack should be made upon the Tenants to have it properly Defended.

As his Lordship will probably be soon recompenced on the Western Shoar for what he Loses on the Eastern, which may produce many Applications for new Grants at the Land Office, Will not this Afford a good opportunity for raising the Quit rents on the New Grants to Eight Shillings p^r^ hundred Acres, as none but the finest Lands will be at first applied for, & may it not be proper to Lay out Two or Three Manors, with a Sufficient Reserve round them to prevent Encroachments and preserve the Boundarys. But then his Lordship wishes no new Patents to Issue without Clauses of Re Entry in default of Payment of the Reserved Rents, & no new Leases to be made for more than 21 years & both Patents and Leases & all derivative Assignm^ts^ to be recorded in the Provincial Courts, that he may always know his Tenants & when & where to apply for his Rents & Alienation Fines. If these

Ideas Coincide with yo[r] Excellencies sentiments, you will please immediately to Instruct the proper Officers accordingly in his Lordships Name, & If any particular Instructions be wanting from hence, they shall be forwarded upon the first notice.

Sir Anthony Abdy has renewed his Application to Lord Baltimore in behalf of M[r] Robert Harrison Merch[t] of Cambridge on Choptank River to succeed to the Shrievalty of that County at the next Vacancy w[ch] it is understood will be at Martinmas 1767. The former Application failed from a Preengagement, but as S[r] Anthony is a Gentleman of Family and ffortune, much respected here, and a Member of the House of Commons, it will give his Lordship a Singular pleasure If he should prove more Successfull the second time.

I shall expect with Impatience the Maryland Address of Gratitude. Our Parliament meets the 11[th] but I do not hear of any Intention of Meddling w[th] the American Colonies, at least for the present, and perhaps the Administration will scarce think of much Business on this Side of Christmas, unless it be to widen their bottom which seems much wanted and probably is at no great Distance.

Your Excellency will receive by this opportunity authentick Copys of the first Settlement of 1698 and of that made by the present Lord on his marriage So that you are now Possessed of all the Settlements ever made of this Province.

I had yesterday the honour of Drinking your Excellencys Health at Lord Baltimore's in Company with D[r] Stuart & Mess[rs] Hanbury and Anderson.

Whilst I am writing M[r] Loyd has Remitted a further sett of Bills for £917 4 3 Sterling in a Letter of 23[d] August.

I have the honor to be with all due regard and esteem

P. S. Your Excellency will likewise receive Enclosed his Lordships Instruction for Calling up M[r] Walter Dulany to a Seat at the Council Board which I hope will prove agreable to you.

D[r] S[r]
Yo[r] Excellencys
Most Obed[t] & Ever
Faithfull Hble Serv[t]
Hugh Hamersley

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Ann[s] the 20[th] Nov[r] 1766.

My Ld

I now remit your Ldp Firsts of five Setts of Exchange for £60 5 0 being the first Payment for part of a Tract of Land in this County which was some years ago leased out by your Ldps Agent as Mannour Land, likewise the Firsts of two Setts of Excha for £64 19 9 which have been paid in part for

Letter Bk.IV two other Parcels of Collington Mannour that have been sold viz One Tract of 134½ Acres & the other containing sixty eight Acres as your Ldp will see by the inclosed Account of Sales. One of the purchasers to make up the Sum due from him paid five shillings & three pence in Cash which must for the present remain in my hands as it would not be worth while to remit a Bill for so small a Sum. I am My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 8th Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 20th Novr 1766. transmitted by Capt Montgomerie.

Dr Sr

The Day on which His Ldps Mannour in Kent County is to be put up to Sale agreeable to our Advertisement being at hand Mr Dulany Mr Jordan (who returned two Days ago from Virga) & I are just going over the Bay to attend the Sale so that I have not Time to write a long Letter but as there is a Ship here ready to sail for London I embrace the Opportunity to inform you that the two Houses of Assembly have at length this Morning agreed to pass the Journal of Accounts & pay off the Publick Debt with some kind of Bills of Credit emitted on our Fund in the Bank & I presume it will be done on some such Plan as I communicated to you about a year ago. The Affair of the Clerk of the Council's Salary is settled in this Manner that a Sum equal to his Claim shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurers & by them let out on Interest until the Dispute can be carried home before the King & Council & be there determined. Should it be determined in favour of the Clerk's Claim (which is supported by precedents ever since the Revolution) the Sum deposited in the Treasurers hands with the Interest accrued thereon is to be immediately paid him, but should the Determination be against the usual Allowance such Money is then to remain for the use of the Province. As the two Houses could not agree on the Point of Supporting two Agents the Lower House or rather such as approve the measure for they were far from being unanimous propose to raise by Subscription a Sum for the purpose of defraying the Expence of the Appeal but I am apt to think they will be sick of it before it can be brought to an Issue. That you may be thoroughly prepared I shall as soon as possible furnish you with authentic Copies & Extracts from the Records of the Precedents the Upper House rely on & also ample Evidence that the Fines & Forfeitures have never been applied to such purpose, for the Point the Lower House will insist on is that the Clerk of the Council ought to be paid out of those incidental Revenues which we insist are as much

His Ldp's, at least at his sole Disposal as much as any other part of his Estate for your better Information I have desired M^r^ Ridout to get & herewith transmit you a Copy of what pass't, this Session between the two Houses on this Subject & as soon as I return from Kent County will communicate to you any Thing else which might pass between the two Houses relative to this or any other Matter of Consequence. An Act for the farther Continuance of the Inspection Law is already pass't, & hitherto there has been the greatest Harmony between the two Houses, which I flatter myself will continue to the End of the Session & I expect they will then join in an Address to His Majesty on Occasion of the late Proceedings of Parliament in favour of the Colonies. I am with the greatest Regard &c. Letter Bk.IV

[Riggin and others to Sharpe.] Original.

Tuesday 25^th^ Novem^r^ 1766 Country Parish Som^t^ C^ty^

Sir

The Rever^d^ Nathaniel Whitaker departed this life on Sunday Evening last, which occasions us to trouble you with this Express, as we think it our duty to give you the earliest Intelligence of that event, and as we have repeatedly petitioned your Excellency that on such an event hapening you would in compassion to our long unhappy Circumstances use your endeavours to prevent the like imposition & as you have as often given us the strongest assurances to be of all the Service in your power, we shall continue in an expectation that no Minister will be inducted into our parish until we can have the tryal and that such person from his good conduct may become esteemed & receive the Aprobation of the Congregation.

We hope Sir that you will not conceive that we claim this as an absolute right, but that we expect it and hope your Excellency will be perswaded to think we merit this Indullgence when you recolect that we have been more than twenty years without having the Gospel preached to us or any other religious exercise performed, unless when Providence hath been pleased to through a Clergyman in our way and by gaining his labour on a Subscription greater then our circumstances would admit. Your Excellency may remember we some small time past Petitioned you in favour of the Rev. M^r^ Andrew Morton a Gentleman who we had some small tryal of, and as far as oportunity admitted we aproved, should your Excellency permit us to have a further Tryal of him we would esteem it as a particular favour (in case we can procure him for that purpose) and should we fail in him there is

another Gentleman we have in View that we have reasons to hope would answer our expectation in the meantime we shall wait with patience until we receive your answer, and do rest assured of your favourable answer to this our requisition and as our future hapeniss so greatly depends on your appointment we shall think ourselves under the Strongest Engagements Bound to pray for your present & future hapeness and to contribute every thing in our power for the atainment thereof and are with great defference your Excellency's most

Obed^{t} and very Humble
Servants
Teague Riggen
Thomas Bruff
James Gunby
Tho. Hayward
Michel Cluff Wording. Joshua Merrill

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 7th Decem^{r} 1766.

My Ld

Having lately received the Letter Your Ldp did me the honour to write to Me the 2^{d} of August last I embrace the earliest Opportunity to express my Acknowledgments for the same & to inform Your Ldp that I had before this came to hand communicated to the Gentlemen of the Council the Instructions Your Ldp was pleased to give the 6th of that Month on the Subject of Ordinary Lycences at which they expressed great satisfaction. As it is now five Months since I wrote to my Brother Philip desiring him to pay to Your Ldps Order the Sum of £100, which in pursuance of Your Ldps Direction I had before desired him to pay Annually, to Captain Eden I have no doubt but he has ee'r this time complied with my Request & will hereafter be punctual in paying the same to Your Ldps Order. I observe what Your Ldp is pleased to write with regard to a good Living being preserved for the Benefit of Your Ldps Friend M^{r} Allen of Oxford & shall not fail to give Your Ldp the earliest Notice thereof when any of considerable Value shall become vacant but as the bestowing a Living here on a Clergyman resident in England leaving it to him to send hither a Curate to officiate in his stead is a new Measure & might perhaps if known here be deemed contrary to the Spirit of the Acts of Assembly that provide for the Clergymens Maintenance Your Ldp will I hope excuse me for intimating how necessary it will be that the Curate so to be appointed be a Person of approved honour, otherwise he might refuse to pay his Rector accord-

ing to Stipulation & raise an Out cry in the Province that might not be easily silenced, at least I am satisfied that many of the Clergymen now in the Province would if so circumstanced behave in that manner. Was Mr Allen to come hither & personally take Possession of the Living no Objection could be made to his Returning to England as soon afterwards as he pleased leaving a Curate to officiate during his Absence; but the question is how he will become possessed of a Living here as a Freehold without ever appearing in the Province to take possession. There are at this time three Parishes vacant of at least £200 stg a year each, & three or four others of less Value & as the present Incumbents in two Parishes of the Yearly Value of £250 are very old & infirm I doubt not but One or other of these will soon become vacant. If Your Ldp approves thereof I should be glad to have Leave after reserving the best for Mr Allen to prefer to the others such Clergymen as are deserving & have at present but small Livings & in particular the Revd Mr Keene Mr Neal Mr West & Mr Reade in whose favour I have heretofore wrote either to Your Ldp or Your Ldps Secretary. Inclosed Your Ldp will receive the Firsts of Two Setts of Exchange for the Sum of £49 4 1¼ being in part for another Tenement of 184a in Collington Mannour as Your Ldp will see by the Account accompanying them. On the 24th of last Month Mr Dulany Mr Jordan & I went over to Kent in order to sell the Mannour in that County but no one would purchase because We could not produce Copies of the Settlements said to have been made by Your Ldps Ancestors, such Copies however were received last Week in a Letter from Mr Hamersley to Mr Jordan & are now in Mr Dulanys hands. the late Receipt of Mr Hamersley's Letter & the sitting of the Assembly has hitherto prevented our taking any Steps in Consequence thereof but we shall meet in a Day or two to consider what is to be done & I suppose immediately advertise for Sale some other of the Mannours. I am &c. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. the 7th Decemr 1766.

My Lord

I am glad to have so early an Opportunity by a Vessel just ready to sail hence for London of informing Your Ldp that I last Night put an End to the Session of Assembly which had continued from the of Oct^{r} The two Houses having concurred in passing twenty seven Acts I have thereto on Your Ldps Behalf given my Assent & flatter Myself that when Your Ldp sees them You will approve of my doing so.

Letter Bk. IV Inclosed Your Ldp will receive the Titles of those Acts & as there are two of more Consequence than the Rest I have ordered Copies of them to be immediately taken & shall by this Opportunity transmit them to Mr Hamersley for Your Ldps Consideration. One of them as Your Ldp will see is An Act for paying off the Publick Debt now of ten years standing by an Emission of Notes or Bills of Credit on the Plan I communicated to Your Ldp in a Letter bearing Date the 24th Decr last & on which I enlarged in my Letter to Mr Calvert of the 21st of that Month, in answer to which Mr Hamersley by his Letter of the 22d of March signified to Me that the Scheme appeared to Your Ldp quite unexceptionable, & indeed as the Stock belonging to the Province in the Bank of England (upon which as a Sinking Fund the Bills of Credit are to be emitted) would really sell for more at this time than the Amount of the Nominal Value of All the Bills to be issued I do not conceive any Objection can be made thereto, the strictest Regard being paid to the Act of Parliament made in 1764 relative to Emissions of Paper Currency in the Colonies, for it is expressly provided by our Act of Assembly now pass't that the Bills of Credit to be by virtue thereof emitted shall not be a legal Tender in any Case whatever unless the Contract shall be specific for the payment of such Bills. But altho the Bills are not made a legal Tender I am confident they will pass Current & support their Value as well as if they were, the Excessive Scarcety of Specie at this time in the Province owing to the great Exportation of Dollars for some years past to England will be a concurrent Circumstance to support the Credit of those Bills & as they are to be destributed among so great a Number of Persons as the Publick Claimants among whom are all the Members of both Houses of Assembly & a great Number of Trading People as well as Planters it must be the Interest of All to keep up their Credit, nay, I am told that One of the principal Merchants in Philadelphia who knows on what Foundation the Bills are to be emitted has declared that he will make no Difference between those Bills & the Number of Dollars to be therein mentioned. As I advised Mr Hamersley the 20th of last Month on what Conditions the long disputed Affair of the Salary due to the Clerk of the Council was settled between the two Houses previous to the Bills being framed for paying off the publick Claims I presume Your Ldp will be informed thereof before this comes to hand, & as I shall herewith transmit a Copy of the Upper House Journal Your Ldp will see therein all that passed between the two Houses on the Occasion. Before the Lower House or such Members as they may have appointed to take the necessary Steps for carrying the

Affair before the King & Council can do any thing therein I Letter Bk IV
shall transmit to Mr Hamersley all such Extracts & Authentic Copies from the Records as can be collected & may be urged in support of the Point the Upper House have insisted on, which they have no doubt will be determined in favour of constant Usage, & are willing to take upon themselves the Expence of prosecuting the Appeal if Your Ldp chooses they should do so. The other Act of which I shall herewith transmit a Copy is entituled "An Additional Supplementary Act to the Act entituled an Act for Quieting Possessions enrolling Conveyances & securing the Estates of Purchasers" by which Act Your Ldp will observe that All Conveyances of Land of what Nature soever must before they can operate or have any Effect be recorded either in the Provincial or some County Court Office by which means it will be known whenever an Alienation Fine on Land conveyed from One to another becomes due, & the Lists of such Alienations to be by the Clerks annually returned to the Keepers of the Rent Rolls from time to time so that every Possessor of Land may be properly charged with the Rent, which hath not always heretofore & indeed could not be always the Case, for the usual Method of Conveyance where the Grantor was a Forreigner by Lease & Release to which an Enrollment was not necessary deprived the Rent Roll Keepers of the Means of knowing when & to whom Lands were transferred so that the Grantor still continued charged with the Quit Rent & in the case of uncultivated Lands his Absence put it out of the power of the Receiver to compel a Payment of the Rent nor could any Alienation Fine be demanded the Conveyance remaining a Secret. Lands in Mortgage have also it seems been usually conveyed by Lease & Release & the Mortgagor continuing in possession of the Mortgaged Premisses the becoming due of the Alienation Fine has not been known & consequently could not be demanded; when the Principal & Interest due on the Mortgage have been paid Nothing more has been requisite to revest the legal Estate in the Mortgagor than to destroy the Deeds so that in such Case no Alienation Fine could be demanded tho in fact two became due & ought to have been paid viz One upon the Mortgage Deed & another upon the Reconveyance on a satisfaction of the Mortgage. Now as I have already observed in Consequence of a general Registry of Deeds the Person chargeable with the Quit Rent as well as the Alienation Fine will in every Instance be pointed out & so far the Act may be justly considered as very beneficial to Your Ldp but then a question arises how a Payment of the Alienation Fine is to be compelled after a Conveyance of the Land is made by the Deeds being recorded, a

Letter Bk. IV very interesting Matter This to Your Ldp & which therefore I presume will determine Your Ldp after Advice of Council thereon either to assent or dissent to the Act. When a Bill of this kind was some time ago sent by the Lower to the Upper House the latter proposed as an Amendment "that previous to the Deeds being recorded the Alienation Fine should be paid," but this Amendment the Lower House would not adopt, & as the Gentlemen of the Upper House were convinced that no such Amendment would be now or hereafter admitted by the Lower House they thought it would be more for Your Ldp's Interest to take the Bill as it was offered than to lose it altogether. Of the general Utility of the Bill I was throughly satisfied & the only Doubt with me was whether the Chancery Court here could regularly take Cognizance of a Refusal to pay the Alienation Fine which might in many Cases be very small only a few Shillings or perhaps Pence which M^r^ Dulany was confident it might, however small the Sum should be & that the Chancery Court is in fact the only one that can take Cognizance thereof, the Alienation Fine reserved by the Patents being as he alledges not recoverable at Common Law. If this Doctrine is clear as I hope the Council Your Ldp may consult thereon will demonstrate then the Act will in every respect be desirable & advantageous, & the following Method may be pursued for the future, the Clerks of the Provincial & County Court must be required to return at the End of every half year upon Oath to the Agents Office an exact & particular List of all Conveyances by them recorded in the Course of the preceeding half year in such List specifying the Name of each Tract, the Quantity of Acres it contains the Names of the Parties conveying & receiving & Date of each Deed & in Case any Persons should when they give in their Deeds to be recorded refuse to pay the Alienation Fine the Clerk should let them know that he is to give immediate Information against them & that Measures will be thereupon taken by the Attorney General in the Chancery Court to compel them to make Payment, having communicated to Your Ldp all that occurs to me on the Subject of this Act I submit the same to Your Ldps Consideration in hopes you will advise thereon before you take any Resolution & that whatever Your Ldps Determination with respect to the Act may be Your Ldp will believe that in giving my Assent to it I was actuated by no other motive than a Desire to serve Your Ldp & if the Act is not entirely approved of I beg Your Ldp will not hesitate to give your Dissent to it. The Lower House of Assembly sent this Session to the Upper as I expected would be the Case another Bill for Regulating Ordinaries or Publick Houses by which the Lycence Fines were directed to be paid to the Publick Treasurers in order to be

hereafter applied as the General Assembly should think fit, to Letter Bk. IV
which Application the Upper House (to whom I had communicated Your Ldp's Instruction of the 6th of August last) made no Objection but the Bill being in some Respect deficient they proposed Amendments thereto which the Lower House refused to admit on pretence that it was a Money Bill, & that such Bills were either to be pass't or rejected absolutely by the Upper House; some Days afterwards the Lower House having supplied the Defects of the Bill & given it a new Title sent it again to the Upper House who being unwilling to give the least Countenance to the unreasonable Claim the Lower House were setting up returned it with a Negative, on the same Account a Bill for Regulating or Lycencing Hawkers & Pedlars fell also to the Ground. The Upper House likewise refused their Assent to a Bill for procuring a Statue of Lord Chatham & a Picture of Lord Camden because the Lower House expressly excluded them from all share in the Appropriation of Money for that purpose confining the Compliment intended to those Lords purely to themselves. These being the most notable Transactions of the Session I thought it my Duty to mention them to Your Ldp, but that Your Ldp may be advised as soon as possible of every thing that passed during the Course of the Session I shall as I have already intimated by this Opportunity transmit a Copy of the Upper House Journal if it can possibly be got ready before this Ship sails; & as soon as it can be made out will transmit to Mr Hamersley a Copy of the Lower House Journal also. As I shall herewith send under Mr Hamersley's Cover a Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Running the Boundary Lines at their Meeting the 18th of last Month I shall not trouble Your Ldp with any thing at present about that Affair which will I expect be brought to a final Conclusion pretty early next Summer in case the Surveyors proceed & if they do not proceed the Commissioners will probably make Return of their Commission about April or May next. As I have in another Letter of this Date wrote to Your Ldp in answer to the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 2d of August last & have perhaps in this been already too prolix I shall only add that I remain with the utmost Respect Your Ldps faithful & most obedt Servt

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 9th Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis the 8th Decr 1766. transmitted by Capt McLachlan.

Dr Sr

In the Letter I addressed to you the 20th last Month I informed you that the two Houses of Assembly had at length

Letter Bk. IV come to some Agreement with regard to the Annual Salary heretofore allowed & still claimed by the Clerk of the Council & that in Consequence of such Agreement they would probably concur in passing a Bill for paying off the Publick Debt with Notes of Credit to be now emitted on some such Plan as I mentioned in my Letter bearing Date the 21st of Decemr last. Agreeable to such my Expectations a Bill hath been framed for that purpose & having met with the Concurrence of the Upper House received my Assent last Saturday Evening when I put an End to the Session. As this Act is of much Consequence & might perhaps be reported as repugnant to the late Act of Parliament prohibiting the Colony Legislatures from Emitting & making Bills of Credit a Legal Tender I shall herewith transmit a Copy of it by which you will see it is therein expressly provided that the Notes or Bills of Credit to be by Virtue thereof put in Circulation shall not be deemed a legal Tender in any Case whatever unless a Contract be specifically made for such Bills; & as the Emission is to be made on the Plan sometime ago communicated to you to which in your Letter of the 22d of March you signified to me that His Ldp had no Objection I entertained hopes that the Act now made will be found so unexceptionable as to receive His Ldps Assent. The Upper House as you will see by their Journal herewith transmitted were desirous to have it amended or altered in some respects but could not prevail, & therefore being unwilling to lose the Bill altogether pass't it as it stood. In order to prosecute the Appeal to His Majesty in Council respecting the Allowance of the Clerk the Members of the Lower House have I understand opened a Subscription & at the Conclusion of the Session contributed themselves about £150 which will probably by this Opportunity be remitted to Mr Garth whom they are to employ as their Agent & through whose hands their Address to the King upon the Repeal of the Stamp Act is to be transmitted. They may also by this Opportunity send Instructions to their Agent to prosecute the Appeal immediately & furnish him with Arguments for that purpose, if they do I should be glad to be advised thereof as soon as possible, tho indeed without such Advice I shall endeavour to have immediately collected for your Information such Evidence as may serve to support the Claim of the Clerk of the Council or rather of the Upper House who insist the Clerk ought to be paid his Salary according to constant Usage by the Publick & not by His Ldp out of Fines Forfeitures or any other Branch of his Revenue. As the settling this Point & the other Matters which have for some years been controverted between the two Houses & consequently agitated Mens Minds throughout the whole Pro-

vince will be a happy Event for the Province & silence the Clamour that has now subsisted here for more than Thirty years against a Proprietary Government I doubt not but His Ldp will be as willing as any Member of the Lower House to bring the Matter to a Hearing before the Judges they have appealed to, & I am persuaded no Attention or Address will be wanting on your part in the Management of a Cause of such Consequence to His Ldp & Those who may under His Ldp be any ways concerned in the Administration of the Government. Letter Bk. IV

In Bacons Collection of the Laws of this Province of which I sometime ago sent you two or three Copies there is One "for Quieting Possessions Enrolling Conveyances & securing the Estates of Purchasers" which was made in the year 1715, to this which did not it seems extend to all Conveyances a Supplementary Act has been made this Session of which I shall herewith transmit a Copy for His Ldps Consideration & yours, it being of such a Nature that I know not whether it will receive His Ldp's Assent. I need not I suppose inform you that by All the Patents for Land which have been granted here for many years past a Proviso is inserted that on every Transfer or Conveyance of such Land One years Rent shall be paid to the Ld Proprietary under the Denomination of an Alienation Fine, The Upper House of Assembly attending to such Proviso when a similar Bill with that now passed for a general Registry of all Deeds was sent them proposed as an Amendment thereto that "His Ldps Alienation Fine should be paid previous to every Deeds being recorded. Such Amendment however the Lower House would not admit & the Bill thereupon dropt which would have been the Fate of this also had the same Amendment been proposed & therefore the Upper House determined to pass it without any Apprehending the Bill to be very necessary & beneficial to the Country & in this respect advantageous to His Ldp that His Agent & Rent Roll Keepers will now have Notice from the Provincial & County Clerks of every Conveyance that may be made & not only know to whom the Rents on such Lands ought to be charged but also by whom the Alienation Fine thereon ought to be paid. The only Question seems to be how Payment of the Alienation Fine is to be compelled after the Deed shall be recorded, this Matter M^{r} Dulany says is properly cognizable in the Chancery Court, the Fine not being recoverable at Common Law, & that upon Information or Bill filed the Chancery Court can & ought to give a Decree tho the Rent in question should be ever so small: if this be the Case then the Act is doubtless on every Account desirable & if such Opinion should be given His Ldp will I presume

Letter Bk. IV readily assent to it. During the Course of the Session another Bill for Regulating Ordinaries & Obliging the Keepers of Publick Houses to take out Lycences was framed in the Lower House but being in some respect defective the Upper House proposed Amendments & thereupon it fell to the Ground, the Lower House considering it in the light of a Money Bill & insisting that as such it was not to be altered by the Upper even as to a single Word. On the same Account a Bill for Lycencing Hawkers & Pedlars miscarried & also a Bill of Gratitude (as it was stiled) to the Earl of Chatham & Lord Camden to whom the Lower House excluding the Upper from all share thereof proposed to pay a Compliment by procuring a Marble Statue of the former & a picture of the latter to be disposed of as the Speaker of the Lower House should think fit to direct. The Secretary of State having directed me to inform the Assembly when they should meet that His Majesty expected they would make Compensation to any Person who might during the late Confusion here have suffered any Loss for their Deference to Acts of the British Legislature I accordingly communicated to them General Conways Letter accompanied with such a Message as I thought more likely to induce a Compliance on their part than a more peremptory Requisition, & I have the satisfaction to inform you that They thereupon pass't a Vote for giving the Owner of the House that the Stamp Destributor was fitting up for a Store & which for that Reason was pulled down here by a Mob in the Night of the 2^{d} of Sept 1765 the Sum of £100 a full Equivalent for the Damage done, & to a Carpenter who had lost a Chest of Tools therein they also Voted a Sum equal to their Value; which two Sums are to be paid in the same manner as other Publick Debts by Virtue of the Act for Emitting Bills of Credit. As I shall at this time send you a Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners at their late Meeting on the Affair of the Boundary Lines I take the Liberty to refer you to such Minutes for Information of what has been already done & of what was then farther agreed on; if a new Commission arrives early in the Spring I suppose the Line will be extended to the utmost Limits of Pennsylvania & the whole Affair be finished before the End of next Summer.

Letter Bk. III [Sharpe to Shelburne.]

To Lord Shelburne. Annapolis 9 Decem^{r} 1766.

My Ld.

The two Letters your Ldp was pleased to write to me the 9 of Augst last having lately come to my hands I now do

myself the honour to acknowledge my Receipt thereof & to Letter Bk. III
assure your Ldp that whatever Commands your Ldp may at any time communicate to me will be punctually obeyed. In a Letter I took the liberty to address to M^r^ Secretary Conway last July in answer to his of the 31^st^ of March I promised to lay the same together with the Resolves of the House of Commons therein transmitted before the Assembly of this Province at their first Meeting, which I have since done & have now the satisfaction to inform your Ldp that upon my Recommending to Them to take the Letter & Resolves into Consideration & chearfully to comply with His Majesty's Requisition thereby signified They immediately Voted a Compensation to the Person whose House had been pulled down by the Mob that assembled here in the Night of the second of Septem^r^ 1765 & also to another Person who had suffered a small Loss at that time, with which Compensation the Sufferers are I understand entirely satisfied. I must also in Justice to the Inhabitants of this Province in general assure your Ldp that since the Repeal of the Stamp Act was notified to them they have not shewn the least Signs of Discontent nor have Murmurings been heard among them, but as far as I can judge their Behaviour has manifested the highest satisfaction at the late Measures of the British Legislature & while their Declarations have been expressive of unfeigned Loyalty & Gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign & of the greatest Attachment to the Mother Country. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.]

To The Lords of Trade. Annapolis 9 Decem^r^ 1766.

My Lds

In obedience to your Ldps Requisition signified to me by your Letter dated the 1^st^ of August I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform your Ldp that but few of the Inhabitants of Maryland are employed in Manufactures & that altho there are Manufacturers of all sorts most of them Servants from G. Britain & Ireland dispersed over the Province no Manufacture of any Consequence hath been established here. There are indeed several Iron Works erected in different parts of the Province, several Ships or other Vessels built here in a year, & three or four Rope-Walks each of them employing eight or ten people; & many of the Planters & Farmers have some coarse Clothing both Woolen & Linen made in their Families but scarcely any can make for themselves as much as they have occasion for. No publick Encouragement is given here for making any Manufactures except a small Bounty to be paid annually till the year 1760 by the County

Letter Bk. III Courts for the five best pieces of Linen that shall have been made in each County by White Persons being free People & Residents in the County where such Bounty may be claimed. The General Assembly of the Province having met here soon after I received Your Ldps Letter I thought it my Duty to lay the same before them & as from the Circumstance of the Members residing in the several Counties into which the Province is divided they could not be strangers to the Pursuits & Employments of the People I desired them to give me all the Information they could with respect to the Subject of Your Ldps Enquiry & I take the liberty to transmit to Your Ldps the answer which the Lower House of Assembly have thereupon given me. Should any manufactures be hereafter set up here or any Encouragement be given for Carrying them on I will not fail to advise Your Ldps thereof & shall punctually obey any other of Your Ldp's Commands. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Commissioners of Stamps.]

To the Commissioners for managing His Majesty's Stamp Duties in Great Britain

Annapolis 9 Decem^{r} 1766.

Gentlemen

In pursuance of Orders from the Lds of the Treasury communicated to me by a Letter from Grey Cooper Esq^{r} bearing Date the 5th of May last I wrote to the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships on the Virginia Station desiring him to send for & convey to England three Boxes of Stamp't Paper which had been landed here by Captain Brown from on board His Majesty Sloop Hawke but I was never favoured with any answer to my Letter; & as Their Ldps require me to forward to you in the most safe & expeditious manner I can all such Packages of Stamp't Parchment & Paper as might have been left in this Province I thought it my Duty (no better Opportunity offering) to send the abovementioned three Boxes of Paper to England in a Merchant Ship & have accordingly shipt them in the Brandon of which Henry M^{c}Lachlan is Master & James Christie Merchant of London Owner to whom therefore on the Vessels Arrival you will be pleased to send for them. I am Gent^{n}

[Sharpe to Board of Trade.]

To the Lords of Trade the 10th of Dec^{r} 1766.

My Lds.

I herewith transmit to your Ldps a Bond that was on the 24th Day of Nov^{r} last delivered to Me by John Penn Esq^{r}

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania who at the same time took before me the several oaths directed to be by him taken on his Appointment to the Government of that Province of which I have given a Certificate to be by him transmitted to your Ldps. Mess^{s} W^{m} Allen & Benj^{a} Chew who have executed the inclosed Bond are known to be Gentlemen of considerable Estate in Pennsylvania & Joseph Shippen & Andrew Hamilton who have subscribed the same as Witnesses are also Gentlemen of Character & Fortune. I am &c. Letter Bk. III

[Shelburne to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall Dec^{r} 11th 1766

Sir

I am to signify to you His Majestys Pleasure, that you will, with as much Dispatch as may be, transmit to Me for His Majestys Information, an exact Estimate of the annual Charge of maintaining & supporting the intire Establishment of His Majestys Colony of Maryland, distinguishing the different Funds & the different Services to which those Funds are appropriated. You will be very particular in specifying what Funds are fixed and regular, from those which are annually granted or which expire in a given time.

It is also His Majesty's Pleasure that you transmit to Me, at the same time, a full & clear Account of the manner of imposing Quit Rents and of levying them, as also the Mode of granting Lands in Your Colony; specifying the amount of Arrears of Quit Rents & the Number of Grants hitherto made, & to whom, how many Acres to Each, & at what time the Grants have been made.

I am with great Truth & Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Shelburne

P. S. In your future Dispatches I would recommend to you the giving every seperate Subject a seperate Letter & the numbring of each Letter. This method will contribute much to the Order and Dispatch of Business.

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

[Sharpe to Shelburne.] Letter Bk. III

To the Earl of Shelburne. Annapolis 23^{d} Decem^{r} 1766

My Lord

Since I had the honour to receive Your Lordships Letter dated the 13th of Sept^{r} last I have made Enquiry but cannot

Letter Bk. III find that any Violence hath been committed within this Province on any Indian since the Conclusion of the late War, nor have any Lands been granted in Maryland beyond the Limits described in His Majestys Proclamation of 1763 or even to the Westward of Fort Cumberland, if therefore any Settlement has been made on Lands to which the Indians have any Pretensions it has not been by Persons claiming Protection under this Government & your Ldp may be assured that I shall never Countenance the making any Settlement that can possibly give the Indians the least Cause of Offence & If any of the Inhabitants of this Province shall injure them in any respect I will endeavour to have the Offender punished; but as there are on the Frontiers of these Provinces Persons that support themselves by Hunting & among them Men of no Character or principle It will I am afraid be impossible to prevent such from going & building Houses or Cabbins beyond the Limits prescribed by the Royal Proclamation unless the Military to the Westward of these provinces are directed to destroy such Houses & otherwise to punish such Offenders. Should I hear of any Transaction within or in the neighbourhood of this province likely to give the Indians Uneasiness I shall immediately advise both General Gage & S^{r} William Johnson thereof & will use all means in my power to prevent the ill Consequences of such Uneasiness & to preserve Peace & Harmony between the Neighbouring Indians & His Majestys Subjects in this province.

Original. [Sir Wm. Johnson to Sharpe.]

Johnson Hall Jan^{y} 29th 1767

Sir

I had the favor of your Letter concerning the running the Divisional Lines a few days ago, before which I received a Letter from Governor Penn on that Subject which I imediately answered assuring him of my readiness to assist in obtaining permission from the Indians for that purpose & of doing all I could to remove any unjust Suspicions thereon which I have reason to think will be the case from their present jealousy for other reasons I therein assigned, at the same time informing him that it would be necessary to have all the Chief Sachems and principal Warriors of the Six Nations present for rendering it more effectual which at this season I was certain could not be done for Less than £500 N York Curr^{y} in presents to the Chiefs & entertainment on their way to, and at the Congress altho I offered to lessen it by meeting them 50 miles from hence at the Upper Settlements, for there is no Calling of them, or any business without expence, & I made the

nicest calculation I could Least Gov^{r} Penn should have been unacquainted with it. On this head I expect to hear from him in a few days, when if it is approved of I shall without delay send to them, and hope to effect your desire.

The obtaining their consent was highly necessary the more so, by reason of their present disposition owing as well to the Artifices of French Agents, as to the Conduct of the frontier Inhabitants towards them on many late Occasions.

Give me leave to add my remembrance of your politeness to me when in Maryland, That I shall be at all times glad to hear from you, and that I am with perfect Esteem,

Sir, your most obedient & very humble Servant
W. Johnson.

The Honble. L^{t} Governor Sharpe

[Vestry of Coventry Parish to Sharpe.] Original.

May it please your Excellency,

We the Vestry and Wardens of Coventry Parish, being Informed by a Gentleman, that your Excellency has received many false reports relative to our Conduct in respect to the unhappy disturbances in our parish, which we presume have been calculated by some il-disposed persons purely to raise a resentment in you and inflam your mind in prejudice of us, through which they might the more ready obtain their own enequetious designs. But as we humbly conceive when facts appear in their true light, it will appear we have done nothing that can give your Excellency the least Suspetion of thinking we ever had any kind of design in detraction of either your person or Character, and under this presumption we beg leave to trouble you with the detail of every action and circumstance Attending this unhappy affair. Your Excellency being well acquainted with the frequent applications made to you by us while Whitaker lived, and we are as well assured that you are not unmindfull of your repeated kind expressions in favour of our relief when ever providence should put in your power. Upon the death of Whitaker, we being incouraged from your answers to our former Adresses, your Excellency may remember, we then again repeated our applications by express with the Information of Whitakers death, in answer thereto we received from M^{r} Ridout a letter which confirmed our former expectations, and as your Excellency was pleased therein to direct us to look out for some Gentleman proper to officiate as a Reader until we could be other ways provided for, reflecting on your kind Expressions prior to this that of being active and loosing no time on such vacancy hapening least your Excellency should receive Instructions that

might prevent your good Intentions to serve us, under this Consideration we thought it more advisable & safe that we should Imediately set out in serch for a Gentleman who would answer the purpose of suplying the Vacancy as an Incumbent and at the same time determining to procure none but such as from a general character both as to Abilitys and Morals would render him undeniable agreeable both to your Excellency and the Parishioners, and as we had not been altogether thoughtless on this occasion prior to Whitakers death we had been forming in our minds a Gentleman that should answer this purpose so that we should not be altogether to seak when Whitaker should leave us, this being the case we Imedeately upon the receit of your first letter made application for the purpose above related and on receiving your second Letter, it some measure put us under a restraint to know how to act so as not to give your Excellency the least room of offence, your favourable promisses in that joined with what went before could leave no room to doubt but you remained fixed in your resolutions of oblidging us, and duty bound us to comply with your requisition, but as we aprehended your Excellency might not expect that we had been so diligent in our preparations towards obtaining a Gentleman to fill the Vacancy and also that you did not then reflect on the consequence of a delay which prior to this you had been kind enough to give the hint might prove dangerous We therefore concluded it could not be disagreeable to your Excellency to pursue our Scheem, but at the same time to advise your Excellency thereof as also M^{r} Read the Gentleman proposed to us by you as a Reader, so that it might answer the Good purposes of informing you our designs, and also that M^{r} Read might not be put to any unnecessary expence in moving and for that purpose we wrote to M^{r} Ridout an answer to the two Letters before received from him, that in consequence of our former resolutions accordingly two Gentlemen (being agreed on by the people and Vestry) for the purpose af^{d} went on the formed design of obtaining the Consent of the Gentleman we had before Solicitted, and to convince your Excellency that we did not depend on our strength, (as was falsly affirmed to you) they took with them M^{r} Ridouts two letters to shew the Gentleman they were to apply to, as the foundation of our assurance from your Excellency, and they had nothing more from the Vestry then a Certificate of their concurring in such choice of the man, and also the amount of the Salary, but as soon as some ill disposed persons understood the arrand these Gentlemen were gone on, we could hear nothing else but false reports constantly propagating and spreading to our disadvantage, but being fixed in our resolutions, never said more then

that we had such confidence in your Excellency we had no reason to doubt of Success in the Attempt we had made under these circumstances we thought continued as we thought secure until Doct^{r} Chandler in consequence of our Invitation came down to us at whose appearance from the General good Character he bore and the Sundry credentials he produced, we then began to form to ourselves the promising hopes of being blessed with a Teacher, as one worthy of the name of a Clergyman ; the distance he resided from us and the necessity that he was under of returning in a short time laid us under obligations of determining what was to be done, we therefore signifyed to the Parishioners the necessity of their being collected together so that they might hear M^{r} Chandler preach and thereby judge for themselves which accordingly was done & he preached several Sermons attended with a considerable Audience and after hearing him and being acquainted with his General good Character he appeared to have the Unanimous consent of the whole parish in his favour and their earnest desire that he should be fixed as their Teacher (we may venture to use the expression Unanimous because there was none of a contrary opinion except a few that had some lucrative views that prompt them to think he would not answer their purpose so well as some others might do) We at the same time thought it might be more Satisfactory to you to be acquainted with the Aprobation of both Vestry & Parishinors as to Doc^{r} Chandler and for that purpose We formed the Adress delivered you by the Vestry when they with Doc^{r} Chandler waited on you. But when the Vestry returned to the Parish with the disagreeable and unexpected disapointment in your Exellency's refusing an Induction to Doc^{r} Chandler, the whole parish appeared struck with Surprize and filled with discontent, indeed when they came to be informed that your Exellency had declared you would not Induct M^{r} Read, but that you would chose a Gentleman for us yourself and such a one as you were well Acquainted with and such a one as we could have no cause of exception to, this in a great measure elevated their disapointment and continued to rest not without hope of being happy in your choice, and so continued under this pleasing prospect, until they received the most disagreeable news of M^{r} Rosses having an Induction for the Parish, an event so far from their expectation which struck the whole parish with horror & despair, and what greatly aded to highten their resentment our parish being fully acquainted with both the Morals and Abilities of the man, he having for many years before resided in the neighbouring Parish, and they well knowing that from his Imorality and obstanancy he was become a laugh and a byword to all such as was

acquainted with him and rendered himself noxious to the whole of his Parishinors on this news being confirmed in the parish, the thoughts of the heardships we had so long experienced and the prospect of continuing in the like Situation occasioned the utmost discontent both with Vestry & People from which they were restrained to the disagreeable necessity of forming some resolutions among themselves to endeavour to find out some relief, reason and humanity without the consideration of the least idea of religion declared that none should be stript of their Substance without some consideration and that in every Secular Imployment all were at liberty to share in every contract which should bind them, and the voice of reason instructed it should be more so in favour of our religious rights, we therefore concluded to take the matter under our most serious consideration as an affair of the greatest importance both to ourselves and posterity and to loose no time or pains in being fully instructed with the right of presentation Admission and Induction under the laws of this Government as also the operation and construction of his Lordships Charter relative to the right of Advowsons, and upon consideration if it was not the Peoples right to present as the patrons from the maxim of their being the only founders and mantainers of the Churches, and if so that of Course they had a right to refuse any Minister that was Inducted without such previous presentation, and not only this but where any Minister offered for admission did not answer the discreption of our own Acts of Assembly which Imposes the payment of the forty ℔ poll, if we should not stand justifyed in refusing such a Man from that principle also, in consequence of this restriction, we made it not our own Study only to consider this matter, but the business of some Gentlemen who we had reason to expect might be as able to determine the consequence of such a dispute as any that we could apply to, and the result of their considerations finally determined in this point, that it was agreed that we might very safely contend the point as the Parishes in Maryland could not by any means come under the description of Royal Donatives and of course must presentative, that no Words on the construction of our own Acts can possibly take away the right of presentation from such as had the right before such Acts were made and that it is clear from time out of mind the founders only had the right of presentation and altho perhaps the People may not have claimed this right and so for a long usage hath been exercised by the Ordinary, yet a disuse or an usurpation of that right, will not take away that Original right from those that ought to have it, as also for many other reasons that might be rendered which would be trespassing to far upon your Excel-

lency to trouble you with The Parishinors in General being furnished with these Sentiments, they determined and directed us as their Representatives to enter into a litigation of these points and the more ready to bring this dispute on that we should shut the Church doors and refuse Mr Rosse any admittance in any of them which request we agreed to comply with and should have put in Execution had Mr Rosse offered himself to us, but we afterwards understood that Mr Rosse being acquainted with the resentment the people shewed to him on this occasion and their determined resolutions of contesting with him, that he never offered himself to us but made application to your Excellency to resign his Induction. The next alarm that reached our Ears was that Mr Hughs had obtained an Induction which soon aded fuwell to the fire kindled through Mr Rosse the people knowing that Mr Hughs had been some time as a probationer in a neighbouring Parish, and were acquainted that he had been there long enough to inform them, that from his conduct the little time he was there and from the character they had received of him from sundry Gentlemen from the Northward to whom he was well known, that our case if possible was worse then before yet as Mr Hughs was not personally known to the parishioners, upon his appearing among us we as the Vestry determined to use him a Gentleman and do him any good natured Act in our power, except that of giving up what we thought was our right, and that on his notice to us we met him at the Parish Church, when we informed him the resolution the people came in on the case of Mr Rosse we let him know as the Parishinors were unacquainted with his coming we thought it our duty to give them notice and to receive their aprobation as to the receiving or rejecting of him, and proposed that he should fix a day of meeting that might be convenient to him, and we accordingly fixed a day for that purpose, it was further proposed to him that in case he would give up his Induction to your Exellency and come into the Parish under an appointment of your Exellency as a Reader and continue a reasonable time on tryal if he should render himself agreeable to the People, then we would apply to your Exellency in his favour for an Induction and also pray your Exellency to apropriate to him the Salery for such time as he should so act which last proposition he like an Honest Man rejected yet at the same time expressed his Satisfaction in contending for what we thought was our Right and said we were highly comendable in Contending and at the same time informed us that he should imediately return to the place of his Abode, but contrary to our expectation the friday after this Conversation being Christmas day, he forcibly broke and entered the

Parish Church, the Sunday after in the presence of Sundry persons with Weapons unbecoming the Character of a Minister he appeared at one of the Chappels and there broke the doors of that and the Sunday after in the same manner the other Chappel after doing these heroick Acts went of triumphantly to his place of residence. The Monday week after being the day appointed for our meeting for the purpose af[d] we met at the Parish Church where also met a very considerable part of the parishiners, and after waiting some time expecting M[r] Hughs to attend, but finding he was not likely to appear, the Vestry then proposed to the people if they would receive M[r] Hughs as their Minister or reject him, when they Unanimously declared they would not; that from the Character they had received of him and the recent instances he had given of his disposition warranted them in the opinion of his being a bad man and not Worthy of the Ministry and were determined at the resque of their fortunes to contend the legality of his Admission and requested us as their Representatives to keep the doors shut against him, until they could be properly heard which we thought was our duty to Comply with And that we as the Vestry and the more thoughtful part of the Parishiners have made it our business to make strict enquiri after M[r] Hughes General Character at such places as he was well known and from every Information we can receive as also from his general Conduct since he has been here furnish us with such undeniable Vouchers as can afford us no other assurance then if we receive him our case would be nothing better then when we had Whitaker, for we have it from undeniable Authority that his Conduct was such at the Northward that they were refused him the Churches to preach in. Now Sir these several facts is a true Naritive of the whole of our Conduct and should your Exellency doubt the truth of one of them we are ready and desirious of suporting them by undeniable testimony, and whatever your Excellency hath been informed more or otherwise then herein set forth we disavow and declare to be false and feigned. Therefore from this State we humbly apprehend your Exellency will not conceive that we have done anything that can give cause of the forfeture of your Exellency's favour or to change your good intentions in making us happy in a Teacher, And we must take the liberty to assure your Exellency that there is not one of us or do we beleive one of the Parishinors ever intended or wished to give you the least reason to supose that we desired to do any thing to the prejudice of your Exellency's character or to lessen your Authority, and nothing would be more disagreeable to us then to enter into any litigation in which we could supose your Authority or person could be drawn in question, but when we consider the deplorable situa-

tion of our parish, that for twenty years past we have been actually deprived of the Advantages of the Churches, and to think that nothing more is to be expected for as many years to come should Mr Hughs be fixed on us, and the universal resentment the whole parish now hath to Mr Hughs from the same consideration and the firmness of their resolutions against receiving him, put us under great difficultys to know how to act or what the Consequences of his Attempting to Continue among us may bring forth, under these Reflections we can only entreat your Exellency to interfer in our behalf, and as we are Convinced you have it in your power to reconcile and put a Stop to the heart burnings of our people by altering the situation of this unhappy matter, and being assured of your Power so we yet rest under the pleasing expectation that your Exellency's good Inclinations towards us are not totaly extinguished, the execution of which will be a means of making the hearts of the now dejected rejoice and lay them under continual and lasting obligations to pray for the prosperity of the Author of their happy change, and to the obtaining of which blessing we humbly beg leave to assure your Exellency nothing on our part that your Exellency shall enjoin will be wanting to perfect so good a work and that the same may be brought forth is the earnest desire and prayer of us who beg leave with all due defference to Subscribe ourselves your Exellencys most Obedient & Very Humble

Servants. William Addams
Thos Hayward Jr
Littleton Dennis
Abrm Outten
Thos Bruff
William Waters Junr
Wm Allen
James Gunby

P. S. We have been told that your Excellency hath been informed that we are such a dis set of people that we would not be content with any Gentleman you would send assure it is peice with the rest that you have heard, for a Man of Character is all the parish desires and from the Character we have received of Mr Edmondson or Mr Claget we are well assured such would give the utmost Satisfaction

Yrs as before &c

[John Penn to Sharpe.] Original.

Philadelphia Febry 5th 1767.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you a Copy of a letter from Sir William Johnson in answer to one I wrote him some time

since in Consequence of the agreement of the Commissioners for running the division line between the Provinces of Maryland & Pennsylvania. You will see he is desirous of my speedy answer that he may regulate his proceedings according accordingly before the Indians begin their hunting; and as It is a matter of Consequence I should be much obliged to you, if you would inform me as soon as you possibly can whether you will agree to bear your proportion of the expence upon this occasion. In the mean time I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient &
most humble Servant
John Penn

His Excellency
Governor Sharpe

Original. [Baltimore to Sharpe.]

London Feb. 16th 1767

Sir

The departure of the ships by wch this I hope will arrive safely in the Province been fixed for Day after to morrow, I have only time to Augurate you in the first place a happy New Year & wish you a Return of many of them. As well as to acknowledge yr Letters, with some small sums for the sale of some Lands and also yr account of the Tonnage together with yr Letter of the 7th of December past. To wch you will have a more circumstantial answer from my Secretary.

I am extreamly glad that the different papers relative to my Title are safe arrived & hope that Mr Allen has by this time delivered you more.

The great Scope of these materials will enable you to grant as clear a title to purchasers as human Right can Afford.

I am very sorry that Mr Jordan has wrote to Mr Calvert relative to his claim, I expressly desired he would not & cannot but think it strange to desire a man to Release a claim if he has one and useless if he has not. Mr Calverts reply thereon is very just, but with Regard to a Compensation that is nothing to the purpose of purchasers, it is thought he has no right to any land in Maryland.

As to Mr Brerewoods claim, I referr it to Punch, for it is so extreamly Absurd considering all circumstances that it is to be equall'd by nothing, but the Report I am inform'd, that has been spread in the province that My Late uncle Mr Calverts son was doubted to be Legitimate & consequently I had settled the province after my death on him. Whereas Mr Calvert has appointed me by will, his Guardian & Executor

expressly names him not as legitimate & before his death gott me to give him an anuity by the name he goes by of M^r^ Newport son of judith I forgett her name. the other Gentlemen M^r^ Brererwood is seventy, Bed-Ridden, out Lawed, over head & ears in debt has no heirs & if he were to live seventy more years, he never could clear up the different suits he has to gett thro even to prosecute his claim.

I presented myself the address of the Upp. House to the King; his Majesty received it very graciously; I had previously desired the Secretary of State to observe it & he pronounced it an Exceeding good one. The L. Houses address had been presented a few days before because it arrived first. But thats immaterial I likewise delivered to L^d^ Shelburne y^r^ letter I have a great happiness in the Harmony w^ch^ subsists between the Upp: House & myself & have directed my Secretary to write to you thereon, with regard to their intention of takeing on themselves the Expence of prosecuting the Appeal, out of Respect to them, I bear it with pleasure, for I look upon them, not as my dependants, but more like the House of Peers in this Country as the middle part of the Legislature to prevent the Lower House with their democratic Spirit from Destroying the present happy Establishment, Sanctifyed by Experience & the Pattern of their Mother Country, whose constitution of Government, is by all the world admired.

I look upon the Upp. House of Assembly in Maryland as composed of the Wisest men of the Province and that when they differ from the L. House they do it in support of their own just Rights & of mine as they find them consonant to justice and not as the L. H. basely insinuate from motives of dependance on Me. This Liberty Lottery, is a flagrant proof of the Rash Conduct of the L. House, and ungenerous to me to the greatest degree. The Houses ought to have settled these things in a parliamentary way twixt themselves, but shall a Tribune go out & Harangue the People with a cry of Liberty against the Proprietor, as if he were a Bashaw; this is licentiousness & not Liberty. However when these Matters are brought on, the expence attending them is a matter that can create no difficulty. I am extreamly well satisfy'd with your conduct in all Respects and I entreat you to continue to Exert y^r^ abilities towards the sale of these Mannors, Especially Ann Arundel the w^ch^ I Could guarantee to the purchasers, with my life if necessary.

I am with the
Greatest Esteem
Y^r^ Sincere freind
& y^r^ most Obedient humble Serv^t^
Baltimore

P. S.

You will please always, to observe that I dont write to you, as exact, in answer to y^r^ Letters, for when they contain business I generally referr it, to my Secretary particularly to answer you thereon.

By letter just received I hear with pleasure of M^r^ Allens arrival & desire you will Countenance & do him Service according to the tenor of my letters relating to him, as soon as possible, he will surely merit any favor you may shew him.

I Received a few days since y^r^ Excellency's letter & P. S. as inclosed. my Secretary was out of Town, but that you might know what to do, without delay I went to y^r^ Brother W^ms^ whose Inclosed letter together with the copy of M^r^ P—s are herewith sent w^ch^ may serve to direct you How to frame y^r^ answer.

If conveniently you can it would be proper for you to consider also with the Gov^nor^ of P—silvania touching the answer he will return to the Directions M^r^ P—n says he will send him, w^ch^ however M^r^ P—n confines to public services

You will burn this letter with y^r^ Brothers & the Copy of M^r^ P—ns after you yourself have taken the minutes necessary there from.

As soon as possible, after y^r^ receipt hereof send y^r^ letter to me to be delivered to L^d^ S—ne M^r^ P—n returned his answer the 11^th^ of April past, it was thought a satisfactory one. I understand also that these letters to Maryland & P—nsilvania are circulatory one's sent by mistake tho' sure they were sent it is not allowed they were sent by mistake should you, before you receive this, have sent me already y^r^ answer to L^d^ S—e nevertheless I desire you will imediately send me another according to the herewith sent plan w^ch^ before I saw it, I had almost already wrote you. I hope y^r^ Excellency enjoys well y^r^ health. I am sorry the wine was so unfortunate, have sent you a Box, with a Gold & Steel Sword, a plain Steel one pierced, two Pitchers & two muggs with covers w^ch^ on account of the flys in summer will prove usefull I desire you will continue to patronize my Good freind M^r^ Bennet Allen give him a packett w^ch^ is directed for him & is in the same Box with the things sent to you

I am in great hopes daily of hearing of the Sale of the Mannors, since y^r^ Excellency & the other Commissioners have been supplyd with every Material necessary & so much indeed as I think Rather confounds than clears a Title

The bulk of y^r^ letters shall be as soon as possible and I remain with usual Sincerity & Attachment

Y^r^ sincere freind &c
F: Baltimore

London June the 4^th^
1767.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. IV

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis March 1767.

My Lord

Since I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 7th December when the last Ship saild for London from this Province I have had the Satisfaction to receive the several Letters with which your Ldp was pleased to favour me the 22d, 25th, & 28th of Septr & 2d & 6th of Novr last. There being some Livings on the Eastern Shore of considerable Value vacant at the Time Mr Allen arrived here I immediately offered him his Choice of them but the One of them was worth about £230 sterling a year he signified to me that it would be much more agreeable to him to be inducted into this Parish which does not at most exceed £180 if I could vacate it by the Removal of the then Rector which therefore I immediately did so that Mr Allen will continue to reside in this Place until some more valuable Parish on this Side the Bay becomes vacant which will I expect be the Case very shortly. It being enacted by a Law pass't here in 1702 that no Minister or Incumbent shall at one Time hold more than two Parishes nor Two unless by the Desire or Agreement of the Vestry of the said adjacent Parish & Consent of the Vestry where he resides (which consent none of the Vestries choose to give) Mr Allen cannot in its full extent receive the Benefit of your Ldp's Instruction in his Favour but your Ldp may be assured that the Regard you express for that Gentleman will make me ready & desirous to oblige him on every Occasion. I am now to return your Ldp Thanks for that rare Wine you were so kind as to send Me by Mr Allen who having delivered it to me upon his arrival except three Bottles which the Sailors had made free with I produced to the Company that dined with me on your Ldp's Birth Day enough to toast the Donors Health tho in order to fill a Decanter I was under a necessity of broaching four of the Bottles owing I suppose to its not having been ashore long enough to become fine. As soon as I received Mr Hamersley's Letter with authenticated Copies of the Settlements made in 1698 & prior to your Ldps Marriage I delivered them to Mr Dulany to have them recorded in the Secretary's or Provincial Office agreeable to your Ldps Instructions & that all who may be inclined to purchase any part of the Mannours may judge for themselves or advise with Lawyers how these Deeds could operate they will be shewn by our Clerk to any Person desiring a Sight of them. I need not I hope tell your Ldp that it was not in order to give Mr Calvert Satisfaction that the Commissioners applied for Copies of those Settlements but that we might be able to shew any Persons inclined to bid for Parcels of either of the

Letter Bk. IV Mannours that nothing in those Settlements whatever might have been reported of them could restrain your Ldp as you are at present circumstanced from selling the Mannours the Settlements having been often mentioned in the Province tho Nobody here had before seen them nor could positively say how far they were intended to operate. Being apprehensive from the surprize your Ldp expresses at a Letters being sent to Mr Calvert relative to Ann Arundel Mannour that you are displeased at its having been wrote I think it necessary to inform your Ldp that the Commissioners were unanimously of opinion Mr Calverts Conduct made such a Step necessary else I am sure I should not have applied to him nor did we consider it as making Application for his Leave or Consent. The Reasons that induced the Commissioners to advertize the Sale of that Mannour in the first place were that the Land was valuable & likely to sell high & that by the Sale of that Mannour a considerable Sum might be raised at once & remitted to your Ldp & as the Steward had already a Platt of the several Tenements & the Mannour was not far from Annapolis we could more easily & speedily know the Value of the Land & the Improvements thereon & how every Tenement was held or circumstanced; At the time we advertized it for Sale we never expected the least Obstruction would be given thereto by Mr Calvert for Mr Dulany then said he had understood from Mr Calvert himself that he had for his part dropt all Pretensions to it, but soon after it was advertized Mr Jordan heard that Mr Calvert had cautioned People against purchasing; sensible how prejudicial such a Report would be to the Sale & at the same time concluding from what Mr Dulany had said that Mr Calvert when applied to would disavow the having given such Cautions we thought it expedient & for your Ldp's Interest to call on him to declare whether he had done so or not, that if he should deny the Accusation we might produce his Letter at the Sale & if he avowed it that we may put off the Sale till we could inform Ourselves more certainly of his Pretensions & be able to answer such questions as we expected the Purchasers would ask in case the Mannour was set up. As your Ldp will long before this comes to hand have received a joint Letter from the Commissioners wrote in Consequence of Mr Dulanys Opinion upon a Perusal of the State that was transmitted by Mr Hamersley to Mr Jordan I shall not trouble your Ldp again on the Subject, neither Mr Jordan nor I can pretend to understand much of the Law we must therefore rely much on Mr Dulanys Opinion which indeed will also have great Weight & Influence with such as may be inclined to become Purchasers. As your Ldp in your Letter of the 6th of Novr

expresses an earnest Desire that all the Mannours & particu- Letter Bk. IV
larly that of Ann Arundel should be immediately sold at all Events I communicated such your Ldp's Desire to the other Commissioners who thereupon agreed that it should be again advertized for Sale but not be sold before June so that there might be time for us to receive an answer to our joint Letter & the Proposition that accompanied it & as the Market for Tobacco will then begin here the Tenants or other Planters who may choose to purchase will be able to command more ready Money or Bills of Exchange than they could do earlier in the year. We shall likewise advertise the other Mannours successively for Sale so that they may be put up immediately afterwards & for that purpose the Surveyors are now running out & making distinct Platts of each & of the several Tenements without which we should not know how to set them up in proper Lotts & at a Price proportionable to their Value, the Agent being unable to give us any satisfactory Information about them or indeed to furnish us with a Correct Rent Roll of the Tenants on several of them. Col° Lloyd having come hither the 20th of last Month according to Appointment We have been employed ever since in examining his several Accounts but were not able to go thro them so as to make a Report thereon at this time but having made a rough Estimate of the Money in his hands we required him to remit the same to your Ldp by this Ship of Mr Jordans which is about to sail from Virginia for which purpose he is returned home but on the 9th Inst is to attend here again in order that we may proceed & if possible put a finishing hand to this Business. That your Ldp has suffered Loss by Col° Lloyds Dilitoriness or by his Inability to attend to & manage properly the multifarious Business of the Agents Office is I believe apparent to himself as well as to the Commissioners, & I suppose he thought himself that he had too many Offices when about five or six years ago he applied to Mr Calvert for Leave to resign that of Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll but as I presume the other Commissioners & I shall soon join in a Report to your Ldp & submit to your Consideration a Plan for the future Guidance of the Agent I forbear troubling your Ldp with my Sentiments of the past or my opinion about the future Management of your Ldp's Revenue. It having been found by Experience that the Quit Rents of the Counties which have been farmed to the Sheriffs agreeable to Mr Calverts Scheme & your Ldps Instruction have not been so regularly collected & by them paid the Agent as the Rents which other Persons farmed & the Commissioners being convinced that the Sheriffs are not so likely to collect the Rents punctually as Persons who having not the Duties of any

Letter Bk.IV publick Office to attend can devote their whole Time to the Collection of such Rents & do themselves what the Sheriffs must necessarily leave to be done by their Deputies we have agreed to take the Farming of the Quit Rents entirely out of the Sheriffs hands as soon as responsible Persons in the several Counties can be found to farm them, & in order to make it worth the while of such Persons to engage we propose to include two of the small Counties in one Farm. Mr Tasker when we were proceeding last year to build an Office or Repository for your Ldps Agent offered to sell your Ldp for that purpose a Piece of Ground more conveniently situated than that which the Agent had bought of Mr Carroll We accepted his offer & the Office is accordingly built thereon, so that if your Ldp pleases the other Lott might be reconveyed to Mr Carroll who is willing to take it back at the Price the Agent gave for it. Your Ldp would see by the Copy of the Commissioners Proceedings at their last Meeting that lest Running the Dividing Line beyond the Alleganny Mountains should give Umbrage to the Indians it was agreed that Application should be made to them by Sr Willm Johnson for their Consent which Sr William at the Expence of £300 sterling has undertaken to do, but is not certain that he shall obtain it as some Circumstances have lately made them very jealous; if the Indians Consent the Surveyors will have orders to proceed with the Line as soon as the Weather will permit otherwise we shall I suppose discharge them as soon as the Boundary Stones or Obelisks which Mr Hamersley tells me were preparing can be set up. Mr Hamersley having signified to Me in his Letter of the 8th of Novr that your Ldp hath lately received an Intimation but not from any of your Officers of some late Attempts to dispossess you of Talbot Mannour & that no Steward has been yet appointed to receive the Rents tho there is £1000 stg in Arrear & the Tenants are willing to pay at least upon a proper Indemnity against the late Claimant I cannot help observing to your Ldp that so long ago as the 10th of July 1765 I gave Mr Calvert Notice that such an Attempt was making by one Maypother who afterwards returned to Europe without effecting any Thing but 'tis said he is expected out again this Summer with some Paper or Proof which the Lawyers it seems told him was essential. At the time I mentioned this Affair to Mr Calvert I desired him as I had before furnished him with all the Information I could get relative to the Circumstances of that Mannour to take Advice & inform me what Steps were to be taken in Case Maypother should make farther Attempts or the people who were in possession should refuse paying Rents to your Ldps Agent. At that time however there was a Steward but what Rents were

paid him I do not know, & that Steward having afterwards Letter Bk.IV
resigned the Agent appointed in his stead one M[r] Rigby who lives near the Mannour & as he seem'd to be a sensible & was said to be an active Man I entertained hopes he would be able to execute any Order it might be thought proper to give him. Upon his representing to me the 2[d] of April 1766 that the Declarations & Offers of Maypother had possessed the People residing on the Mannour with an Opinion that they could not be compelled to pay Rent to your Ldp & that some vigorous Steps were necessary to convince them to the contrary I immediately wrote a Letter to Col[o] Lloyd on the Subject of which I now transmit your Ldp a Copy that you may see it was not owing to any Neglect or non Attention in me if every proper Step was not taken to recover & secure the Rents of that Mannour which as I represented to M[r] Calvert the 26[th] of May 1760 is so circumstanced that in the Opinion of the Lawyers here neither those who claim under the Patentee nor your Ldp could support an Action so as to oust any Person at present in possession. It is upon this Consideration that M[r] Dulany who knows well how it is, M[r] Jordan & I have thought it for your Ldps Interest to offer all Persons that are at present in possession whether they have or have not Leases Patents for their respective Tenements upon the same Condition on which some of them heretofore took Leases viz 20/ stg for every hundred Acres. M[r] Hamersley having ask't me whether the Running of the Dividing Line between Pennsylvania & that part of Maryland which lies West of Susquehannah would not afford a good Opportunity of raising the Quit Rents on the Land to be there taken up to Eight Shillings p[r] 100 Acres & whether some of the best Lands there may not be first laid out for your Ldp & reserved as Mannours I thought it my Duty to advise with both M[r] Dulany & M[r] Jordan thereon who were of Opinion with Me that such Raising of the Quit Rent would put a Stop to all Applications to the Land Office but in order that if any rich Lands there remain vacant they may be laid out as Mannours, I with their Advice ordered an Entry to be made in the Land Office to this Effect, that no Surveys are to be made between the Line run last year & the Line run about the year 1732 until farther Orders from your Ldp or your Lieutenant Governor & agreeable to your Ldps Desire signified to Me by M[r] Hamersley I have also given an Instruction to the Land Office that in all Patents to be made out on Warrants issued after the Date of such Instruction a Clause of Re-Entry be inserted to have Effect in case the Tenant shall not pay the Quit Rent reserved within thirty Days after it shall become due. M[r] Hamersley having likewise informed me that at the

Letter Bk IV. Instance of S^{r} Anthony Abdy your Ldp desires M^{r} Robert Harrison of Dorchester County might be appointed the next Sheriff of that County I have noted him accordingly for that Office. Upon the Receipt of your Ldp's Instruction for calling M^{r} Walter Dulany to the Council I gave that Gentleman Notice thereof & he was qualified a few Days afterwards so that there now remains only One vacant Seat which I hope will be soon filled with some other of the Gentlemen I took the liberty to mention to your Ldp in my Letter of the 22^{d} of October last. As I shall by this Conveyance write a long Letter to M^{r} Hamersley, & have probably already tired your Ldp with this I shall only add that with the utmost Respect I remain &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 10th Letter to M^{r} Hamersley. Dated Annapolis March 1767.

D^{r} S^{r}

M^{r} Jordan having told me that a Ship of his will be ready to sail from Virginia for London very shortly I embrace the Opportunity to transmit an Answer to the two Letters you were pleased to write to me the 29th of Sept^{r} & 8th of Nov^{r} last no Conveyance except by the Packet having before offered since I wrote to you the 8th of December. I am very sorry to find that His Ldp was displeased at the Letters being wrote to M^{r} Calvert & that both His Ldp & you considered it as if the Commissioners asked M^{r} Calverts Leave to sell Ann Arundel Mannour for say you "if he had the least Colour of Right his Consent was not to be asked & if he had not the Requisition was unnecessary" but I flatter myself that when His Ldp & you consider what induced the Commissioners to make such Application to M^{r} Calvert you will see the Step in a very different light & think no more was done than was absolutely necessary & proper. I have hinted to His Ldp the Reasons that induced the Commissioners to advertize that Mannour first for Sale, when we agreed to do so we were so far from having any Suspicion of M^{r} Calverts doing any thing to obstruct the Sale or deter Persons from Bidding that M^{r} Dulany said he had understood from M^{r} Calvert himself that he had given up all Pretensions to it but some Weeks after the Advertisement had been published We were told that M^{r} Calvert had cautioned People against purchasing & in short were given to understand that unless he should publickly relinquish the Claim he had set up or we could produce all the Family Settlements which had been made & satisfy People who should come to bid that neither M^{r} Calvert nor any one else had any the most distant Pretensions to the Mannour It

would answer no End for us to attend on the Day we had advertized for its Sale; so circumstanced & unprepared to give the People who might apply satisfactory Information what Step could we take but to call on Mr Calvert either to give under his Hand what he had said in Conversation with Mr Dulany or to let us know what Claim he pretended to have so that we might consider how to answer the People on that head against the Day of Sale & when we found by his Letter that he was so far from being willing to give Us the Answer we wanted & had Reason to expect we could not proceed to the Sale with the least Probability of selling the Mannour & therefore put it off till we could procure from England the Settlements which were said to have been made tho nobody here was acquainted with the nature or whole Design of them. As you will before this comes to hand have received a joint Letter from the Commissioners with a State or proposition drawn up by Mr Dulany I need not now tell you that the Claim Mr Calvert setts up is of such a nature that he cannot at present take any legal Steps to support it. 'Twill be time enough for me or my Representative says he to sue for the Mannour in case of His Ldp's dying without a Male Heir & this Suggestion alone will be still sufficient to hurt if not to prevent the Sale tho in Obedience to His Ldps Orders the Commissioners have agreed to advertize it again putting off however the Day of Sale to the Beginning of June by which time an answer might probably be received to our joint Letter. The Surveyors being now employed in surveying & platting several of the other Mannours We propose to advertize them also successively for Sale as soon as possible. As neither Mr Jordan nor I can pretend to understand the power & operation of Settlements or the Niceties of Law so well as our Associate in the Commission we must with regard to such Matters depend much upon him & as many of the Purchasers will desire an Assurance from him that a Conveyance made by Virtue of His Ldps Commission to us will be a good & effectual Bar for ever to all Persons whatever It is quite necessary that Mr Dulany be fully satisfied so that he may not hesitate to give a clear Opinion otherwise the Mannours will not I am afraid sell at a price equal to their Value & to His Ldps Expectations. As you speak of the Information which had been given His Ldp with respect to Talbot Mannour as if other Persons had been more attentive to His Interests & ready to give Information of His Agents Neglect than any of His Ldps Officers who are in Duty bound to do so I could not help observing to My Lord that I had mentioned the Affair to him & so long ago as the 10th of July 1765 given Mr Calvert a more particular Account of the Measures taken by

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk.IV Mr Maypother to get possession of that Mannour as you will see by the inclosed Extract of my Letter. I have also taken the liberty to inclose for His Ldp's perusal the Copy of a Letter I wrote to his Agent on the Subject the 2d of April 1766 which alone will I hope convince His Ldp that I have not been deficient in communicating what came to my knowledge with regard to the Attempts you allude to or in pressing the Agent to discharge his Duty. Apprehending you have seen the Information & Papers I from time to time transmitted to Mr Calvert concerning that Mannour I shall not at this time trouble you farther about it than just to inform you that upon Mr Dulany's giving it as his Opinion to Mr Jordan & me that as the Mannour is at present circumstanced His Ldp could not support an Ejectment was he to bring one against any Person in possession who does not hold by Lease under him & that neither could Those who claim under the Patentee support an Ejectment against such Possessor we thought it advisable & for His Ldps Interest to offer All the People who are in possession of part of that mannour Patents instead of Leases on the Terms mentioned in the inclosed Letter mark't B which with the Advice of the other Commissioners I wrote to a Gentleman that holds one of the Tenements by Virtue of a Lease from His Ldp's Agent, the Steward of the Mannour being at present disabled by sickness from acting in the Affair. As you ask in Your Letter whether the Running of the Dividing Line on the West Side of Susquehannah will not afford a good Opportunity for Raising the Quit Rents to Eight Shillings on the new Grants to be made of the Land lying contiguous to that Line & whether it would not be proper in the first place to lay out Two or three Mannours for His Ldp on the finest of the Land I consulted the other Commissioners thereon & they are of Opinion with Me that such Raising of the Quit Rent on new Grants would put a Stop to all Applications for Warrants to survey such Land, of which Land however I do not understand that much will be found vacant for as people were at liberty to take up Land in that part of the Province as well as in other Parts the best Lands were secured many Years ago, I have however forbidden any more Surveys to be made there till we can be more certainly informed whether any Lands worth reserving still remain vacant & if there are any they shall be laid out for Mannours agreeable to His Ldp's Desire. I have also pursuant to His Ldps Desire sent an Instruction to the Land Office requiring the Judges to insert a Clause of Re-entry in all Patents of Land to be surveyed by Virtue of Warrants which may be issued after the Date of such Instruction so that in case the Possessor should fail paying his Rent thirty Days after it shall

become due the Ld Proprietary may be at liberty to enter & sell the Land to another Person; If His Ldp thinks the Vacant Land is at present sold on too easy Terms I should advise the Raising the Caution Money from £5 p[r] 100 Acres to £7 10 rather than Raising the Quit Rents, if he chooses to make the Experiment an Instruction must be sent the Agent to that Effect & entered in the Land Office as it will make an Alteration in the present Condition of Plantations. Since His Ldp hath sent in Powers & Instructions for the Sale of his Mannours no new Leases have been granted except to those for whom Tenements had been before surveyed or laid out nor have any Leases for a longer Term than Twenty one years been lately granted except for Tenements on Talbot Mannour & some very poor Land in the Reserve in Baltimore County & should not the Mannours be all sold according to His Ldps Instructions He might depend that no Lease will be granted for the future for a longer Term than Twenty one years. By the Copy I sent you of the Minutes of the late Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to have the Dividing Lines run you would see that they had thought it necessary to obtain the Indians Consent before the Surveyors proceeded to extend the East & West Line beyond the Alleganny Mountains in Consequence of this Opinion & their Agreement S[r] William Johnson was desired to make Application to the Indians which he is now doing & will 'tis expected at the Expence of £300 stg prevail on them to give their Consent to the Lines being extended tho he thinks they will raise some Difficulties & that the Running such Line without their Consent previously obtained would certainly have been productive of ill Consequences. If S[r] William Johnson succeeds in his Negotiation the Surveyors will be ordered to proceed with the Line as soon as the Season will permit otherwise We shall I suppose discharge them as soon as the Stones or Obelisks you give me Room to expect here very shortly can be set up. I have in Pursuance of His Ldp's pleasure noted M[r] Rob[t] Harrison for the next Sheriff of Dorchester County & inducted the Rev[d] M[r] Allen at his own Request into this Parish which altho it is of less Value than two others that were vacant on the Eastern Shore he preferred to either of them, & as soon as a better Living on this Side the Bay becomes vacant which will I expect be the Case very shortly I shall make M[r] Allen an Offer of it. His Ldp intimated indeed that till I should have an Opportunity of inducting M[r] Allen into one of the best he might hold two of the less valuable Livings but that you will see by the Act of 1702 Chap 1 Sec 16 could not be without the Consent of the Vestries, which they would never give. Upon the Receipt of His Ldps

Letter Bk. IV

Letter Bk. IV Instruction for calling Mr Walter Dulany to the Council I gave that Gentleman Notice thereof & he was qualified a few Days afterwards. Mr D Dulany has not yet taken any Notice to me of the new Commission you have sent him & as you do not desire me to do so I have not said any thing to him about it, whether Mr Goldsborough had heard or even yet knows on what Terms Mr Dulany holds the Secretarys Office I cannot tell but it was no Secret in the Province that Mr Dulany had declared he would not pay out of the Fees more than £100 a year & I thought it likely enough that Mr Goldsborough would thereupon endeavour also to reduce the Sum which had been usually paid out of his Office but as you have signified to him that his Request cannot be granted I believe he will not trouble you again but punctually make you the usual Remittance. Colonel Lloyd having come over the Bay the 20th of last Month in order to attend the Commissioners appointed by His Ldp to examine & settle his Accounts We have been employed in that Business ever since but have not yet gone thro the whole nor indeed could we close his Account at present for want of some Returns from the County Clerks & Stewards of Mannours not yet received he is therefore to attend here again the Middle of this Month by which time Mr Jordan will return from Virginia & then I hope we shall put a finishing hand to this Business. We have however desired Colo Lloyd to remit His Ldp by this Conveyance the Ballance which according to a rough Estimate we have made remains in his hands & he has promised to do so. That His Ldp has suffered Loss by the unmethodical Way in which Colo Lloyd has hitherto gone on his Indulgence to many who should have been compelled to make punctual payments & his Attentions being too much taken up by the Multiplicity of his own Affairs must be apparent to the Colo himself as well as to us; had he pursued the Instructions sent him in Octor 1761 in Consequence of a Scheme I submitted to the Consideration of My Lord & Mr Calvert he might have avoided the Chagrine you say Mr Jordans Discourse seems to have given him, for my own part I have declined talking at all about his Conduct & thought it improper to write till the Commissioners could examine his Accounts throughout & then join in a Report which alone I conceived could give His Ldp satisfaction. If the Mannours should not be sold we shall undoubtedly put the Management of them upon a very different Footing than they have hitherto been, & as the Agents Business alone without that of keeping the Western Shore Rent Rolls will be enough for one Person we shall I suppose Advise a Seperation of those Offices which indeed Colo Lloyd himself proposed to Mr Calvert five or six years ago but for what Reason

I know not the proposal was not then approved of. As soon Letter Bk. IV
as Books & Papers can without Risk of their receiving Injury from Dampness of the Walls &c be deposited in the Office that was built here last Summer for their Reception I shall require the Agent to carry & lodge there all the Books & Papers he has now in his possession relative to His Ldps Mannours Quit Rents & other Estate of which he has had the Management so that those who are impowered by His Ldp for the future to examine & pass the Agents Account annually may on Occasion have Recourse to them. Mr Tasker having when we were preparing to build the Agents Office offered to sell His Ldp a small Piece of Ground for the purpose in a convenient part of the Town We accepted his Offer so that if His Ldp pleases the Ground which had been purchased of Mr Carroll for that End might be reconveyed to that Gentn & for that Reason I have inclosed You a Copy of the Deed by which you may draw one for His Ldp to execute or a Power of Attorney authorizing his Agent here to reconvey the said Ground upon Mr Carrolls returning the purchase Money.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 11th March 1767

My Lord

As I have communicated to Mr Hamersley to be laid before your Ldp a Resolution the Gentlemen of the Council have come to in Consequence of the Agreement made between the two Houses last Session about carrying before His Majesty in Council the Dispute that had so long subsisted between them concerning the Clerk of the Councils Salary & have also transmitted him Copies of some Letters that lately pass't between some Gentlemen of the Lower House Mr Dulany's chief Clerk & Himself I shall not trouble your Ldp with a Letter on those Subjects but write this in order to inclose your Ldp the Copy of One which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburn requiring among other Things a particular Account of the several Tracts of Land which have been granted here since the first Settlement of the Province the Time when & person to whom each Grant was made, a Requisition which It is absolutely impossible for me to comply with immediately nor can I indeed do it at all without a considerable Expence, but such answer as I can give I shall take the liberty to transmit your Ldp in order to be delivered. Inclosed is a Memorandum of Remittances made by Colo Lloyd since June last according to his Account now before your Commissioners, the Arrears still outstanding amount to a considerable Sum but as Suits are & must be brought against

Letter Bk. IV several of the Receivers &c in whose hands it remains the whole cannot be remitted your Ldp for some time. I am very sorry & indeed surprized to find by your Ldps Letters of the 25th & 28th Sept that my Brother Philip had not then waited on your Ldp with the Money I desired him to pay to your Ldp's Order instead of paying it to Captain Eden as I had desired him to do by a former Letter, lest the Letter in which I desired him to do so should have miscarried I now take the liberty to inclose an Extract of it upon the Receipt of which I am confident he will immediately wait on your Ldp & make payment according to my Desire unless he should be absent out of the Kingdom in which Case I beg the favour of your Ldp to send the inclosed to my Brother William. With the utmost Respect I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of 11th Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 11th March 1767.

Sir

In the Letters I addressed to His Ldp & you the 7th & 8th of December last I advised you of the Agreement the two Houses had come to about submitting to the Determination of His Majesty in Council the Dispute concerning the payment of the Clerk of the Councils usual Salary & intimated to you that in order to prosecute the Appeal on their part the Lower House had before they broke up opened a Subscription ; they likewise Resolved to set a Lottery on foot for raising the Sum of £1000 in Aid of the Subscription & several of the Members undertook to act as Managers. You will see by the Scheme published in the inclosed Gazette what Arts they practize to draw peoples Money out of their Pocketts but I am told that the Managers would nevertheless have been greatly puzled to get off their Tickets had not the Pennsylvanians bought whole Books of them & the Subscriptions it seems come in very slowly. They will however I suppose raise Money enough by one means or another to prosecute the Affair & therefore it is necessary that the Gentlemen of the Upper House should prepare to make their Defence, or support before His Majesty the Points they have contended for, particularly that the Clerk of the Councils Salary shall be hereafter paid in the same manner it hath hitherto been. In order that the Members of the Upper House might have an Opportunity of consulting what Steps it might be proper for them to take I desired them to meet here as yesterday & all of them (except Mr Chamberlaine Mr Goldsborough & Colo Hooper who were prevented by Sickness & therefore desired to be excused) attending

accordingly they talk't the Affair over & then came to the Resolutions you will see in the inclosed Copy of their Minutes in pursuance of which I am to desire you to act as Agent or Solicitor on their behalf & to inform them at what Expence on their part you apprehend the Dispute can be brought to a Hearing & Determination before the King in Council, what Steps it will be necessary for them to take & what Powers or Instructions to send you or the Council you may retain on this Occasion. In the mean time the Gentlemen appointed to collect Materials & draw up a State of the Dispute subsisting between the two Houses will proceed in what they have undertaken & as soon as they are ready to make a Report I shall convene All the Members of the Council again to consider thereof & give it their sanction before it is transmitted to you. I was in hopes I should have been enabled by this Time to send you a Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House during the last Session & also Copies of all the Laws that were then passed, but the Press having been several Weeks employed in striking off the Bills of Credit (which are now put in Circulation) neither the Laws nor Journal are yet printed but you may expect to receive them by a Ship that is expected to sail hence in about a Month. That you may however see on what Bottom the Lower House rest their Complaint or Appeal to the Crown I shall now transmit you a Copy N° 1 of their Committees Report to the House during the Session & the Proceedings of the House thereon, also a Transcript containing an Account of the proceedings of a Committee they had appointed to meet here during the Recess of Assembly vested with full power & Authority (if a Resolve of the House could confer it) to rummage all the publick Offices that of the Privy Council not excepted without asking Leave of me or any One else, which had the Government submitted to or connived at a Precedent would have been set for a Standing Committee in all times hereafter during the Recess of Assemblies, for a Pretence for such Committees being appointed would never be wanting. The Council therefore foreseeing the Inconveniencies that might arise from the Officers paying any Regard to the Demands of any Persons acting under the Denomination of a Committee were of Opinion that a Refusal should be given them immediately upon their applying to the Register of the Secretarys Office for any Books of which he had the Custody & agreeable to such Opinion M^r^ Dulany wrote them the Letters of which the inclosed Transcript N° 2 contains true Copies, whereupon the Committee Men returned home having first agreed to transmit authenticated Copies of such Letters to their Agent M^r^ Garth who will perhaps be desired to produce them as a Proof that

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Letter Bk. IV they are denied Access to the Records which they suppose contain sufficient Evidence to shew the Justice of their Claim. But in fact they did during the Session make what Searches & take what Extracts they pleased in the Secretarys Office where the Acts of Assembly & Copies of the Journals of both Houses are deposited & this Meeting of the Committee was only contrived to introduce a Precedent or in case any Refusal should be given to their Authoritative Requisitions or Demands that they may thence take Occasion to represent thro the Province that they were denied Access to the Records purely to prevent their furnishing their Agent with necessary Materials & Evidence to prosecute their Appeal to Effect. Had the Lower House thought fit to address me for an Order to the proper Officers to deliver any particular Gentlemen they might have mentioned any Transcripts from the Records I should have complied with their Request but could not even then have consented to their Rummaging the Offices as they should think fit much less to take any Books or papers out of such Offices & particularly those which are in Custody of the Clerk of the Privy Council. Presuming His Ldp does not desire to be troubled with a minute & particular Account of such Matters in a Letter addressed to himself I shall but just mention to him that I have transmitted to you an Account of some Steps that have been taken here in Consequence of the Agreement the two Houses came to last Session in order to bring about a Passage of the Journal & leave it to you to communicate & lay before His Ldp the particulars. As you mention'd again in your last Letter His Ldps proposal or Offer relative to a Copper Coinage I took this Opportunity when the Gentlemen of the Council were met to lay the same before them & you will see by the Clerks Minute their Sentiments thereon. Col° Lloyd having in pursuance of the Commissioners Desire delivered to me to be transmitted with my Letters a Packet which he says contains Bills of Exchange for His Ldp to the Amount as appears by his List of £5292 16 5¼ I shall comply with his Request, & doubt not but you will immediately on your Receipt thereof deliver or by a careful person send the Packet to Mess^rs^ Hanburys to whom it is addressed. As the Steps that have been or may be taken by the Commissioners in order to secure to His Ldp the Rents or Quit Rents of Talbot Mannour exceed perhaps the Powers given us we hope His Ldp will by a particular Instruction or power confirm what we may think it for his Interest to do respecting that mannour & on that presumption I shall undertake to indemnify M^r^ Baxter or the Agent if M^r^ Baxter is to be indemnified by him & to fulfill any Agreement he might make pursuant to our Instructions with the People that are settled thereon.

[Sir Wm. Johnson to Sharpe.] Original.

Johnson hall May 1st 1767

Sir,

Immediately on receipt of the Answers to my Letters concerning the Expence of Calling the Indians together, I dispatched Messengers to them, and have received an Account of their being on their way, but that they have been greatly retarded by the Extraordinary floods, however I daily Expect to hear of their arrival at the frontiers where I am to meet them. Altho I sent only for the Chiefs, yet, I find that a Considerable number beside are on their way.

This Letter is to go by the Nanticokes from Otsiningo near the head of the Susquehanna River, who go to your Government in order to bring off their people to Joyn them at their present residence. I am fully persuaded you will give them all the Assistance and protection you can, and direct how their rights there are to be disposed of, which they are desirous of Selling as the Tuscaroras did who left N. Carolina. Acts of Justice and kindness to these people particularly when the Indians in general appear discontented with the conduct of many of the frontier Inhabitants cannot fail having a good effect. I have furnished them with a Passport for their Journey, and heartily wish they may pass unmolested.

I am, with great Esteem
Sir, your most obedient
& Very Humble Servant

The Honble Lt Govr Sharpe. W. Johnson

[Sharpe to Shelburne.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Shelburne. Annapolis the 14th May 1767

My Lord

In obedience to His Majestys pleasure signified to Me by your Ldp's Letter of the 11th of December last I herewith transmit your Lordship an exact Estimate of the Annual Charge of maintaining & supporting the entire Establishment of the Province of Maryland distinguishing the different Funds & the different Services to which those Funds are appropriated also an Account of the Mode pursued here in granting Lands, of the Number of Acres which have from time to time been granted since the first Settlement of the Province the Amount of the Quit Rents reserved thereon & the manner of Levying such Quit Rents. I cannot for the Reason given in the inclosed State transmit to your Lordship at this time a particular account of the several Tracts or Parcels of Land that have been from time to time granted the exact Number of Acres contained in each Tract the precise Time when & name of the

Letter Bk. III Person to whom each Tract was granted but as soon as it is in my power I will transmit such Account, in the mean time I entertain hopes that the Answer I have given to your Ldp will prove satisfactory & I beg leave to assure your Ldp that I have complied with His Majestys Requisition as far & as speedily as was in my power. I am with the greatest Respect y^r^ Ldp's. &c.

[Sharpe to Shelburne.]

To Lord Shelburne. Annapolis 14 May 1767

My Lord

As I have in my Answer to your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 11^th^ Day of December last given as distinct & particular an Account as was in my power of the Annual Charge of supporting the entire Establishment of this Province the manner of granting Lands here & the Fees & other Charges attending Grants of Land It only remains for me to transmit your Ldp in Compliance with the Requisition you are pleased to make by your Letter of the 13^th^ of Jan^ry^ last an Account of the established Fees of the different Offices in Maryland which I cannot I apprehend do more distinctly than by inclosing a Copy of the Act by which are regulated all the Fees to be received by the several Officers except by the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs & the Naval Officers whose Fees are settled by an Act of Assembly that was made in the year 1717 of which I likewise inclose a Copy. With the greatest Respect I am &c

Original. [Macleane to Sharpe.]

Whitehall May 26^th^ 1767

Sir.

I am commanded by the Earl of Shelburne to transmit to you Copy of His Majesty's Pardon for Thomas Sawyer convicted at Gloucester for Theft.

The Pardon was issued too late for the unhappy man who had sailed from Bristol in the Ship Albion with other Convicts, consigned by Mess^rs^ Sedgely, Wilhouse & Randolph Contractors at Bristol for the Transportation of Convicts, to their Agents Mess^rs^ Thomas & William Ringolds in Maryland; These Contractors have promis'd to write to their said Agents to send back the said Sawyer. I am therefore in his Lordships name to recommend it to you Sir, to use your good Offices in behalf of Sawyer, that Mess^rs^ Ringolds may send him properly back by the first good Conveyance.

I am,
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
L. Macleane

Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^

[Sawyer's Pardon.]

George R.

Whereas Thomas Sawyer was at the special Commission held at Gloucester for the County of Gloucester, indicted for, and convicted of Stealing Cheese, and a Pair of Shoes, and was sentenced to be transported for the same; And Whereas some favourable Circumstances have been humbly represented unto us, in his Behalf, inducing us to extend Our Royal Mercy unto him, and to grant him Our free Pardon for the said Crime: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, That you cause him the said Thomas Sawyer to be inserted in Our first & next General Pardon that shall come out for the Oxford Circuit, and that, in the mean Time you take Bail for his Appearance in order to plead Our said Pardon; And for so doing This shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the 29th Day of April 1767 in the Seventh year of Our Reign. By His Majesty's Command

To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Our Justice of Assize for the Oxford Circuit Our Sheriff for the County of Gloucester, & to all others whom it may concern.

Shelburne

I certify This to be a true Copy
Geo: Brown
First Clerk in the Earl of Shelburne's Office.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. IV

Copy of Letter to M^{r} Hamersley Dated Annapolis 9th June 1767 transmitted by M^{r} Anderson in the Ship Elizabeth.

Sir

A Son of M^{r} Andersons who has resided here about two years being about to return to London I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 20th of Feb^{ry} last & of One that His Ldp did me the honour to write to me the 16th of that Month. I have put the Copy of Brerewoods Bill & Copy of His Ldps & M^{r} Calverts answer into M^{r} Dulanys hands in order that he might peruse them & then they will be delivered to the Attorney General, by what I can understand they expect to Nonsuit the Plaintiff in his present Action without entering into the Merits of the Cause, but M^{r} Brerewoods Attorney has thought fit to signify by publick Advertisement to the Tenants on the Land in question that they are not on pain of being sued by him to commit any Waste till the Eject-

Letter Bk. IV ment shall be tried which will I suppose be done in October next. Immediately on the Receipt of His Ldps & Messrs Penns Commissions protracting the time before limitted for Running the Boundary Lines I advised the Pennsylvania Commissioners thereof who agree to meet us at Chester Town in this Province the 16 of this Month in order to open them & to give the Surveyors such farther Instructions pursuant thereto as may be thought necessary. We sometime agreed that altho the Commission was not then arrived Messrs Mason & Dixon should proceed with the Line as soon as Information should be received from Sr Wm Johnson of the Indians having given their Consent & as Governor Penn received such Information the 4th Inst I presume the Surveyors are now on their Way to the place where they broke off the latter End of last Summer. Upon Capt Love's arrival I wrote to Colo Lloyd near whose House the Ship rides at Anchor to send the Boundary Stones immediately to Baltimore Town from whence they can be most easily conveyed by Land Carriage to that part of the Line in which they are to be set up. I am very glad to find that the Act passed last Session for paying off the Publick Debt met with His Ldp's Approbation, had I not been quite satisfied in my own mind that our Act steer'd clear of the Act of Parliament, no Indemnification the Assembly could have offered would have induced me to pass it, to have accepted any Indemnification would in my opinion have implied some Doubt in my own mind & had They offered any I should have thought it incumbent on me to reject the Bill purely on that Account but being convinced it was conformable to the Letter as well as Spirit of the Act of Parliament & at the same time would be immediately productive of much real Good to the Province I chearfully gave it my Assent & every Circumstance concurs to shew that the Plan on which our Bills of Credit are emitted is the most unexceptionable of any yet pursued & therefore worthy of Imitation. Would our Assembly lay a small Duty on Tobacco exported & on all Rum to be hereafter imported for the purpose of making an Annual Addition to our Bank Stock It would I apprehend be greatly for the Interest & prosperity of the Province & vastly encourage & increase our Trade to add £30,000 to our late Emission but I do not know that any such Intention is entertained, nor should I choose to go a Step farther without having previously obtained His Ldp's Assent. If the Ministry have no Objection to the Plan Maryland has adopted We shall be very indifferent whether the Parliament takes off or continues the Restraint laid on the Colonies by the Law made in the fourth year of His present Majesty indeed I think it is for our Interest it should continue in force

since our Mercantile People have now money for the purposes of Trade while those in the neighbouring Colonies are stinted as it were for Want of a Circulating Medium & if necessity makes them receive & circulate our Money they must in fact pay us Interest for it as in that Case we are to them in the nature of Bankers. much will depend on our Trustees Mess[rs] Hunt & Hanburys discharging their Trust with punctuallity by investing in Capital Stock every Dividend as soon as it is payable at the Bank & His Ldps obliging Answer to the joint Address of the two Houses which I shall not fail to communicate to them leaves no room to doubt but they will in Case of any neglect be reminded of their Duty. I am very glad His Ldp approves of the Method fallen on to put an End to the Dispute between the two Houses about the Clerk of the Councils Salary. According to the Advertisement inserted several Weeks in the Maryland Gazette the Lottery set on foot by the Lower House for raising £1000 Currency towards defraying the Expence of an Appeal to the Crown on their parts was to have been drawn the 25[th] of last Month, it is not however yet drawn whether by reason of the Tickets not being sold or in Consequence of any Intimation from their Agent M[r] Garth I do not learn but it seems some of the Leaders have complained that the People have not shewn such a liberal or patriotic Spirit as they expected would have been manifested on such an Occasion, should not Money enough be contributed or raised by their Lottery to defray the Expence of an Appeal they are you know already furnished with a sufficient Excuse for dropping the Affair viz that the Committee was not permitted to have Access to the Records which would have decided the matter in their favour. On my informing the Gentlemen of the Council who reside in this place that you have retained M[r] York & S[r] Fletcher Norton on behalf of the Upper against our Lower House of Assembly they expressed much Satisfaction thereat being of Your Opinion that you could not have entrusted their Affairs in better hands. I shall according to His Ldp's Desire herewith transmit you some of the Gazettes in which the Advertisement respecting the Liberty Lottery as it is called is inserted. As there have at different times been many Lotteries set on foot here for different purposes such as building Wharffs &c & there is no Act of Assembly forbidding them it would have been in vain for the Government to have opposed the Drawing of this, indeed any opposition of that sort would have answered no other End than to rouze the People to promote it & to contribute freely. It seem'd to give every Body here sensible Pleasure that the Addresses to His Majesty transmitted by the two Houses of Assembly in this province were

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Letter Bk. IV received & presented so opportunely, whatever Occasion might have been taken from the Proceedings of the Boston People & the Assembly of New York to represent all the Colonies as ready to set up for Independancy I am persuaded few People here entertain such a Thought & I can assure you that those Assemblies had very few Advocates in this part of the Continent. I delivered the Power of Attorney from the late Anthony Rhodes's Sisters to M^r^ Ridout who will endeavour to transact the Business entrusted to him with all possible Dispatch & I shall either by Capt Love's or some other early Ship send His Ldp two Pipes of the oldest Wine I ordered hither on his Account. When Col^o^ Lloyd last attended the Commissioners we went through & examined his principal Accounts but could not close them finally by reason some Returns of Alienation Fines & of Fines & Forfeitures could not be exhibited & some Arrears of Quit-Rents were still due from the Farmers, We are however to meet again the latter End of this Month in order to finish that Business & where Suits are brought or Compulsory Means are to be used we shall I suppose Report the Sum due & leave it to be accounted for by the Agent as soon as the same shall be recovered in due Course of Law. Having in pursuance of His Ldps Instructions advertised the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour to be as on the first of this Month M^r^ Dulany M^r^ Jordan and I attended at the place appointed & ordered some of the Tenements to be set up at from Twenty to Twenty five Shillings p^r^ 100 Acres but no Person would bid tho many of the Tenants & some others were present. We gave the Tenants notice therefore that since they declined bidding for their respective Tenements the Mannour would be soon set up in Lots of four or five hundred Acres that it might be worth the while of Gentlemen above their Rank to purchase, but I am afraid that it will never sell for near its Value as few People choose to buy Land of which they cannot have the immediate possession & Use, & from this they could not till the Leases expire receive any Benefit farther than the Annual Reserved Rent, which would not be legal Interest for their Money. As I intend to return hither by the Way of Baltimore Town from the Meeting of the Commissioners at Chester the 16^th^ Inst I will then make Enquiry after the M^r^ Bury said to keep School in that place & if I find he is worthy & I can do him any Service I will not fail to do so. The Person appointed by Col^o^ Lloyd to act as his Deputy in this Place on the Death of M^r^ Ross is Major Jenifer whom I sometime ago appointed one of the Justices of the Provincial Court & on whose behalf I likewise took the liberty to write to you. The Vacant Land contiguous to M^r^ Middleton's & the Prison in this City of which you

speak hath been hitherto considered as belonging to the Town for a Publick Ship Yard being laid out in the Original Plan for that purpose. many Ships have from time to time been built & repaired thereon & One is but just launched thence. If His Ldp can grant a Fee-simple therein It would I suppose sell for a hundred & fifty or two hundred Pounds sterling, but the Corporation may probably think themselves obliged to dispute the Right with any Person obtaining Patent. This is the first Opportunity I have had since they were printed of transmitting Copies with the Great Seal appendant of All the Acts of Assembly that were made at the last November Session & of a printed Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House; With the Laws I have inclosed Observations on some of them but few of them are of such a Nature as to make any Remarks of mine on them necessary. It having been represented to me that upon the Death of a German who was possessed of some Land in Frederick County & had not been naturalized an indifferent Person had applied to the Land Office to Escheat the said Land & take it away from the Family of the Deceased I interfered so far as to forbid a Patent's issuing thereon untill His Lordship should be advised thereof, imagining that as he sometime ago was pleased to signify his Willingness to pass an Act for Confirming to the Heirs of Aliens the Lands such Aliens might die possessed of he would not countenance the Depriving their Children of what would descend to them in case such an Act had passed. The Reason such an Act did not pass was that the Upper House thought its Benefits should be extended to all Aliens alike while the Lower were for restraining His Ldp's gracious Indulgence to the Children of Protestant Aliens only. if His Ldp is still inclined to favour Aliens & their Children he may certainly do so as well without as with an Act for nothing more seems necessary than an Instruction to the Judges of His Land Office to grant no Patent nor Warrant to any Person whatever for Land become or to become Escheat by the Death of an Alien other than to him her or them who would have inherited the same had such Alien dying seized been naturalized; His Ldp might also by an Instruction to his Agent direct the usual Caution Money to be paid by the Aliens Representative applying for an Escheat Patent or that Patent of Confirmation should be granted without the Payment of any Caution whatever. In Consequence of Your telling me that His Ldp having no Pre-dilection for any of the Gentlemen I had recommended to fill up the Vacancies in the Council left it to Myself to select which Two I thought best qualified & most proper I should have immediately introduced to the Council Mr Robert Goldsborough the

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Letter Bk. IV present Attorney General had he not been accused by one Allen Thomas to Mr Jordan of having some years ago spoke of His Ldp at some publick Place in the most disrespectful Terms, by a Copy of Mr Goldsboroughs Letter to me on being advised thereof you will see with what he was charged & the Answer he gave thereto, which upon the Receipt thereof I shewed to Mr Jordan, who some Day last Month brought the Informant to my House to repeat to me what he had said, but he then retracted so far as to say it was not in a publick Company Mr Goldsborough had made the Declaration laid to his Charge but in his Fathers House when no Person beside his Father the present Commissary General, a first Cousin & he the said Informant was present, now both the Persons mention'd solemnly deny their having ever heard Mr Goldsborough speak of His Ldp otherwise than with the greatest Respect, & did it rest only on the Credit & Character of the Informant & the Accused there is not a Person in the Province that has the least knowledge of the Men but would consider the Story as a malicious Falshood invented purposely to injure the Attorney General, who has it is well known given great Offence to the Party whose Tool the Informant has been ever since he arrived to the State of Manhood by opposing & defeating them at more Elections than One & condemning freely on many occasions their Practices & outcries against the Government. In my Letter to His Ldp I have taken the liberty to mention a few of many Circumstances that concur to prove Thomas an infamous Lyar which indeed I long ago had reason to think him, while there is not a Gentleman in the Province but entertains a high opinion of Mr Goldsboroughs Honour & Veracity, on Consideration whereof I hope His Ldp will himself signify his Disbelief of the Accusation by appointing Mr Goldsborough to one of the Vacant Seats in the Council, which I really think he is as well qualified in every respect to fill as any Gentleman in the Country, & in my opinion it will be for both His Ldps Honour & Interest to shew that he places some Confidence in him & is not to be influenced by any such idle Report. To the other Seat in the Council vacated by the Death of Colo Hooper I have recommended Mr John Beal Bordley a Gentleman of Abilities good Character & possessed of a considerable Fortune being one of those whom I mentioned to His Ldp in a former Letter. In my Letter to His Ldp I have transmitted him a Plan for introducing & establishing a Bishop in No America that was lately put into my hands by two Clergymen from the Northward who came hither to consult our Clergy thereon & to solicit my Countenance, but I thought it my Duty to refer them entirely to His Ldp with whose Charter Rights & Pre-

rogatives the Establishing of an Episcopate here may perhaps eventually interfere, for tho by the Scheme the Bishop is not to interfere in Civil Matters & is only to make a Tour from time to time in order to confirm & ordain it might be question'd whether all his Successors will be satisfied without some greater Share of power & Influence than that alone will give them. It having been hinted to me since I begun to write this Letter that in the first place M^r^ Garth is to petition the Crown for an Order to this purport that the Lower House be permitted to appoint & support an Agent by a Tax to be imposed for that purpose I take the liberty lest you should not have taken Notice thereof to point out to you a Message which the Upper House on the 16^th^ of Decem^r^ 1765 sent to the Lower on the Subject of an Agents Bill then returned with a Negative as it may perhaps furnish you with Heads for a Counter Petition if you think it a proper measure to present one. Letter Bk. IV

[Hughes to Sharpe.] Original.

Worcester Parish June 10^th^ 1767

May it please your Excellency,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the prejudice conceiv'd against me are worn off, & the people brought to a juster sense of Subordination & Dependance on lawful Authority. Their notions of a Right to chuse a minister were as high, as erroneous, & on my arrival I was told I shoud probably hear something disagreeable from some of the Inhabitants on that Head. I thought it adviseable to cure their mistakes, & in my first Sermon I layd down the Origin & nature of my office in the fullest manner I coud, & their Subsequent duty, the Subordination necessary to the Support of the church of Christ, the mutual Dependance that shoud subsist between the various Members of the Community, & the indespensible necessity all men lay under, to submit to Lawful Authority. From that hour I met with kindness & Civility, & on the last Sunday I had the greatest Congregation (as I am told) that ever was seen here & very near two hun^d^ Communicants. Their dislike to me (they pretend) arose from my not writing to the Vestry, but to the Rev. M^r^ Rosse to inform them of my appointment to this cure, & my desiring him to preach on week days, & perform the Occasional dutys. He was not a favourite of M^r^ M^c^Clenegans, & of consequence woud not be agreeable here; nor coud the person who shoud employ him be acceptable, from this, they gave out that I coud not preach, that I was attached only to the Rum bottle, & that a pint was my usual Consumption in time of Divine Service. This I found was the Reason of the Liberality of

their offers of their Rum to me, which was indeed very great, but they are convinced now, that I dont taste it, unless mixt with water. We are like to agree very well, I take no notice of their invented stories, I go to their houses, I visit the sick without being sent for, I preach funeral Sermons for the poor for nothing; here is a large field for exercise.

The Vestry bought a Glebe last Fall of 150 Acres, it is rented for this year, there is a Small house, that might stand in your Excellencys outward Parlour about a mile from the church. Col. Dagworthy came home last Week from Philadelphia, he has been very affable, & kind in his treatment of me, I promise myself great Satisfaction in his Company. I have rode a great deal in search of a farm to hire, but without Success. I am at a great loss what to do with my family.

I fear I have encroached on your Excellencys time & patience but it was y^r^ Goodness that made it a Duty in me to discharge what you did me the Honour to desire; & my own Inclination can no otherwise be gratified than by addressing you in this manner from this solitary part of your Government, since I have not the Happiness of being nearer your Person.

I am under a kind of Political Devorce, from which I beg relief, as soon as your Excellency shall see proper which shall be acknowleged with the highest Sense of Gratitude, by Most Worthy S^r^ y^r^ most

obliged & most obedient
& dutyfull humble Serv^t^
Philip Hughes

Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Annapolis 11^th^ June 1767

My Lord

Having lately had the pleasure to receive the Letter your Ldp. did me the honour to write to me the 16^th^ of Febry. last I embrace the earliest Opportunity to thank your Ldp. for your kind Wishes and Regard therein expressed towards me, & to assure your Ldp. that it shall be my Study & constant Endeavour to promote your Interest & render your Ldp. all the Service in my power. It gives me great satisfaction to find by your Ldp's as well as by Mr. Hamersley's Letter which accompanied it that my Conduct in passing the Acts of which I last December transmitted written Copies met with your Ldps Approbation & that your Ldp sees the Law for paying off the publick Debt by an Emission of Bills of Credit in the same light it appeared to me, the Bills ever since they were put into Circulation have supported their Credit so as to be in every respect equal to sterling Money of the same

Denomination tho they are by the Act expressly declared to be no legal Tender, & the Event has shewn that no positive Declarations of Laws can give so much Credit to Paper Money as the certain Knowledge that the Fund appropriated to sink it cannot prove deficient & I really think that Maryland has adopted the only Plan for Emitting Paper Money not liable to Objections either here or in Great Britain. As to the Act for a general Registry of Deeds for Conveying Land within this Province I have nothing more to offer than I wrote last Decem[r] concerning it, in Justice a Clause certainly ought to have been inserted to compel a previous Payment of the Alienation Fines but since the Lower House would not admit such Clause it will I believe be your Ldp's Interest to pass the Act as it stands & leave it to the Chancery Court to do that Justice the Lower House of Assembly declined doing for tis it seems an established Point that in a Case of Quit-Rent the Chancery Court can regularly take Cognizance & Decree payment be the Sum in question ever so trivial. All the Acts passed last Session as well as the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House being at length printed I shall herewith transmit them in order to be presented to your Ldp with my Sentiments on them respectively. When the Assembly meets again I shall communicate to them in form your Ldps obliging Answer to their joint Address which I have already mentioned to the Gentlemen of the Council resident in this place who are much pleased with what your Ldp has communicated to me relative to their Address to the King on the Repeal of the Stamp Act & are glad to hear that both the Addresses from this Province to the Throne arrived so opportunely as to contradict in some measure the opinion which the Enemies of these Colonies were industriously propagating. M[r] Hamersley having intimated to me that your Ldp desired to have two or three of those Maryland Gazettes in which was advertised the Scheme of the Liberty Lottery as it was termed I shall transmit a few by this Conveyance; It was as appears by the Advertisement to have been drawn the 25[th] of last Month but Alass the Spirit of the People has not seconded that of the patriotic Leaders so as to take off the Tickets or else they have been advised to drop it, for it has not been yet drawn & no Advertisement relative to it has been inserted in the late Gazettes. But tho the Lottery should not answer their Expectations They will I presume be able to raise Money enough by Contribution to prosecute the Appeal if they are inclined to do so, tho it is not improbable that the answer which was returned to the Application of the Committee that was appointed by the Lower House to meet here in the Interval of Assemblies to rummage the Records will be made

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Letter Bk. IV a Pretence for their postponing all farther Proceedings at least till the next Session. As soon as I had perused the Copies of Mr Brerewoods Bill in Chancery against your Ldp & your Ldps & Mr Calverts joint answer thereto, I put them into Mr Dulanys hands in order that he might consider them before they were delivered to the Attorney General as I had before desired Mr Dulany to assist the latter in defending the Action brought against your Ldp by Order of Mr Brerewood for the Land in Baltimore County that has been commonly destinguish't by the Name of My Lady's Mannour. The Trial in the Provincial Court is I understand to come on next October when Mr Dulany & the Attorney General think the Plaintiff must be non-suited. As to the Report which your Ldp speaking of Mr Brerewoods Claim takes occasion to mention I know nothing of it, nor do I apprehend it would easily gain Credit. It is indeed surprizing to hear what stories are sometimes circulated here not only respecting Persons & Transactions at a Distance but also about Persons on the Spot by whom such Stories may easily be disproved & confuted, & I am sorry I must at this time trouble your Ldp concerning One which I thought myself obliged to take some Notice of. It seems when Mr Jordan was sometime ago at Colo Barnes's in St Mary's County one Allen Thomas who was there took occasion to say that he had some years ago heard the present Attorney General speak of your Ldp in the most disrespectful Terms before a Publick Company in order as Mr Jordan apprehended to court popularity. Mr Jordan having upon his Return hither communicated to me what he had heard I thought it incumbent on me to advise Mr Goldsborough the Attorney General thereof who thereupon wrote me a Letter expressing the greatest Surprize & Concern that such a malicious Story should have been propagated at the same time denying in the most positive & solemn manner that he had ever spoke of your Ldp otherwise than in the most respectful manner & defying any Person to produce a single Instance of his ever behaving otherwise than as a Warm Advocate for your Ldps Government, upon my Receipt of such Letter I shew'd it to Mr Jordan who one Day during the Races here last Month brought Mr Thomas to my House in order to repeat what he had said to him, whereupon I desired him to commit it to Writing when he persevered in what he had before asserted to Mr Jordan excepting that he now said the Declaration he alluded to had been made by Mr Goldsborough a few Weeks after he returned hither from the Temple which was I think about the year 1761 not in a publick place but at his Fathers House, no Person being present except his Father the Commissary General, one Mr Thos Goldsborough a first Cousin,

he the said Allen Thomas & Mr Robert Goldsborough the present Attorney General. Mr Goldsborough coming over about that time to the Provincial Court I sent him the Paper Mr Thomas had given me whereupon he paid me a Visit again denied every Tittle & Circumstance & gave many more Reasons than were necessary to convince me that the whole was a Malicious Falshood. In order that Mr Jordan might also be satisfied I desired the favour of him to step over to my House & I apprehend that what Mr Goldsborough repeated in his Presence removed any Doubts he might have before entertained. His asserting at first to Mr Jordan that he had heard Mr Goldsborough make the Declaration in a publick Company with a View as he intimated of gaining Popularity & his Alledging afterwards when he was called upon for proof that the Declaration had been made not in publick but at Mr Charles Goldsboroughs Table when he the Informant was the only Person present except the Father & a near Relation of the Attorney Generals was alone sufficient to discredit his Testimony, but when it is considered that the only Persons who are said to have been present beside himself positively aver they never heard the Attorney General make any such Declaration as Thomas had mentioned, that during the many years which have elapsed since the time referred to No Hint thereof had ever been dropt by Thomas till last Winter altho Mr Goldsborough had at more Elections than one opposed Mr Thomas's Father who had been a Candidate & by way of recommending himself to the populace had called himself the Wilkes of Maryland, that when the Story was told, it was told in a part of the Province very distant from the Place of Mr Goldsboroughs Residence & as I before observed not till about six years after it was said to have happened, when it is also considered that the Attorney General hath always supported the Character of a Man of Honour & Veracity, is known to be remarkably prudent & cautious, has always shewn as little fondness for Popularity as any Person in the Province, while the Informant hath ever since he arrived to the State of Manhood appeared in quite a different light, a Tool to those who have given the greatest Opposition to the Government, One ever ready to propogate any Lye against your Ldp myself or the Upper House for he has at times made free with All of us, what Weight can his Assertion have unsupported by any other Testimony & contradictory in itself. I might add too that when upon being asked by Mr Holliday what could induce him after so many years Silence to give such Information to Mr Jordan he said that he had before mentioned it to Colo Barnes & that Colo Barnes had started the Subject, whereupon Colo Barnes having heard as much

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Letter Bk. IV gave it under his hand & assured me that such Assertion was absolutely false & that Thomas had never before uttered in his Hearing a Syllable of the matter. At the time Mr Jordan first mention'd the Affair he told me that in answer to a Hint which had been dropt to him Thomas had declared that he neither used Sword or Pistols but that if the Attorney General should think fit to deny the Truth of what he had said & be willing to take a Bout at Fisty Cuffs he should be ready to meet him, when therefore Mr Goldsborough intimated to me that altho he look't upon Allen Thomas as below his Notice yet that on such occasion he would call on him to give him the Lie I gave it as my opinion to him that it would be as prudent to let the Affair die since an Altercation which only would follow could prove nothing at all nor answer any other End than to make the Story circulate thro the Province to the Gratification of such as may wish him ill or be ill disposed towards your Ldps Government. From a Gentleman lately returned from St Mary's County Court I learn that since the matter has been talked of there & Thomas's Character been canvassed (for he had not long resided there) he is fallen into the Contempt he deserves so that Gentlemen there whom he before visited will not keep him Company or receive him into their Houses. Had not such a Report been spread or rather told to Mr Jordan I should in Consequence of the permission your Ldp is pleased to give me have immediately introduced the Attorney General to the Council as I really think he has as much Merit as any one in the Province, tho young in the practice of the Law he is at the Top of the profession & is already possessed of a considerable Fortune which must ee'r long be greatly increased by the Death of his Father who is declining very fast but after what has passed I did not think myself at liberty however convinced of the falsity of the Accusation against him to destinguish him in that manner without your Lordships express Approbation. To the other Seat in Council vacated by the Death of Colo Hooper in whom we lately lost a very worthy Member I beg leave to recommend Mr John Beale Bordley of whom I made favourable Mention to your Ldp in a former Letter & if your Ldp pleases I should be glad to have an Instruction for filling up the Vacancies in the Council before the End of the Summer. I have I am afraid already tired your Ldp's patience but must tresspass a little longer to inform you that about a week ago two Clergymen from New York & the Jersies bringing with them introductory Letters from General Gage & several other Gentlemen paid me a Visit to inform me that they were desired by a Convention of Church of England Ministers in the Northern Colonies to lay before Me a Scheme for the Introduction of

an English Bishop into N° America which they hoped I would approve of & forward & that I should have no Objection to their Consulting the Clergy of this Province on the Subject. the answer I gave them was that for my own part I could not take any Step either to promote or obstruct their Scheme before I could know your Ldps Sentiments thereof, that possibly the Establishment of a Bishop here might in the End if not immediately interfere in some Shape or other with the Rights & powers Ecclesiastical as well as Civil vested in your Ldp by your Charter, that if they were desirous to know the Sentiments of our Established Clergy on the Subject they were at liberty to consult them seperately but that I could not approve of their convening for that or any purpose. Upon this they agreed to return to New York without taking a farther Step than putting into my hands the inclosed Paper which I transmit for your Ldps Consideration imagining that some of the Dignified Clergy in England who patronize the Scheme will apply to your Ldp for your Approbation. If your Ldp chooses to know the opinion of the Gentlemen of the Council thereon I will lay it before them or if you please to pay a Compliment to the whole Legislative Body by asking their Sentiments you will have time enough to transmit me an Instruction to that Effect before the Assembly will again meet. The Want of some Controlling Power over the Clergy or rather the Exercise of such power in this Province is often lamented but I do not think the people would be so well pleased at a Resident Bishop's being invested therewith as they would to see it lodged with some Temporal Judges & tho they are not fond of Complimenting the Governor & Council with any power they can well avoid, I really think they would on such occasion prefer them to a Bishop. I shall by some early Ship send your Ldp two Pipes of the Madeira that was some time ago imported here on your Ldps Account, if your Ldp notwithstanding the Duty to be now paid here on Importation would have me import for you as many as I am now about to export so as always to keep up your Stock I shall take Care to do so & on All Occasions endeavour to approve myself your Ldps most devoted humble Servant. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to Lord Baltimore Dated Annapolis 15th June 1767

My Lord

In the Letter I addressed to Your Lordship the 11th of March I inclosed a Copy of One which I had just received from the Earl of Shelburne requiring an Estimate of the

Letter Bk. V Annual Charge of supporting the Establishment of this Province distinguishing the different Funds & the different Services to which those Funds are appropriated also of the manner of Granting Lands in Maryland the Number of Acres that have been from time to time granted & Amount of the Quit Rents reserved thereon, to which Requisitions I have returned an answer by the Packet from New York & now take the liberty to transmit a Duplicate to Your Lordship not knowing but you may be willing to peruse it. I have also in answer to another Letter from the Secretary of State returned him Copies of the Acts regulating All the Officers Fees in this Province which Acts are to be seen in Bacons Edition of our Laws the principal of them being generally known by the Title of the Inspection Law. I embrace this Opportunity to remit Your Lordship a Second of the Bill of Exchange for £3 9 0 the first of which was remitted the 11th of March last, & I likewise now remit Your Lordship the first of a Sett for £27 which was lately paid the Commissioners in part as appears by the Account accompanying it for a Parcel of a Tract of Land in this County called Whites Plains which parcel being 80 Acres was sold for £100 the first of this Month when We went to the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour & the inclosed Bill is for One Fourth of said Purchase Money & the six pence pr Acre for Surveying &c. Mr Allen having a few Days ago sent Me a Sett of the Rambler & a Sett of the Adventurer which he told Me Your Lordship had been pleased to recommend to his Care for me I take this earliest Opportunity to make my Acknowledgments to Your Lordship for that Instance of Your Regard, & at the same time I hope Your Lordship will excuse Me for Intimating to you that if Your Lordship will by giving Orders to Your Gardiner for that purpose contribute to furnish with any Choice Fruit Trees or Grape Vines a Garden I have laid out at my Farm a few Miles from Annapolis I should be very thankful to Your Lordship; if I could get the true Rhenish Grape I should hope within a few years to taste some Wine of that sort of my own Growth. the Burgundy Grape does not Succeed well nor any Grape that is ripe early & our Country Grape is too harsh tho I am trying whether it cannot be improved & soften'd by Cultivation. if Your Lordship can supply Me with some Trees or Cuttings in the Fall either Mr Jordan's Partner or Mr Anderson will readily forward them to Me for I am told the former is to send a Ship to Virginia & the other One to this Province about the Month of October. I am &c.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

July 20th 1767

Dr Sr

Your Excellencys several Letters of 3d March to Ld Baltimore and myself & Subsequent favors of the 11th of the same Month are now lying before me.

All difficultys with Mr Calvert are, I hope, by this time removed & perhaps it may not be without its use hereafter that they have been started

Your Excellency is pleased to refer me to your former Correspondence with Mr Calvert as to the Proceedings about Talbot Manor, But his Papers were left in so much Confusion, and so few of them have ever come to my hands, that you must Impute the, perhaps Impertinent, trouble given you in this and other business to the want of means for my obtaining better Information. Far was it from my Intentions to Insinuate the least Inattention to this concern, But, receiving applications about it from every quarter, and finding some Steps had been taken, I was unwilling to be the only Person in the dark, or to leave your Excellency unapprized of the motions of the Enemy. In fact, All Partys have applyed to his Lordship, and seem well Inclined to Adjust matters upon reasonable terms, and by a lucky accident some of them have been Introduced to me for advice and assistance in the way of my Profession, without Previously knowing my situation, or relation to his Lordship. From the Agents of Wm & John Crofton the Claimants under Talbots Will (and who in 1760 appointed Mr James Haliday of Queen Ann County their Attorney) I have received a short Case and affidavit of which you have Copys Enclosed (N° 1 & 2) and have been likewise furnished with the Proceedings in the Ejectment brought upon the Demise of Thomas agst Hamilton in 1752 and the objections then taken to Talbots Conviction, as having been in Virginia and not in Maryland, and the Determination of the Court agst the Lessor of the Plt, who, I Presume, never proceeded in this appeal. This seems to have been a Determination upon the merits, and to have cut off his Lordships Title Root and Branch, which I have always understood to Depend upon the Conviction; and, upon the supposition of Talbots Dying seized, the Croftons have derived their Claim under his will. Maypother has likewise been with me as agent for some of the Croftons, and as having Obtained some Interest by Purchase from others of them, and he seems sick of his pursuit in Maryland, and would gladly make Terms with his Lordship for himself, at the expence even of his Principals, in order to reimburse past Charges, by obtaining a beneficial Grant or Lease of the Manor or part of it to himself, but

he seems a dangerous Man and I had little Inclination to converse with him, tho' he much pressed for a particular recommendation to your Excellency, or rather to Colonel Loyd, and I am not certain but you may soon see him again, upon his former Errand. A 3^{d} Claimant, in the Person of M^{r} Ja^{s} Plunkett has also attended me, and he Claims as Heir at Law to Talbot according to the Pedigree in the Enclosed Papers (3 and 4) upon the double supposition of the Invalidity both of the Conviction, and Will, the latter being made as he says in Spain, and never proved or capable of being so (which I Presume is the Evidence Mapother wanted) and he likewise throws himself upon his Lordship for a reasonable accomodation in preference to Hostilitys. You will easily Imagine that, pleased as I might be to see all the different Claimants at my feet, I entred into little Correspondence with any of them, but referred them all to Lay their Proposals by their Agents before your Excellency, as being best acquainted with the subject and upon the Spot, and to whose Advice his Lordship would pay the greatest Deference, at the same time rather submitting to recede a little from his strict rights, than be involved in Litigation, or protract the Business further, and in this Light his Lordship desires you will please to Consider the Affair, Agreeing If you can with such of the Claimants, who appear to have the best right, by Preferring them to a Lease or Grant, or in any other more Eligible Method; Or, If you see nothing favourable in any of the Claims (& perhaps the Heir at Law has the best Title of any of them) by accepting attornments from and Prefering the present Possessors, on their undertaking to support his Lordship's Right agreable to the method you have already taken by the Advice of M^{r} Dulany, for I fancy after all the Possession will be found the best Title, and whatever Engagements may be found necessary to be Entred into will be sure of receiving his Lordships Indemnity. But, as the Game seems now to be in our hands, I should be sorry to miss it, and, If your Excellency should not happily be able to Conciliate, or remove the different Claims (for I have referred them all to you) you will be so good as to Acquaint me with your Proceedings, accompanyed with your advice in what manner to Treat here, as I Presume the Treaty will in that case be again Proposed to be Opened, when we receive our answers from Maryland, or some other Attack may be made here, as in the Case of Brerewood, for Plunket is a Gent^{n} of Fortune. Or, If you are Satisfyed it is better to stand upon our own Ground, Your Excellencys Example will be the rule for me to follow.

His Lordship entirely Submits to you and the other Commissioners whether to raise or not the Quit rents on the new

Grants of the Land Lying Contiguous to the Dividing Line on the West Side of Susquehanna, and whether it may be proper to reserve any and what manors for his Lordships use. The Caution I Gave proceeded from a Private Communication to himself by Letter from the Province, as you may likewise believe of some other hints, which you Receive at times, w^ch^ do not take their rise here, but shall always be sent you as they come to hand.

I am very glad you approve of Incerting a Clause of Re Entry in the new Patents. The raising the Quit rents would have been more agreable than a meer advance of the Caution money, as the Encrease of the Annual Income is preferable to a Single rise in Fine. And, though it is my business to Communicate the Intelligence and Advice people are daily pouring in, perhaps with different Views, Yet, I am persuaded, his Lordship will always be happy in Conforming to your opinion. I am glad you approve of not Granting any new Leases for more than 21 years, with a few Exceptions only.

I have received a Letter from the Surveyors, and am glad to find the Indians have Agreed to the Extension of the East and West Line beyond the Allegany Mountains, so that I hope no Impediment will arise to the Speedy Conclusion of that Business.

His Lordship is very well pleased to find you have Noted M^r^ Robert Harrison for the next Sheriff of Dorchester County, and that you have Inducted M^r^ Allen into the Parish of Annapolis. He seems to have Chose it for fear of being Rusticated, but does not appear very well Contented with it. I wish some means might be found to help him to a better Income, and, If difficultys arise in the Church, you are desired to Consider whether there may not be some Civil Employment which can properly Execute, together with his Ecclesiastical Function.

I have been favoured with a Line from M^r^ Goldsborough in which he very Civilly Conforms to the Old Allowance, but am very sorry by subsequent information to hear of his declining health. M^r^ Walter Dulany, whom you have just called to the Council, and who I think is Naval Officer, has been Proposed for his Successor by Mess^rs^ Hanbury, in case of a Vacancy; But is he Sufficiently Versed in the Ecclesiastical and Civil Law, and is not that a necessary and Customary requisite, and is there any more proper Candidate.

His Lordship looks for the Adjustment of M^r^ Loyd's Accounts with no little Impatience. Agreable to your Excellencys Intimation that Gent^n^ in his Letter of 5^th^ March remitted Bills for £5292 16 5¼ sterling. I easily perceive he Intends

Resigning his Employ as soon as the Commissioners make their Report, and therefore Civil Parting may be best on both sides. But his Lordships great dependance is upon a better regulation of the office for the future, and as the Commissioners must, in the Course of their Enquiry, have Traced every Evil up to its Source, he depends upon their making such an Establishment and Salutary Adjustment of so Important an Office in all its branches, as will meet all past Evils, and effectually exclude all future Irregularitys and Mischiefs, to which a separation of so Extensive a Department cannot but Contribute, as well as the Repository so lately Built. Lord Baltimore is not now in Town, but I hope by next Opportunity to send you his Power for Re-Conveying Carrol's Land.

His Lordship Defers entirely to the Commissioners Judgment in taking the Quit rents out of the Sheriffs hands, and Farming them to others who can attend to them, If the reasons which led M^r^ Calvert to the former measure are found Insufficient, or better means offer.

I am extremely honoured with the Nomination by your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Upper House of myself to be their Agent on the Appeale threatned by the Lower House; and they may be assured, If the business Proceeds, of my giving it every possible attention. I have already secured them the best Counsel in S^r^ Fletcher Norton and M^r^ Yorke, in which the very able Gentlemen who are Charged with preparing the requisite materials will have the Satisfaction of seeing them Managed by the Ablest advocates this Country Affords. But I am much Inclined to think from the Inactivity of the Agent, and the Ill success, as we hear, of the Lottery, that the Lower House will be better advised than ever to think of Prosecuting their Appeale. The Strange Irregularity of their late Proceeding with respect to M^r^ Dulany looks very much like the seeking a pretence to Drop it, and save appearances. The Proceedings of the Council and M^r^ Dulany upon that Occasion are much approved by his Lordship, and will, I am Confident, be supported, If, after an Appeale Exhibited, any application should be grounded upon it, and I am very happy to be already fnrnished with so good Materials to meet such an application, If ever it be made. Till some Step be taken here, it will be equally difficult to Conjecture when all or any of these matters will be brought to a Determination, or at what expence. The latter necessarily depending upon the extent and length of the Proceedings; and I shall not be very willing to have any Business bro't to a Hearing, without a previous Communication to the Upper House, who may perhaps either have an opportunity of answering what shall

be Laid to their Charge, or of framing a Counter Representation, to Introduce at least the Proceedings about the Lottery, and at the Secretarys Office. I do not see that I want any further Authority than what is contained in the minit of the Council, nor any further Instructions than what the Gentlemen are already preparing, nor will there be any Occasion for money till some Proceeding is had, of which I shall immediately Apprize your Excellency, and then the Gentlemen, will, If they please, give me Credit as far as Two hundred Pounds or Three hundred Pounds to be made use of when wanted.

The Expence of the Retainers, the only one hitherto incurred, his Lordship has Insisted upon repaying me. The Powers assumed by the Lower House are contrary to all usage of Parliament, Except at a time when the whole Parliament consisted of one House only. Nor did their Committee even in those times Claim an Active Authority during the Adjournment of the House. Nor is there an Instance in the Journals of either House of their sending Committees to Examine Records in the Council or other State Offices, but they address the Crown, and that chiefly in revenue Matters, and what is proper is Granted them, and your Excellency well knows that what is thus Granted them is always paid for to the Patentee by the Crown who are Invested with a large Civil List (and even by Extraordinary allowances to their own immediate offices; much less did either House of Parliament ever Call for the production of Original Books or Records from any office (unless for the Record of the Return upon an Election in order to amend it or on suspicion of Alteration or the like) and the proper Officer attended with it, so that in reality it is never taken out of his Custody.

M^{r} William Hunt who was Joint Trustee with M^{r} Capel Hanbury for the Affairs relative to the Paper Currency being Dead, The latter has recommended M^{r} Osgood Hanbury his Partner to be Joyned in the Trust with him, with an Intimation that the Amount of the Commission for transacting the business is not large, and that he and his late Partner have received no more than £397 9 4 from it in all since 28th April 1750. His Lordship was unwilling to Exercise his Power of Appointment, If it be Vested in him, without knowing your Excellency's sentiments, whether it will be agreable to you or you think it will be so to the Province, the rather as the uniting the Partner seems to confine the Execution of the Trust to one Person only, & without thinking of any other Person from himself, he has permitted M^{r} Capel Hanbury to Act alone till he hears from the Province, and will then be glad to adopt the Person they Propose, or at least whom they approve.

These Gentlemen have likewise Introduced to his Lordship Mr James Stuart a Clergyman lately gone over to Maryland, to get a Living If he can. You may Imagine their Persuasion will scarce admit of their saying much for him, and indeed all they say of him is that they have had a very good Character of him from one of the first Gentlemen in Virginia. His Lordship leaves you to do just as you please.

But his Lordship has received another application from Lord Strange (the Eldest son of the Earl of Derby) to which he Prays your Excellencys Attention and it is in the following terms,

"Preston Lancashire The Poor man in whose favour I write held a Tenement under a Gentleman of this County for three Lives; the last Life went to Maryland, her name Mary Brereton; and under pretence of her being dead the Lessor several years ago took Possession of the Tenement. The favor I would beg of your Lordship is that you would be so kind as to procure from the Governour a Certificate, setting forth whether she be Dead or alive, and, if Dead, the time of her Death. She Lived near the Lords Manor in the County of Ann Arundel, Herring Bay Maryland."

His Lordship has likewise received the following Representation from Mr Wm Edmiston

"In the year 1701 a large Quantity of Land was purchased of Mr Penn by a Number of Adventurers, which was located to them in the Township of West Nottingham in the lower End of Chester County nearly adjoyning to what was then supposed to be the Boundary between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland; but as it appears by the late Settlement of the Line between the Two Provinces that great part of the Tract Purchased as afores[d] of Mr Penn falls within the Province of Maryland my humble request is that I may obtain from my Lord Baltimore a Patent for such Part of the s[d] Land as I now Inherit from my Father, who was one of the Original Purchasers and which is part of what falls into the Province of Maryland as aforesaid."

The Agreement between the Proprietors has, I apprehend, made proper Provisions for the Case of these Settlers but Mr Edmiston's Application seems Premature till all the Proceedings are returned and Confirmed and then I Presume the Proprietors will in concurrence together find means by Gen[ll] Proclamation or some other Publick Act to Quiet their respective new Tenants.

One Thomas Sawyer a Journeyman Coachmaker at Epsom was Convicted of Felony on Occasion of the late Riots on the special Commission at Gloucester and sentenced to be Transported & soon afterwards obtained the Kings free Pardon

but was unfortunately first shipped off by Mr Sedgeley and Co of Bristol. The Pardon is gone after him and If he should not be already returned your Excellency is desired to procure his Discharge and Assist him to get home again.

His Lordship has been prevailed upon to Sign a Permit to the Naval Officer for Mr Bell to Re Ship some Tobacco Duty free in the room of the like Quantity lost in the Tyger. But as I am a Stranger to the particular Law which gives this Liberty and uncertain whether it be still in force your Excellency will be so good as to set me right in both particulars.

I am with all due regard and esteem,
Sr
Yor Excellencys Most Obedt Hble
Servt
Serjts Inn London Hugh Hamersley

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of a Letter to His Lordship Dated Annapolis 27th July 1767

My Lord

Soon after I did myself the honour to write to Your Lordship the 15th June I received the Power of Attorney & Deeds of Lease & Release which Your Lordship had been pleased to execute in Consequence of Mr Dulany's Proposition for suffering a Recovery here on Your Lordship's Mannours & the Attorney General upon Notice from Me attended here at an adjourned Provincial Court the 19th Inst in order to suffer the Recovery agreeable to the Power given him. That being done we proceeded to sell the several Parcels of Land mentioned in the inclosed Minute of the Sales & have ordered Ann Arundel Mannour to be advertised again for Sale on the first of September & the Mannours in Queen Anns Kent & on Gunpowder River in Baltimore in the Course of the same Month the Purchasers of the small Parcells that we sold the 21st Inst having desired to be indulged till next Month for making their first Payment we complied with their Request but Your Lordship may expect to receive their Bills by one Captain Richardson who will sail hence in about three Weeks. I have according to Your Lordship's Order shipt Two Pipes of Your Lordships Madeira in a Ship of Mr Anderson's commanded by Captain Love who is to sail from Wye the Beginning of next Week & promises to take particular Care of it & on its Arrival Mr Anderson will give Mr Hamersley Notice. As Mr Hamersley tells Me in his last Letter that Your Ldp desires the Revd Mr Allen may be presented at the first Opportunity to some other preferment tenable with & conve-

Letter Bk. V nient to this Parish which he now holds If I can prevail on the Rector of either of the Parishes contiguous to this to resign & go over the Bay I will notwithstanding the Act of 1702 of which I sometime ago apprized Your Ldp offer Mr Allen an Induction to such adjacent Parish also or leave it to him to make his Terms with such of the Probationers as he may desire me to induct tho I really think that such Transaction will not be long a Secret & am apprehensive the Assembly will by making a Stir about it render Mr Allen uneasy. At the time Mr Allen arrived I gave him an Account of the Parishes then vacant, the best of which was St Lukes in Queen Annes County of the Annual Value of about which I had kept vacant from the time your Ldp was pleased to give me an Intimation of your Desire to provide for Mr Allen that Parish however Mr Allen being averse to settling on the Eastern Shore declined accepting & signified to Me that he would prefer this tho it was of less Value wherefore in order to gratify him I immediately presented the then Rector of this Parish to St Lukes. By the List of the Parishes Your Lordship will see there are some in Baltimore Prince Georges & Frederick Counties that are of considerable Value, the Rectors of those called St Johns in Baltimore & Queen Anne's in Prince Georges are old & infirm & Mr Bacon too who has the best in the Province is now advanced in years & declining so that in all probability one or other of the most desirable Livings will e'er long become vacant, & the Moment either of them falls I will make him an Offer of it & if in the mean time One of the Rectors in the contiguous Parishes can be removed I will as I have already told Your Lordship either give Mr Allen an Induction thereto or leave it to him to recommend a Successor & make Terms with him which is all I can do, tho He may perhaps think otherwise for I have observed that Gentlemn on their first Arrival here are apt to think a Governor might do whatever he pleases. I can truly say I have from his first Arrival been studious out of respect to Your Ldp's Recommendation to do Mr Allen every kind Office in my power & to make this place agreeable to him but from some Hints he has dropt I am apprehensive he is a little disappointed in his Expectations. Colo Lloyd having lately signified to us that he is now as well prepared as he can be to make a final Settlement of his Agents Accounts we have desired him to attend here for that purpose the Beginning of September when Mr Dulany will return hither from his Summer's Residence & Mr Jordan be more at leisure than at present to give Attention to that Business.

Mr Charles Goldsborough the late Commissary General having died about the Middle of last Month I have at the

Instance of Mr Daniel Dulany appointed his Brother Walter whom Your Lordship lately nominated One of the Council & the Naval Office of Potuxent which is thereupon vacant I shall in pursuance of Your Ldps pleasure sometime ago signified to me by Mr Calvert offer to Mr Plater as soon as I have an Opportunity for at present it seems he is absent from home else I suppose he would have applied for it before this time. Inclosed Your Lordship will receive a Second of the Sett of Exchange for £27 the first of which I remitted Your Lordship the 15th of last Month. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter from the Governor to Hugh Hamersley Esqr Dated Annapolis the 27th July 1767 transmitted by ——

Sir

Since I addressed Myself to you the 9th of June I have received your Favour accompanying His Ldps Power of Attorney for suffering a Common Recovery here on his Mannours the Deeds of Lease & Release & Copies of the Letters that passed between you & Mr John Stewart on the Subject of the Act of Assembly made last Session for obliging unhealthy Vessels importing more than Thirty Servants or Passengers to perform Quarantine. As I presume Mr Dulany will take upon himself to write to you fully in answer to what you have said to Me as well as to himself with respect to the Step His Ldp was pleased to take upon the Receipt of the Propositions I shall not trouble you again on that Head having already intimated to you that in questions of Law Mr Jordan & I have always referred every thing to our Associate. Mr Goldsborough the Attorney General having come over to the Adjourned Provincial Court the 19th of this Month purposely to attend this Business a Recovery was accordingly suffered & the Commissioners have thereupon advertised Ann Arundel Mannour once more for Sale to be set up the first Day of September next in Lotts of 500 Acres or otherwise as may suit the Purchasers & We have also ordered to be advertised for Sale in the Course of that Month the Mannours in Queen Annes & Kent Counties & that in Baltimore which lies on the River Gunpowder. During the Adjourned Provincial Court We sold what little remained of Collington Mannour in Prince Georges County & of the Tract called White's Plains in this County but the Purchasers bought on Condition they should be indulged till next Month for the first Payment, as soon as they bring the Bills I shall remit them to His Lordship together with a Minute as usual of the Quantity sold & of the Price. Colo Lloyd sent us Notice lately that he is now pre-

Letter Bk. V pared except with regard to some Debts which cannot be got in at present to close his Accounts & to submit them & his Vouchers to our Examination for a final Settlement & we have agreed to proceed on & go thro what remains to be adjusted the Beginning of September when Mr Dulany will return from Baltimore County where he passes the Summer & Mr Jordan be more at leisure than at present to attend that Business, the Books & Papers relative to his Ldp's Revenue now in the hands of his Agent will then too be removed into the Repositary or Office which is now finished. On my shewing the Gentlemen of the Council who reside here the Answer you with His Lordships Approbation returned to the Application that Messrs Stewart & Sedgley made for a Dissent to the Quarantine Act they expressed the greatest Satisfaction & think my Communicating those Letters to the Assembly at their next Meeting will have a Tendancy to make Them entertain grateful Sentiments & just Notions of His Lordships Attention to the Welfare of the Province & at the same time lessen in some measure the Weight & Influence of Mr Ringgold who hath always been in the Opposition for he certainly lays himself very open by his manner of writing about the Act several of his Allegations being contrary to Truth & his whole Letter extremely futile. That the Distempers the Importation & spreading of which the Act is calculated to prevent have been frequently brought into this & many other Places in the Province & that Scores of People have been destroyed here by the Jail Fever first communicated by Servants from on board crowded infectious Ships is notorious & there is the greatest reason to believe that by that Distemper communicated last Fall to Mrs Blake's Family in Queen Annes County thro a Convict imported from Bristol the Lady herself & more than 20 Negroes died in the space of about two Months, how absurd then was Mr Ringgolds proposed Amendment to the Title of the Bill (which however I do not understand he ever made at least in publick) for an Act to prevent the Depopulation of Maryland would not have been a very improper Title to the Act he would have called "a Bill to prevent the Peopling of a Young Country" May there not be a continual Influx of People into the Province without bringing more in a Vessel than she can well contain, or have we no Servants imported in Vessels that belong to other Merchants than the two Contractors who have thought fit on this Occasion to bestir themselves, the Truth is that many Servants are imported annually from different parts of England Scotland & Ireland but the Masters do not often receive more on board than can be conveniently accommodated while those Contractors who have only a certain Number

of Vessels in the Maryland Trade must it seems at particular Letter Bk. V
Times empty the Jails & by that means it sometimes happens that they oblige the Masters of their Ships to receive on board twice the number they ought to bring, little anxious themselves of the Consequence to the Inhabitants here, nor very solicitous whether or no the Crowding too great a Number of the poor Wretches into a small Compass may not be the means of destroying some of them. When there are more Convicts to be sent out than their Ships bound hither will receive conveniently Let them assign the Surplus to some other Merchants who will be glad to take them off their hands or bring them hither for a reasonable Freight, & as only a moderate Number will then be transported hither in any one Ship very few will lose their Lives on the Passage & people here will not have such reason to dread their Arrival. The Contractors may indeed say that if it is notorious such destructive Distempers are frequently imported in Convict Ships why do people by purchasing encourage the Importation of them, to which it might be answered that there are in all Societies People that will run all Risks for the sake of making Profit, but it becomes the Legislature as far as can reasonably be done to prevent other Persons suffering by the Proceedings of People of such Dispositions: that the Assembly have by the Act in Question complimented the Governor with pretty extensive Power is indeed true but they thought it was necessary to lodge it somewhere & I flatter myself Experience will teach M^r^ Ringgold that it is at present in hands that will never exercise it to distress Trade but only so far as the Welfare of the Province makes the Exercise of it expedient & absolutely necessary. That the Act is in some degree defective & rather too severe I will not deny but it may be amended & I will recommend it to the Assembly at the next Session to make it less exceptionable & particularly to appropriate a Sum of Money for building a Lazaretto. Finding they could not immediately succeed in their Application for a Dissent Mess^rs^ Sedgley & Co in Bristol have I find furnished their Ship with a Ventilator which they may be ashamed of not having done long ago & Mess^rs^ Stewart & Campbell have made theirs quite airy by opening a Range of Ports on each Side between Decks & by that means it seems the Ships were kept healthy tho in one of them were imported more than a hundred & fifty Persons besides the Crew. I observe what you write with respect to the Reverend M^r^ Allen whom I have from his first Arrival here been studious to serve & oblige & am sorry it has not been in my power to provide for him agreeable to his Wishes; that he was not immediately inducted into a more Valuable Parish than this was entirely owing to Himself for I

Letter Bk. V acquainted him with the Annual Value as far as I knew of All that were vacant & left it to himself to take which he pleased; His Ldp had indeed signified his Desire that in Case neither of the best Livings happened to be vacant M[r] Allen should hold two of the smaller but that I apprehended he could not do without the Consent of the Vestries under the Act of Assembly made in 1702 & if he could I must thereupon have deprived or ousted one of those who had for some time officiated as Curates for every Parish in the Province was then supplied with a Clergyman & even the Probationers except one or two had in Consequence of His Ldps Instructions been promised Inductions. That His Ldp was desirous M[r] Allen should be provided for & gratified before any one else was very evident to Me but I did not apprehend that His Ldp would have me in order to serve that Gentleman take any Step that should be likely to occasion Discontent & afford the Assembly even a Pretence for saying that the Law was dispensed with or violated & to that Effect am I confident they will remonstrate whenever two Parishes are bestowed on One Clergyman without the Consent of the Vestries previously obtained, nor have I any doubt but the Vestries will in such Case prevent his being paid in either Parish at least without a Law Suit, nevertheless if M[r] Allen is willing to make a Tryal & His Ldp pleases I will oust one of the Probationers whom I purposely have declined inducting & give M[r] Allen an Induction also to that Parish. By the List I shall herewith transmit you will see the present Annual Value of the several Livings in the Province, among them are some that are very good but neither of these hath happened to fall since the first Intimation was given Me of His Lordships Desire to provide for M[r] Allen, the best that became vacant was S[t] Lukes in Queen Annes County which I kept vacant a long time & at his Arrival made him an Offer of it, but when he declined accepting it & desired I would vacate this Parish for him I was under a necessity of presenting to S[t] Lukes the then Rector of this Parish. The Gentlemen that enjoy S[t] Johns Parish in Baltimore & Queen Annes in Prince Georges County both of them very healthy Parts of the Country are old & infirm as are also the Rectors of several other Parishes more valuable than this, M[r] Bacon too who holds the most valuable Living in the Province seems to be declining & is advanced in years, which ever of those Parishes becomes vacant will be at M[r] Allens Choice but if he would stand well with the people he will find it necessary to reside in his Parish else he may expect to hear things said that will give him Uneasiness tho I am apt to think he does not suspect that his continuing to reside here would be productive of any such Consequence.

As I presumed from His Ldps late Instruction in favour of Letter Bk. V
Mr Walter Dulany that he intended to shew him farther Favour & his Brother the Secretary pressed Me to appoint him Commissary General in the stead of Mr Goldsborough who lately died of a Dropsy I ordered a Commission to be accordingly issued to Mr Walter Dulany who entered upon his Office the 15th Inst from which time therefore you are to look to him for the usual Remittance or whatever other Sum you may require. The Naval Office of Potuxent value about £130 pr Ann will now fall to Mr Platers Share according to his Lordships pleasure signified to Me some time ago unless he voluntarily waves it in favour of his intimate Friend Colo Fitzhugh a deserving Gentleman who has applied for it but I told him I could do nothing therein till Colo Plater who was then & is still absent in a distant part of the Province should return home & have an Opportunity of making Application. Messrs Mason & Dixon are now proceeding with the Line which I expect they will finish early enough for the Stones received by Capt Love to be set up before Winter & what other Boundary Stones may be wanted beyond the South Mountain can I think be raised hewn & graven near the places where they are to be fixed than sent thither from England as the Carriage of them so far back will be expensive. Yov will see by the inclosed Gazette that the Managers of the Liberty Lottery have advertised it again & propose to draw in October. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 30th July 1767.

My Lord

Since I addressed myself to your Lordship the 27th Inst William Holliday & Thomas Litton have brought me the inclosed Bills for forty eight Pounds six Shillings & Twenty two pounds sixteen shillings being the first Payment for the Tracts of Land they respectively bought the 21st Inst as your Ldp will see by the inclosed Minute. I am &c.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Serjts Inn London. 13th Augst 1767.

Sr

I wrote your Excellency very fully the 20th of last Month, & am now just favoured by Mr Anderson's son, with your Letter of the 9th of June, and the accompanying Papers. It will give us great pleasure to hear of Mr Brerewoods Nonsuit, and the more so If it can be done without Entring into the

merits, as such a Check will probably prevent all future trouble from that quarter. I am very glad the last Cargoe of Boundary Stones have arrived Safe, and by this opportunity send 68 more, w^ch^ have been some time ready, & are all that are intended to be sent till a further Call. I wish every Colony had as good a Stake in the Bank of England, and had Established their Credit upon as sure a footing, as Maryland. The next Session being the last of the Present Parliament, and likely, according to former usage, to be of no long continuance, nor productive of much business, It is probable the business of Paper Currency may not be then taken up, and, in the present fluctuating state of Politicks, when no administration is secure for 3 months together, it is difficult to say what will, or will not, be ultimately approved, tho', I think, I could Venture to Justify and support our Plan up to the Speakers Chair. The Political Existence of the present secretary of the Southern Colonies is perhaps still more precarious, than that of his Collegues, for he seems as little Consulted by them, as their opponents. The Death of M^r^ Hunt, and the Compliment paid the Province by Lord Baltimore upon that Event, as mentioned in my Last, leaves it to them to name the New Trustee, and whoever is appointed, I am persuaded it will not be his Lordship's fault If he does not do his Duty. The failure of the Lottery, and the new excuse furnished by M^r^ Dulany's prudent opposition to the Irregularity of the Proceedings of the Lower House Committee, and the Maintenance of the just rights of the Secretarys Office, and with it of every other Office in the Realm, will, I much think, put an end to this business, and that the lower House will be ready enough to drop the Appeale, If the Upper House will Let them. I am glad the latter approve the Counsel I have Retained for them. Should the Lower House ever proceed in the Appeale they must expect to hear of their Lottery, as well as their attack upon M^r^ Dulany, as both Proceedings will serve to throw a Complection upon their Cause, If any was wanting. The Addresses from Maryland could not have been Presented more opportunely to Place her in a favourable light, and Contrast her with the Mass^ts^ Bay and New York, upon whom the Government have set their mark, though the latter has already Cryed Peccavi, and I Presume the other will do the same before it is long. I have just received from Col. Loyd in a Letter of 13. June a 2^d^ sett of his former Bills for the £5292 16 5¼ with a first sett of other Bills to the Amount of £638 0 4 sterling. He has desired me to Communicate to his Lordship his Intention to Resign, which I shall do as soon as his Lordship returns from the Country, where he has been for some time. The sense of people here Corresponds entirely

with your Excellency's opinion, that the subsisting Leases are a great Discouragement to the Sale of the Manors, and the Mischief is greater as there seems no remedy to it, and yet I should think the Tenants would be glad to Buy their respective Interests, or, If not, that others would be glad to buy them, together with the reversions expectant upon their Leases. I should be very sorry to involve his Lordship in a Dispute with the Corporation for so Inconsid^{ble} a sum as £150 or £200, and therefore till that matter be Cleared up, I hope he will Pay no regard to any Applications which may be made him about it. I have received the Laws, and Printed Copy of the Lower House Journal, but it was yesterday only, and your Excellency will easily believe I have not been able to look into them. I will Lay before his Lordship at the first Opportunity what your Excellen^{cy} writes about the Escheat of Aliens Lands, and likewise the Detail about M^{r} Rob^{t} Goldsborough, and shall return you his sentiments as soon as I receive them. Surely the Imputations against the latter are Extravagant and Ridiculous, and, I am satisfyed, his Lordship will have that Confidence in his own good sense and understanding, as to despise them, and I hope, when I write you next, to send you Convincing Proofs of it under his own hand. I am no Friend to the Episcopal Scheme, and though ordination at the Fireside may suit the Indolence and Poverty of some (perhaps not the most fit to Exercise the Function) yet "Timeo Danaos" nor shall I be very well pleased to purchase their spiritualitys, at the expence of the Loaves and Fishes, which has always been the ultimate, If not the only, View adopted by the Church, from the begiñing of time, and I am too good an Englishman to wish to see all the Colonies united under the same Church Government. I am obliged to your Excellency for reminding me of what passed upon the Agency Bill, and If the Lower House should apply for the appointment of their Agent, I will take care to follow it with a Similar application on the part of the Upper House, and I am satisfyed each must have their Agent, or there will be none. As soon as his Lordship returns to Town, we shall read over our Letters together, and then your Excellency may expect to hear further from

S^{r}

Yo^{r} most Obed^{t} Hble serv^{t}

Hugh Hamersley

The Society for the Encouragement
of Arts &c. have desired me to forward to
the Province a Treatise relative to pot
Ashes, w^{ch} has recēd their Approbation &
Encouragem^{t} & accordingly I take the Liberty
to Enclose your Excellency a few Printed Copys,
to be Distributed as you think fit.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Sir William Johnson.]

To Sir William Johnson. Annapolis the 20th of August 1767

Sir

The Letter you were pleased to write to Me the 1st of May last having been presented a few Weeks ago by eleven Indians from Otsiningo who were conducted hither by Mr Ogden being on their Way to Dorchester Somerset & Worcester Counties in this Province where all the Indians remaining among us reside, I not only gave Orders for their being treated with kindness & furnished with provisions as they should pass & repass thro the Province but also made them a Present of some Cloaths they appeared to be in Want of & recommended it to some Gentlemen who I apprehended had some Influence with our Indians to encourage them to accept the Invitations those Ambassadors came to give them, but as the Lands our Indians possess are confirmed to them by Acts of Assembly to be held so long as any of them shall choose to reside on them & then to revert some of them to original Patentees others to the Lord Proprietary & the Residue to be at the Disposal of the General Assembly I could not take upon me to enter into any Treaty with those Indians about the Sale of their Right to the Lands they occupy at present in this Province it being necessary that the Affair should be referred to the Assembly & that the Acts by Virtue of which the Indians here now hold their Land should be repealed previous to their offering it for Sale; if upon their Return they should represent to you that their Bretheren here are willing to relinquish their Land & to go back to Otsiningo & you should thereupon think fit to impower Mr Ogden or some other Person on their behalf to come hither about the Middle of October next when our Assembly will be sitting & to make an Agreement about the Sale of their Land you may be assured I will recommend it to the Assembly to give them a reasonable Compensation for their Right to the Land & in case They shall one & all be willing to relinquish should they sell to whom pray is the purchase Money to be paid or how divided among them, will any besides those who actually reside in the Province at this time set up pretensions to it or may it all be paid to them, I should be glad to know your Sentiments with regard to those particulars & what Measures you apprehend will be most satisfactory to them.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Serj^{ts} Inn, London 24th Augst 1767.

Hon^{d} S^{r}

In my Letter of the 8th of April last, I acquainted your Excellency with an Application made to Lord Baltimore by M^{r} Stewart, the Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts, for the Repeale of the Quarentine Act. I am now further to Inform your Excellency, That this Gentleman has within these few Days Laid the Matter before the Treasury by a Petition of which the Enclosed is a Copy, and they have referred it to the King in Council where it now lyes. I should hope nothing will be done upon it till November, and then I shall exert all my Endeavours, in concert with the Agent for Virginia in support of the Law, the Expediency of which I hear has been too fatally Proved by a recent Instance.

M^{r} Garth and the Gentlemen in the Trade will I hope likewise Contribute their Assistance and perhaps I may by that time be favoured with a Line by your Excellency upon the Subject I am

S^{r}
Yo^{r} Excellencys
Most Obed^{t} Hble Serv^{t}
Hugh Hamersley.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis the 3^{d} Sept^{r} 1767.

My Lord

I had a few Days ago the pleasure to receive Your Ldp's Favour of the 4th of June but not the Box therein mentioned which I apprehend is left in M^{r} Andersons Compting House for Capt Montgomerie who brought me the Letter told Me that he remembered to have seen a Box directed to Me but that he could not find it on board, I am in hopes however to receive it by Captain Banning who was it seems to sail from London about the Middle of June & shall not fail to deliver Your Ldps packet to M^{r} Allen as soon as it comes to my hand. I need not I hope use many Words to convince Your Ldp that I retain the most grateful Sense of All Your Ldps Favours & I beg Your Ldps Acceptance of my thankful Acknowledgments for the fresh Token of Your Ldp's Regard contained in the Box you have been pleased to direct for me. Having wrote to Governor Penn in Consequence of Your Ldps Intimation I expect he will by the next Post communicate to me the Answer he has given the Secretary of State to his Letter of Enquiry & will transmit the same to Your Ldp

Letter Bk. V by the earliest Opportunity. I was indeed at first surprized a little at the Secretary of States being so very particular & minute in his Enquiries but as precise & express answers were demanded for His Majesty's Information & Satisfaction I thought it incumbent on Me to be as explicit & exact as possible in my Answers to the Questions & hope Your Ldp was of Opinion on the perusal thereof that I did no more than was requisite & could not have declined giving such Answers without appearing ignorant of Matters I could not be well unacquainted with, besides I apprehended my giving Lord Shelburn an Account of All the Money paid Annually by the Inhabitants of this Province for Taxes Duties & Quit Rents would serve to shew that they also bear some Burthen as well as their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain. In the last Letter I had the honour to address to Your Lordship I informed you that we had again advertised the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour to be on the first Inst & I have now the pleasure to tell you that on that Day & yesterday We sold as many parcels thereof as amount together to the quantity of 7104$\frac{5}{8}$ Acres for which the Purchasers are to pay the Sum of £8919 1 9$\frac{3}{4}$ sterling exclusive of the Six pence p^{r} Acre allowed for surveying &c The Residue of the Mannour being 3576$\frac{3}{8}$ Acres We shall probably sell at private Sale when we return from Baltimore Kent & Queen Annes Counties whither we are now proceeding in order to set up the Mannours that lie in those Counties. By way of Encouragement to the People that attended the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour to bid tho they had not Bills of Excha or Cash enough in their Pockets to deposit as the first payment for the Parcels they might choose to purchase We thought it for Your Ldps Interest & therefore agreed to indulge All the Purchasers a few Days for their first Payment, but by the first Ship that sails hence after our Return Your Ldp may expect a Remittance for the Amount of such first Payment. I now remit Your Ldp inclosed Seconds of the Bills I transmitted the 30th of July last for £22 16 0 & £48 6 also Firsts of Exchange that have been since paid as p^{r} the inclosed Minute for some Surplus Land that upon Surveying it was found to lie in Collington Mannour & for a part of the Tract in this County called Whites Plains. One of the said Bills viz. Isaac Landsdales on Jn^{o} Buchanan being for the Sum of £24 15 5 & the other Jn^{o} Cook's on Perkins & Co for £5 9 1 & James Mitchell's on Jordan & Maxwell for £16 9 11. The Agents Acounts to the 29 of Sept^{r} last are now before us & we are preparing a State so as to report thereon to Your Ldp when we return again to Annapolis.

I am My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 4th Septr 1767.

Sir

As I have not been favoured with any Letter from you since I addressed One to you the 27th of July I have nothing particular to trouble you about at present but embrace the Opportunity to inform His Ldp that we have at last sold a considerable part of Ann Arundel Mannour viz 7104 Acres for the Sum of £8919 1 9¾ & very probably We shall be able to sell the Residue being 3576 Acres at private Sale tho as it is of inferiour quality We must be content with a less price for it. In order that you may be able to compleat the List of Livings that I lately sent you I now inclose another short List of the few whose Value had not been ascertained to Me when I last wrote to you. You will see by the inclosed Gazettes that a Kind of paper War hath been commenced here between Mr Ringgold Consignee of the Convicts from Bristol & some Gentlemen who are Friends to our Quarantine Act in which I think the former makes a poor figure & I suppose begins to wish he had not so officiously beyond All the Rest of the Consignees & Dealers in imported Servants stood forth as a Champion in so bad a Cause.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 10th Septr 1767.

My Lord

In the Letter I addressed to Your Ldp the Beginning of this Month I told Your Ldp that I had desired Governor Penn to inform Me what answers he had returned to the Secretary of State's Circulary Letters of last Decemr & January & as the Governor has since been so kind as to comply with my Request I embrace this Opportunity to transmit to Your Ldp a Copy of his Letter together with Copies of the Letters & Estimate he transmitted to Ld Shelburn (tho you will be pleased to observe they were intended only for my own satisfaction) by which Your Ldp will see that he has also given as particular & explicit answers to the several Requisitions made by the Secretary of State as was in his power & indeed as I have done except with respect to the Annual Amount of the Proprietaries Quit Rents which I understand that they themselves do not know the Amount of by reason that no exact Rent Rolls have been kept in that province nor the Rents regularly collected. As Governor Penn's Letters to Ld Shelburn bear Date but a fortnight after that which Mr

Letter Bk. V Thos Penn thought fit to address to His Ldp they must have been transmitted before the Governor could have received any Letter or Instructions from the Proprietaries on the Subject & he might therefore perhaps have been more explicit to the Secretary of State than they intended he should be, tho I do not apprehend a more general answer could have been thought satisfactory. As I presume that either the Letters which I addressed to Ld Shelburn & inclosed to Your Ldp the 15th of June or the Duplicates that were transmitted by the packet from New York have before this time been delivered at the Secretary of States Office It would I conceive be quite improper to send His Ldp any other on the Subject but for Your Ldps satisfaction I shall send you inclosed Copies of every thing I transmitted to Ld Shelburn except the Acts of Assembly mention'd in my Letter which Your Ldp knows are printed in the Collection of Laws lately published by Mr Bacon & in Your Ldps Hands. Should Your Ldp upon considering the answers Governor Penn & I have now returned to the Secretary of State's Letters think we have in any respect been too particular I shall hope to be favoured with an Instruction or Intimation how far Your Ldp would have me comply with any Requisitions that may be hereafter made & I shall most exactly conform to Your Ldps pleasure & Inclination. When I last address't myself to Your Ldp I intimated that I was going with Mr Dulany & Mr Jordan to Baltimore Kent & Queen Annes Counties & did not then expect to return hither till we had set up all the Mannours in those Counties but as there were no Bidders for that in Baltimore so that we were not detained there longer than one Day & Mr Jordan wanted to return hither before he went to Queen Anns & Kent Counties I came back with him & by that means have an earlier opportunity than I expected of remitting Your Ldp sundry Bills of Exchange which have been paid by some of the people that purchased parts of Ann Arundel Mannour amounting together as pr the inclosed List to £1766 14 9½ & for the Residue Your Ldp may expect to have Bills remitted by the first Ship that shall sail hence after we return from Kent & Queen Anns Counties for which We shall sett off next Monday Morning. The Reason I inclose a List of the Bills of Exchange herein remitted & not a Minute of the Sales as heretofore is that several of the Purchasers have not yet made their first payment & this Ship is just ready to sail. Tho there were no Bidders for the Mannour in Baltimore at this time we expect to sell part of it at least the next time it is set up which will be the Beginning of Novemr but by what I can learn the Tenants in general are exceeding poor so that few among them will be able to purchase the Tenements they hold. I am &c

P. S. Your Ldp will find inclosed in a blank Cover Seconds of the three Bills of Excha. Firsts of which were remitted in my Letter of the 3d Inst. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 12th Septr 1767.

My Ld

As another Ship for London hath just called here to Clear out I embrace the Opportunity to remit Your Ldp seconds of the Bills of Excha Firsts of which I inclosed in my Letter to Your Ldp of the 10th Inst. Tis with pleasure too I inform Your Ldp that I had last Night the satisfaction to receive by Capt Banning the Box containing Your Ldps packet for Mr Allen wch I sent him immediately, also the Swords & Plate Your Ldp hath been now pleased to present me with, & for which I beg leave to repeat my grateful Acknowledgments, my Behaviour on all occasions will I flatter myself shew that Your Ldps Favours have made proper Impressions on my Mind & how highly they are & ever will be estimated by Your Ldps obliged & devoted humbl servt

P. S. Just as I was subscribing the above Lettr Mr Danl Stevenson who bot part of Collington Mannour brought a Sett of Excha for £15 8 9¼ to compleat his Deposit the first of wch Sett therefore I now remit inclosed in a separate Cover.

[Sharpe to Shelburne.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Shelburne. Annapolis 20th Sepr 1767.

My Lord

Mr Macleane your Lordships Secretary having in a Letter of the 26th of May last transmitted me a Copy of His Majesty's Pardon for one Thomas Sawyer a Convict from Gloucester who had been transported to this Province, & having also recommended it to me in Your Ldps Name to use my good Offices in the Mans Behalf so that he might be set at liberty & sent back to England I trouble Your Ldp with this to inform you that on my speaking to the Factors here for Messrs Sedgley & Co. in Bristol in whose Ship the said Sawyer had been transported hither they informed me that they would send him back again to Bristol by the first opportunity & they have since done so.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Shelburne.]

To Lord Shelburne Annapolis 14th Octr 1767

My Lord

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Ldps Letter dated the 11th of July last inclosing a Copy of the Act of Parliament pass't last Session entitled "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon the Exportation from this Kingdom of Coffee & Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China earthen Ware exported to America & for more effectually preventing the Clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies & Plantations" I beg leave to assure Your Ldp that I shall take Care to have due obedience paid thereto within this Province & that I am with the greatest Respect My Ld

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 29th Octr 1767

My Lord

Having lately had the honour to receive the Letter your Ldp was pleased to write to me the 15th of April last in favour of the Revd Mr Edmiston I have according to your Ldps Order entered him on the List for Preferment. Since I last addressed myself to your Ldp Mr Jordan & I (Mr Dulany by reason of Sickness having excused himself from accompanying us) went over the Bay in order to set up to Sale your Ldps Mannours in Kent & Queen Anns Counties but I am sorry to inform your Ldp that we could not at that time sell more of the Mannour in Queen Annes than 822 Acres, & of the Mannour in Kent no part was sold, for as there were no persons willing to bid except for a very few Tenements that lay in different parts of it We were of Opinion that it would be better to postpone the Sale altogether & not by selling out such few Parcels only dismember the Mannour & as it were cut it in pieces. I did expect that all the purchasers of what hath been sold out of Ann Arundel Mannour would e'er this have made their first payment but some have not yet done so, however I now remit your Ldp the Firsts of Thirty two Setts of Bills of Exchange that have been paid us since I wrote to your Ldp the 12th of Septr amounting as pr the inclosed List to the Sum of £1363 18 5½ I also remit inclosed a second of the Bill of Exchange for £15 8 9¼ the First of which was remitted to your Ldp in my Letter of the 12th Ult. Mr Adams the Rector of St James's Parish in this County having died about a Week

ago The Rev^{d} M^{r} Allen applied to Me for a Lycence or Authority to officiate there either by Himself or Curate hoping that he should by that means be able to secure to Himself the Income of that Parish without relinquishing this, of which he will continue Rector until some other is inducted, sensible of your Ldps great Regard for M^{r} Allen I readily granted his Request but at the same time I am not without Apprehensions that the Vestry & Parishioners of one parish or the other will when the time for settling Accounts comes oppose his Receipt of the Thirty p^{r} poll & make him have Recourse to Law in order to try for it, Should that be the Case I shall not be surprized if some of the Busy Men in the Lower House of Assembly who eagerly watch for pretences to clamour take it up as a publick Matter & complain of it as a Grievance, My Fears may perhaps be groundless & will I hope prove so but I thought it my Duty to communicate them to your Ldp as I have already to M^{r} Allen who flatters himself that no Stir will be made about the Affair & intimated to Me that if the Assembly should concern themselves he supposed my telling them that what had been done had been done by your Ldp's Instruction would be a sufficient Answer to them, but in that I could not agree with him, nor would I without your Lordships express Orders give any such Reason for my Proceedings. As Tobacco is likely to sell high the Thirty p^{r} poll in S^{t} James's Parish together with the Annual Value of two Glebes & a parsonage House that belong to it will fall very little if at all short of £300 stg & if it should I would myself readily make it up that Sum till a better living becomes vacant rather than he should give any Opening for Complaint or Uneasiness in either Parish, if your Ldp on considering what I have taken the liberty to write should think M^{r} Allen had better relinquish his pretensions to One of the Parishes in case the Vestries do not readily come into his proposal, the least Hint from your Ldp will I am satisfied have its due Weight, but really I am somewhat afraid lest such Advice from Me should be construed as an Unwillingness to serve him to the full Extent of your Ldps Instructions, tho I declare I have already gone & shall always be ready to go greater Lengths to serve him than I would do for any other Person whatever not having the honour to stand so high in your Ldps favour. By a Letter I have lately received from Mess^{rs} Mason & Dixon I find they had extended the Line to the Westward of the Monongahela & expect to finish it this year tho it will probably be very late first, their Steward is to come to me the ninth of next Month when M^{r} Dulany M^{r} Jordan & I are to attend the Sale of Conegocheague Mannour in Frederick County & perhaps I may before I return see the Surveyors

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V themselves. As another Ship will sail hence soon after we come back I shall then do myself the honour to write to your Ldp again & in the mean time remain with the greatest Respect Your Ldps &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley. Annapolis 29^th^ Oct^r^ 1767. transmitted by Capt Hewitt.

D^r^ S^r^

Not having had the satisfaction to receive any Letter from you since I addressed One to you the 4^th^ of last Month I have very little to trouble His Ldp or you about at present but I have by this Opportunity remitted His Ldp the Firsts of Thirty two Setts of Excha for the Sum of £1363 18 5½ which has been lately brought to me & the other Commissioners most of them as a first Payment for Parcels of Ann Arundel Mannour tho some of the Purchasers are yet to pay. Our Voyage over the Bay to sell the Mannours in Kent & Queen Annes Counties turned to little Account for we sold none of the Kent Mannour & only 822 Acres of that in Queen Annes County. In a few Days we are to take a Journey so far back as Conegocheague in Frederick County in order to sell the Mannour there on the 9^th^ of next Month if Purchasers should offer, & the Beginning of Dec^r^ we are to attend again in Baltimore County. I find by a Letter from Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon who are running the Boundary Line between this Province & Penns^a^ that they had the 2^d^ Inst extended it Two Miles beyond the Monongahela & were then preparing to take an Observation there so that I imagine they must have nearly run out their five Degrees of Longitude & hope they will be at liberty to return to England soon after Christmass. I am.

Letter Bk.III [Sharpe to Gov. Fauquier.]

Gov^r^ Fauquier Annapolis 30 Oct^r^ 1767.

Sir

One William Depriest alias William Williams who was lately committed to the Custody of the Sheriff of Frederick County in this Province (on Suspicion of having counterfeited the Bills of Credit in Circulation here called Eight Dollar Bills) having in a Confession he made upon being apprehended given an Account of several Persons in the Western Parts of Virginia that were concerned in the Scheme & who are reported to have counterfeited & passed considerable sums in Virginia I think it incumbent on me to send you a Copy of

his Confession together with a Copy of a Letter he wrote to his Wife soon after he was committed to Prison which will shew what People he is connected with there & perhaps lead to a Discovery of other Crimes. On its being represented to Me that the Sheriff of Frederick was apprehensive an Attempt might be made to rescue Depriest & one Jn° Cox who had been also committed on a like Suspicion I have ordered them to be brought hither & secured in this Jail till next April when they will be remanded to Frederick County Assises but I much question whether there will then be sufficient Evidence to convict them tho Circumstances against them are exceeding strong; Should any Discoveries be made in the mean time that may subject them to punishment in Virginia you will be pleased to give me timely Notice that an Order might issue for their being delivered up to a Virginia Officer. Since I am writing to you I cannot help taking some Notice of a Piece which M^r^ Rind your Colony Printer thought fit to publish in his Gazette of the 24^th^ Ult. replete so far as it relates to me or to Transactions here with Misrepresentations & absolute Falshoods. M^r^ Rind may perhaps think every Printer has a Right & ought to publish whatever Paper is sent him be it ever so personal & abusive tho he should himself disbelieve the Allegations it may contain but to you Sir I am persuaded such Conduct will not appear in a very good light, & that his affixing M^r^ Grymes's Name to the piece does not entirely exculpate himself. The unhappy Circumstances into which M^r^ Grimes hath brought himself & the Chagrine occasioned by the melancholly prospect before him seem to have put him almost beside himself & to have rendered him an object of Pity rather than of ones Resentment, nor do I think it at all necessary to give any answer in a publick manner to any thing he has advanced but if his Ruin hath been at all precipitated by the Naval Officers seizing his Vessel here he should consider that his own shuffling disingenuous Conduct for several years past & his entire Disregard of our Laws laid M^r^ Ridout under the necessity of acting in that Manner, I am sure that instead of Rigour he has been treated here on many Occasions with great Indulgence, infinitely greater than he deserved or had a Right to expect. His Assertion that a Precept was obtained here from Me to seize some of his Slaves is I find a direct Falshood & tho I suppose what he insinuates of my ordering a Demand to be made on the Manager for the Shippers Wages be as well founded as many other of his Assertions or Insinuations I do assure you I was not apprized of any such Claims being made or to be made, much less of a Suit to be brought till sometime after the Writ had been served, my Servant who presented the

Letter Bk. III

Letter Bk. III Skippers Accounts to the Manager having done so purely at the Request of the Skipper with whom he had made some Acquaintance & not conceiving it could ever be supposed he acted in pursuance of any Order from me or that my Name could ever be brought in question by reason of his doing a common friendly Office & so far was I from being solicitous to secure to myself a full Third part of the Proceeds of the Vessel that I only accepted thereout what ought to have been paid me by M^r^ Grimes & gave up the Residue nor has the whole sum for which the Vessel sold exclusive of His Majesty's Third been sufficient to satisfy the Claims that M^r^ Grimes if he had acted as an honest Man ought to have paid. I beg pardon for troubling you about a matter that might perhaps appear to every one except myself of little Consequence but I could not when I was addressing myself to you pass it altogether in Silence. I remain with the greatest Regard

Sir your most obed humb Serv^t^

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 2 Nov^r^ 1767.

My Lord

Lest the Letter I did myself the honour to address to your Ldp the 29^th^ of last Month should be miscarried or the Ship have a long Passage I now remit your Ldp by another Vessel that is about to sail Seconds of the Bills of Exchange for £ the Firsts of which were inclosed in that Letter. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley. Annapolis 3^d^ Nov^r^ 1767. p^r^ Capt Scott

D^r^ S^r^

I have just received by a Ship of M^r^ Andersons your several Letters bearing Date the 20^th^ of July & 13^th^ of August together with the four Papers relative to the Claimants of Talbot Mannour & as I understand that another Ship of M^r^ Andersons is expected to sail hence for London before I can return from Frederick County for which M^r^ Dulany M^r^ Jordan & I have agreed to set off To Morrow Morning I write this to be transmitted by Her that you may know the Letters have reached Me & you may be assured that due Regard will be paid to every thing therein recommended. I shall take an Opportunity to communicate what relates to the Claimants of Talbot Mannour to both M^r^ Dulany & the Attorney General & will His Ldp may depend endeavour to act in that Matter so as to merit his Approbation & will at leisure write fully to

you on the Subject. I have already appointed Mr Robt Harrison Sheriff of Dorchester County & Mr Daniel Chamier recommended to His Ldp by Mr Janssen will be appointed Sheriff of Baltimore before the End of this Month In a Letter I address't to His Ldp the 29th Ult I informed him that the Death of the late Rector of St James's Parish in this County about sixteen or eighteen Miles only from Annapolis had given me an Opportunity of Offering Mr Allen a better Living than this, for the Thirty pr poll & two Glebes belonging to it will as Tobacco is now likely to sell (that Parish producing some of the best Tobo in the Country) fall very little if at all short of £300 sterling a year, he has not yet taken an Induction for it but only a Lycence to officiate intending thereby to receive the Income of both Parishes unless the Vestries or Parishioners should oppose his doing so, which if they should he will I apprehend be sorry to have made the Experiment. Colo Lloyds Accounts to Septr 1766 are now ready for signing & as soon as he meets Us here after our Return from Frederick we shall fix the Plan for the future Management of His Ldps Revenues the Substance of which we have already agreed on & committed to writing. When the Gentlemen of the Council meet again I shall communicate to them what you write on the Subject of the Two Houses Appeal to the King, the inclosed Gazette will shew you how the Managers of our State Lottery are puzled to get off their Ticketts & that they have again postponed the Drawing of it. I will communicate to the Gentn of the Council what you say of Mr Capel Hanbury's recommending his Partner to be joined with him as a Trustee under our Paper Money Act & advise you of their Sentiments thereon by the first Opportunity. Mr Stewart the Clergyman Messrs Hanburys recommended is employed by the Rector of St Johns in Baltimore as a Curate should he behave well he may expect preferment but at this time there are several without Parishes that brought Recommendations from His Ldp, besides a Mr Bouchier of Virginia whom at the Request of Mr Tasker Mr Danl Dulany Mr Addison & other Gentlemen I promised three years ago to recommend to His Ldp for a small Living in this part of the Province when any such should become vacant in order that Gentlemen may have an Opportunity of having their Sons educated by him he having given great satisfaction in the Capacity of a Teacher of Languages &c I shall cause diligent Enquiry to be made after the Woman concerning whom Lord Strange wrote to His Ldp & if any Discovery is made will transmit a Certificate relative thereto by the earliest Opportunity. Care will be taken that neither Mr Edmiston nor any other of the Settlers in Nottingham Township be disturbed in their Possessions & they need not

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doubt but Justice will be done & their Claims & pretensions be duly considered. I sometime ago received a Letter from Ld Shelburns Secretary about that Sawyer you mention who was thereupon released & carried back to Bristol. It has been usual for Merchants losing at Sea Tobacco exported from this Province to obtain such an Order from His Ldp as you mention but the granting it was altogether a Matter of Favour the Act of 1704 under which the One Shilling p^{r} Hhd is now collected being altogether Silent with respect to such Re-shipping Duty free. The Trial about My Lady's Mannour claimed by Brerewood is put off till May, the Attorney General having by a very severe Sickness been rendered unable to bring it on at the last Court or to argue a Cause of such Importance, having taken Notice of All the Material Parts of your Letter that seemed to require an immediate Answer I shall at this time only add that with sincere Regard & Esteem I am &c.

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serj^{ts} Inn London 10th Nov^{r} 1767.

Hon^{d} S^{r}

I now return to your Excellency's Letter of 9th June and am at the same time to acknowledge your subsequent favor of 27th July.

I have had the honor to Confer fully with Lord Baltimore, upon the Affair of M^{r} Robert Goldsborough, and his Lordship is so fully convinced of the falsehood and wickedness of the representations made against him, and so thoroughly satisfyed in his honor, Zeal, and Attachment, that I have it in particular Command from his Lordship to desire he may be directly called to the Council Board, as of his Lordships own immediate appointment, with every mark of regard and Confidence, and Contempt of the Scandalous Misrepresentations so Villainously Propagated against him, which you will please to assure him his Lordship never did, nor will Pay the least regard to. Could they have been Credited, M^{r} Goldsborough was equally unfit for the Office of Attorney General, as that of a Counsellor of State.

His Lordship likewise approves of M^{r} Bordley's succession to Coll. Hooper's Seat at the Council Board, and you will please to Call him up accordingly. I do not know whether what I write is always sufficient upon these occasions, but, If you would at any time have a more immediate appointment by his Lordship to be forwarded from hence, you will please to Intimate as much, and it shall be duly sent.

The Escheat upon the Death of an Alien is a Sufficient

hardship with[t] aggravating it, by Preferring or even putting the first Comer upon an equal footing with his Family, and therefore his Lordship much Commends the Stop put by your Excellency to the Proceeding in the Case of the Poor German, and desires you will put the finishing hand to the good work already begun, by directing the preference to be immediately given to his Heirs Cæteris paribus.

His Lordship's Inclinations are still the same as ever they were to favor aliens Children of every Denomination, upon the same Liberality of Principle, which so Wisely and Politically, as well as humanely, actuated the upper House, when the intended Law miscarried. I have not at present sent out any New Instruction upon this Head, as rather wishing to have it first Considered and sketched out by your Excellency. But should not the Preference to be given to the Heirs of Aliens be Conditional, on their applying within a Limited time, and upon the same terms as any Indifferent Person. As to the Caution Money his Lordship does not think himself at present sufficiently Informed to give any directions about it, But desires your Excellency will immediately give the necessary Orders in the Principal Affair, and any Temporary directions you think proper as to the Caution Money in the case of Aliens.

His Lordship by no means wishes to see an Episcopal Palace rise in America, or to have S[t] Peter's Chair Transferred to Maryland: But is Determined to Support his Charter Rights, by what ever Body of men attacked, and hopes no branch of the Legislature of the Province will be wanting to him or themselves in the day of Tryal, Especially to resist all Church attacks, and much approves your refusal to Convene the Body of the Clergy for that or any such purpose, But thinks you may as well suspend for the present Communicating the Business to either the Council or the Assembly, as it may possibly come under the Consideration of Government here, & If it does I am very Inclined to think the Colonys will be as unanimous as ever they were upon any former Occasion, and therefore Let these Schemers Lay what they have to Offer before the Assembly in their own Names, which may be better taken than for his Lordship to Interfere Officiously. Should you be Blessed w[th] a Bishop will he not want your Excellencys Perquisites arising from Marriage Licences?

M[r] Garth still continues quiet, and I hear no talk of an Agency Bill, or any thing else from that Quarter at present.

It gives me great pleasure to find the Papers for suffering the Recovery are Safely Arrived, and that the Recovery has been since suffered; and Lord Baltimore has just given me

the Additional satisfaction of hearing that a Progress has been made in the Sale of Ann Arundel Manor, and that he has already received part of the first fruits. His Lordship hears with no less pleasure from me, that M^r^ Loyds Accounts are at last ready for a final Settlement, and that the Commissioners had appointed to Proceed on them the begining of next September, and that the Books and Papers relative to the Revenue, and late in the Agents hands, were then to be removed into the new finished Repository.

Your Excellency's observations in Support of the Quarentine Law are very opportunely arrived, and Carry Irrefragable conviction with them. It is too Evidently not the Cause of the Publick, but that of the Contractors alone, and I am persuaded their opposition will have no other Effect than to produce some further necessary regulations here against themselves. But I rather Incline to think from Conversations I have lately had with them, that they will not Proceed in it with much Vigour, Especially as I have given them to understand that Lord Baltimore thinks himself bound, in his Character of Pater Patriæ, to Maintain so Salutary a Law at his own Expence, and totis viribus, and the Gent^n^ seem not much pleased with the thoughts of being Led a Dance before the Lords of Trade, and Council Board, where they must Pay their Contribution to the Piper. The Merchants of London have likewise Promised me their Assistance in a Counter Petition whenever it becomes necessary. In the meantime if any amendment can be made to the Law, (for where the foundation is so good the superstructure must rise with equal advantage) or further Regulations be Offered, for the Enforcing or better Execution of the Act, His Lordship will be very happy in Concurring with the Two Houses of Assembly in so Patriotick a measure, and in maintaining it afterwards against every Attack, that his People may know their health is as dear to him, as his own.

His Lordship is much concerned to find no further Advance has been made in settling M^r^ Allen to his Entire Satisfaction, & in a manner sufficiently expressive of his Lordships great friendship & regard for him. By no means would his Lordship involve you or himself in any Disputes about Pluralitys, But, If M^r^ Allen can proceed no further in his Ecclesiastical Walk, he must Strike into some other Path, and a Civil Employment must be found for him, not Inconsistent with his Function (for abundant Precedents are to be found in the Colonies and Island, where Lay Offices have been held by Ecclesiasticks, and I think M^r^ Sterling a Clergyman was once Collector of the Customs in Maryland) His Lordship had Destined him to the Comissarys Office, or a part of it, as it

has been some times Occupied by Two Persons Jointly, or to the Place of Naval Officer of Patuxent, till the Receipt of your Excellencys Letter mentioning the disposition you had made of those Two Offices. The Impropriety of the Receiver's holding the Keepership of the Rent Roll (which was intended as a Constitutional Check upon him) has now turned his Lordships Eyes to that Employment, and to that or any other now Vacant, or which may become so, either in Consequence of any Resignation of M^r^ Loyd, or of any new regulations to be proposed by the Commissioners, or by any other Accident his Lordship desires and expects M^r^ Allen may be immediately Promoted, and the better it is & the sooner it reaches him, his Lordship will be the better pleased, for he has very much and deservedly engaged his Lordships attention and regard. In perusing Bacon's Edition of the Laws I Observe there is an Act of Assembly made in 1704 for the Advancement of Natives and Residents, which Incapacitates any Person from holding an Office without a previous Three years Residence, but with an Exception of Commissions flowing immediately from her Majesty her Heirs and Successors. The Government was at this time in the Crown, and I take it to be now Settled, that the Lord Proprietary is to be Considered in loco Regis in all the Acts where the Crown is named, and consequently the Exception will apply to the Grants to be made by his Lordship, as it did to those of the Crown. His Lordship has therefore Executed an immediate Commission under his own Hand and Seal in favor of M^r^ Allen. Leaving the particular Employ in blank to be filled up by your Excellency as soon as it Arrives, according to what shall then Offer, and your Excellency will please to receive it, as an Actual immediate Commission, or as Instructions from his Lordship for the particular Commission, as you will find it most effectual to answer his Lordships Intentions.

His Lordship never hinted to me, during M^r^ Goldsborough's long Illness, any Intention that M^r^ Walter Dulany should be his successor, and your Excellency knows how he came to be Called to the Council, as he was an Entire Stranger to his Lordship. I mentioned in my Letter of 20. July that he had been then named to his Lordship in case of a Vacancy by Mess^rs^ Hanbury, and he has been since recommended by M^r^ William Anderson, but to this 10^th^ of November neither of the Brothers have wrote a word to his Lordship or me about him, nor have I had a Line from M^r^ Daniel Dulany for some Months. His Lordship has not authorized me to say what were his Intentions, in Case the Vacancy had been kept open till his pleasure was signifyed, but though it may Lay him under difficultys to do otherwise than Confirm what your

Excellency has already done, Yet he thinks it too much to give away so Considerable an Employment, without being asked, or thanked for it, and rather regrets his own situation, which deprives him of All the Merit of the Grant, and only leaves him exposed to the Odium of the refusal, or rather removal, If he was to do otherwise, than approve what has been already done, without his Privity; and he desires your Excellency will not for the future Dispose of any Civil Employs, in favor of any particular Persons, till his pleasure be previously known, and where they cannot be kept Vacant for a sufficient time, that you will put them in Commission to such Persons, who can pretend to no further Claims, and to whom a Subsequent Negative may be safely given, for you may easily guess applications are not wanting even here for his Lordships favor.

His Lordship very well remembers to have seen Colonel Plater, but does not immediately recollect any Promise made him of succeeding to the Place of Naval Officer; However, If he should Decline it, his Lordship Considers the Promise as Discharged, and in that Case you are to give it to M^r^ Allen, or reserve it for his Lordship's own immediate disposal.

Whilst I am Writing this his Lordship has put into my hands your Letter to him of 10. Sep^r^ and has directed me to return you his thanks for the Duplicates of the Papers sent to Lord Shelburn, and to express his Satisfaction in the Accounts you have sent to that Lord, tho' had they been less Circumstantial and particular he would have liked them better. Your Complyance with any future requisitions of the same Sort he leaves to your own Prudent Caution, and discretion, without any further restraint, than to do as little as you possibly can, and not only to continue sending him Copys of what you write, but also, If you think proper, to Transmit your answers through him, under a Flying Seale, to be delivered, or not, at his own peril.

The Bills for £1766 14 9½ in part of the Sales of Ann Arundel Manor are safely arrived and it is with great pleasure his Lordship finds that business so happily begun.

I have an Intimation from the Lords of Trade that they shall soon require my Attendance, with that of other Gentlemen Corresponding with the Northern Colonies, upon Affairs relative to those Colonys in general; What they are is not yet said, but I apprehend they mean to Enquire what Progress has been made in settling the Interior parts of the Country, and towards Prosecuting the Cultivation of a Trade with the Indians.

I have already mentioned to your Excellency in my last the Affair of Talbot Manor. In addition I have only to trouble

you with the Enclosed Letter from Mr Plunket. He is very Genteel, and my Lord would willingly be so too. Maypother is likewise Applying, and pretends Confidently that he has Proofs of the will, which I much doubt. If your Excellency can suggest a Fair Candid and Equitable Adjustment between all the Contending Partys, it will make his Lordship extremely happy. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

Yor Excellency's
Most Obedt Faithfull Hble
Servt Hugh Hamersley.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

24th Novr 1767.

Hond Sr

I have only a few Lines to Add to my Letter of the 10th to Acknowledge your Excellency's favor of the 4th of September received this Day.

I have already Informed your Excellency of the satisfaction it gives his Lordship to see the progress made in the Sale of Ann Arundel Manor, and his Receipt of the first Remittance.

The Additional Account will enable me to compleat the List of the Livings and will ease us both of any further trouble upon this head.

I think this Affair of the Quarentine Act a lucky business, and have no doubt of our coming off with a better grace than the Contractors, even tho' they should find better Advocates here than at home. The Lords have suspended the Petition a short time for want of a Copy of the Act which the Petitioners had neglected to lay before them.

It having Occurred to his Lordship that possibly a short time may be wanted to compleat the Sales of the Manors beyond the Two years, I now by his immediate directions Enclose your Excellency a New Commission, giving a Six Months further Continuance to your Excellency and Mr Dulany Leaving out Mr Jordan, who his Lordship tells me is going to the West Indies.

I have within these Two Days received a Packet from Mr Daniel Dulany of the 12th of Sepr last, Containing a very Elaborate Treatise upon the Nature of his Lordships right to the Province, and his Proposed Regulations for the Receivers Office, which I have put into his Lordships hands, before I had well read them. Mr Dulany mentions another Pacquet sent me by Richardson, which I have not yet received.

I am with usual regard and esteem
Dr Sr
Your Excellencys
Most Faithfully
Hugh Hamersley

Serjts Inn, London.

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 24th Novr 1767

My Lord

In the Letter I had the honour to address to Your Ldp the 29th of last Month I remitted Firsts of Thirty two Setts of Exchange amounting to the Sum of £1363 18 5½ Seconds of which were also remitted the second Inst by another Ship. I then informed Your Ldp that we were about to set off for Frederick County in order to sell Conegocheague Mannour but on our Arrival there we could sell no more of it than 897¾ Acres which was struck off at £861 6 6 & we were obliged to give the Purchaser some Indulgence for the first payment so that no Part thereof hath been yet received. There hath however since our Return from Frederick been paid by Persons who purchased part of Anne Arundel Mannour the Sum of £284 11 6¼ for which I embrace this opportunity to remit Your Ldp Bills of Excha as mentioned in the inclosed List. After we have attended at Baltimore the 2d of next Month in order to put up again the Mannour on Gunpowder We are to go down to St Marys & Charles Counties to sell if we can the Mannours in that part of the Province but I am very apprehensive sufficient purchasers will not offer & the Tenants are said to be in general very poor & unable to bid. I beg Leave once more to assure Your Ldp that with the utmost Respect I am Yr Ldps mō devoted humb. Servt

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 25th Novemr 1767 transmitted by the Ship Lord Ligonier Capt. Davies.

Dr Sr

Since I addressed a Letter to you the 3d Inst I have been favoured with yours of the 14th of August inclosing a Copy of the Memorial which it seems Mr Stewart had presented to the Lords of the Treasury concerning the Quarantine Acts that were lately pass't in Virginia & this Province. Presuming you have long before this time received the Letters I wrote to you the 27th of July & 4th of Septr as well as my Remarks on our Law I apprehend it is needless to trouble you again on the Subject especially as you give me reason to believe that before this time the Fate of those Acts hath been determined. The part you have acted on the occasion entitles you to the Thanks of the Province in general & will I am persuaded be seen by the Lower House as well as by the Council in a proper light when I communicate to them your Letters

which I propose to do when the new Assembly meets about the End of February should Mr Stewart succeed so far as to procure a Dissent to the Acts Be so kind as to communicate to Me the Substance of the Arguments advanced before the Council & on what principles they determine for our Assembly will very probably on such Event fall on some other Scheme to prevent the Evil complained of. In the inclosed Letter I I have remitted My Lord Bills of Exchange for £284 11 6¼ more received from the Purchasers of Anne Arundel Mannour. We could sell no more than 897¾ Acres of the Mannour at Conegocheague & I much question whether Purchasers will offer for those in Baltimore & St Marys County which are to be next set up, & the Tenants it seems are so poor that they cannot bid for their respective Tenements. I expect this Letter will be presented to you by Mr Hugh Scott an Officer in the 28th Regiment who having served during the late War in all the American Expeditions is now going to join his Regiment in Ireland unless he can by exchanging or otherwise procure another Commission or Appointment in North America where I find he would choose to continue, he is a Nephew of Mr Scotts Clerk of the Council here & if he should wait on you with this I beg the favour of you to take some notice of him. Letter Bk. V

[Rev. Bennet Allen to Sharpe.] Original.

To

His Excellency

Horatio Sharpe Esqr

Sir

I take the Liberty of troubling your Excellency with a Very Long Letter. The Importance of the Subject must plead my Excuse. A Subject of no less Importance than a Vindication of the Lord Proprietary's Supremacy over the Church in Maryland, and of the Instructions which I have had the Honor of Laying before your Excellency. Which Instructions if I prove to be not only Exactly conformable to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Kingdom of England, But also in no Respect dissonant or contrary to the Laws of Maryland, I flatter Myself your Excellency can be under no Difficulty of putting them into Execution.

The Constitution of the Church established in Maryland is explain'd in The fourth Section of the Royal Charter, and Lord Baltimore is Declared Patron

"Also we do grant and confirm to the said Baron of Baltimore his heirs and Assigns the Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches which with the Increasing

> Worship and Religion of Christ, within the said Region Islands Islets and Limits aforesaid hereafter shall happen To be built, with Licence and Faculty of erecting and founding Churches Chapels and Places of Worship in Convenient and Suitable Places Within the Premises, and of causing the same to be dedicated and Consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Kingdom of England with all and singular such and as ample Rights, Jurisdiction Privileges Prerogatives Royalties Liberties Immunities And Royal Rights and temporal Franchises whatsoever as well by Sea as by Land, within the Region Islands Ilets and Limits aforesaid To be had exercised used and enjoyed as any Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham in our Kingdom of England ever heretofore hath had, held, used or enjoyed or of Right Could or ought to have, hold use or enjoy."

The Churches or Chappels and Places of Worship within the Premises are hereby directed to be dedicated and Consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Kingdom of England. And in as much as it is held, that there is but one Canon Law per totam Ecclesiam and that the Law of the Church of England is as well General, as National Extensible over all Subordinate Countries and Dominions where that Church is established, the Church of Maryland must necessarily be Subject to and Bound by the same Laws, which are moreover declared to be in full force in direct and positive Terms by the Act of 1696. C. 17. S. 7 wherein Authority being Given to the Visitors to make Laws Orders and Rules for the good Government of Free Schools, It is provided notwithstanding that the said Rules Laws and orders be no ways contrary to your Majesty's Prerogative Royal, nor to the Laws & Statutes of your Majestys Kingdom of England or Province of Maryland aforesaid, or to the Canons or Constitutions of The Church of England by Laws established, and the same Provision Is made in 1723. C. 19. S. 6. Shall the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of England, and the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England by Law establish'd bind the Visitors of Free Schools and not extend over the Church in Maryland? How glaring an Absurdity.

The Patron Paramount of the said Church is Lord Baltimore, in whom is vested not only in Quality of Absolute Lord and Proprietary all Powers lodged in the Hands of the Kings of England, to whom with respect to this Government he is consider'd as Successor with Regard to the Supreme Direction of all affairs as well Ecclesiastical as Temporal, but Likewise Episcopal Powers are expressly given him, so far as Can

be granted to or held by a person not consecrated to the office of a Bishop.

By the next Clause of the Charter, free full and absolute Power is given to Lord Baltimore with the Advice Consent & Approbation of the Freemen or their Delegates to enact Laws for the good and happy Government of the Province.

> "So nevertheless that the Laws aforesaid be consonant to Reason, And be not Repugnant or contrary, but (so far as Conveniently may be, agreeable to the Laws Statutes Customs & Rights of this our Kingdom of England."

So that any Laws enacted in Maryland repugnant or contrary thereto are in their own Nature fundamently null void and of no Effect, as contradicting the first Principles which gave them Birth.

The first Act of Assembly pass'd in Maryland, which gave the Protestant Church a temporal Establishment, was in the year 1692. It opens with this Declaration.

> "That the Church of England within this Province shall have and enjoy all her Rights Liberties & Franchises wholly inviolably, as now is, or hereafter shall be establish'd by Law and also that the great Charter of England be kept inviolable."

Three Supplementary Acts interven'd between the foregoing and an Act Pass'd in 1696, which was dissented to by King William. This begins with a Clause Enacting—

> "That the Church of England within this Province shall enjoy all and Singular her Rights Privileges & Freedoms as it is now or shall be hereafter establish'd by Law in England"

This part of the Law was unexceptionable (however unnecessary for the Very Establishment of the Church according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Church of England implies the Government of it by them) But the Conclusion of this Clause gave the disgust which occasion'd the Dissent;

> "And that his Majesty's Subjects of this Province shall enjoy all their Rights and Liberties according to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of England where the Laws of this Province are Silent."

This was consonant to the conclusive Sentence of the first Section of the Act of 1692.

> "And also that the great Charter of England be kept inviolable:"

From both which Conclusions it is Observable, that the General Assembly from a Confidence of their making One Act that would appear Meritorious at the Court of England, as endowing the Protestant Church with Temporalties in this

Province tooke The Opportunity of Confirming and establishing their civil Rights, and Liberties at the same Time. The King took Notice of this Finesse, and alledged this Reason for his Dissent that therein is a Clause declaring all the Laws of England in force in Maryland, which Clause is of Another Nature than that set forth in the Title of the said Law, and so it really was. The Title sets forth an Act for the Service of Almighty God and The Establishment of the Protestant Religion within this Province Without mentioning any thing to be provided for with Respect to their Civil Rights & Liberties, and I cannot help thinking on several Accounts that the temporal Endowment of the Church of England in this Province is in great Measure owing to the Design of the General Assembly of confirming and establishing by Act of Assembly, thro that Channel, the Great Charter of England and the Statutes and Laws of the Kingdom of England touching their Civil Rights and Liberties. But whatsoever was the Reason and admitting the Design it was a good one the Work is truly meritorious, since by the Act of 1701/2 which is now in force, a Regular Clergy are established who whilst other Colonies are distracted and rent into a thousand Sects and Clergy dependant on a precarious Contribution are by the Provision Made for them Placed all above Want & its constant Attendant Contempt, and some by their Income, as well as their Lives, are enabled to reflect a Lustre upon their Profession, who under such Circumstances may not only in the most effectual Manner Promote the Cause of Religion and Virtue, but likewise are excellent Guardians of the just Rights of Government, as well as the due Liberties of the People.

The first enacting Clause of the Act 1701/2 declares in General Terms the Church of England shall be deemed the Settled and established Church in this Province and then proceeds to Constitute and Regulate other parochial officers, and Charges Leaving the Spiritual Management, and Ecclesiastical Government thereof, to Those Laws upon which it was founded.

We must examine into the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of England, and Canons and Constitutions of the Church by Law established saving always his Majesty's Prerogative Royal, agreeable to which this Act of Assembly was ordered to be framed, and by which it must be construed and explained.

To Give a Minister full Possession of an Ecclesiastical Benefice the three following Particulars are Required as most considerable. Presentation, the Act of a Patron offering a Priest to a Bishop or ordinary to be admitted into a Benefice; Institution or Collation, the Act of admitting him and giving him Cure of Souls Therein; and Induction, the Act or State

of Taking Corporal possession of the Church with the Temporalties thereto Belonging. Lord Baltimore's Right of Patronage being founded on the firmest and most extensive Grounds, and being always usd and exercis'd in the fullest Manner, His Lordship under the double Capacity of Patron & Bishop, has united and blended the Several Powers together & by one Act that of Induction so adopted in, and Confirmed by the Usage of the Province gives and Grants plenary Possession to a Parson of an Ecclesiastical Benefice, investing him with an Absolute Freehold therein for his Life, by which he becomes entitled to the Profits Appropriated for that use by and under the following Clauses of the Act of 1701/2

Sect 3. And for the Encouragement of faithful & able Ministers labouring in the Work of the Gospel to Come & Reside in* this Province† Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That a Tax or Assessment of 40^{lb} of Tobacco ꝑ‡ poll be yearly And every year levied upon every taxable Person within each Respective Parish within this Province as they have been now, are or hereafter may be, Laid out limited or appointed by Laws of this Province, and entred upon Record, as the said former Laws therein did direct which said Assessment of 40^{lb} of Tobacco ꝑ Poll. shall allways be Paid and Allowed to the Minister of each Respective Parish, having no other Benefice to officiate in presented, inducted, or appointed by his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

And the 40 ꝑ poll is further appropriated for the Ministers use by the Subsequent Clause:

Sect 6 "Be it Enacted that the Sheriff of each several County shall and is hereby obliged to Collect and gather the said assessment of 40 ꝑ Poll of the Several Persons within each Respective Parish in this County, in the Same Manner and By the same Authority as the public and County Levies are Collected, and shall pay the same 40 ꝑ poll to the Minister or Incumbent in each respective Parish."

The Sheriff is herein directed to pay the 40 ꝑ poll to the Minister or Incumbent in each respective Parish, if there be

* By 26. H. 8. c. 19. 91 E. c. 1 The Canon Law is recognized to be in force by Authority of Parliament. Therefore says Burn in his Preface the Business or this head^{s} Inquire, first what is the Canon Law upon any point: & then to find out how far the same was received here before the said Statute, & then to compare the same with the Common Law, & with the Statute Law & with the Law Concerning the Kings Prerogative (w^{ch} also is part of the common law) & from thence will Come out the genuine Law of the Church.

† The very preamble of this Act sets forth that it was made for the Encouragement of Strangers.

‡ The 40 p poll by the Inspection Law is Reduced to thirty p poll

one presented inducted or Appointed, and to him alone the Power therefore Vestries sometimes assume of withholding, or disposing of the 40 ℔ poll otherwise than the Clause allows of under Pretence that an Appointment is not a valid Act, is to all Intents and purposes violent & illegal. For there is absolute a plenarty declard under an Appointment, for the Time being as under an Induction. Vestries by the Seventh Clause of this Act in Case of a Lay Reader, and by the Act of 1715. C. 24 in Case of a Lay Reader, and by the Act of 1715. C. 24 in Case of a vacancy, are directed To Receive a Part of or the whole 40 ℔ poll.

But even then after a Church is erected or repaired, it is Ordered to be Laid out for the Benefit of Succeeding Ministers, and for theirs only in purchasing Improving or Stocking a Glebe, and hence Likewise appears the obligation of paying & Collecting the 40 ℔ poll whether there be a Plenarty or Vacancy in the Parish.

Concerning the Words presented inducted, or appointed it Is observable that they are different Specific Modes of Admitting a Minister To officiate in a Parish, and to entitle him to the Proffits thereof Presented and Inducted are two Acts necessary to the Performance of one and the same Thing to Wit, giving a Parson full Possession of this Living. A Patron Presents, the Bishop or Ordinary institutes, and inducts.* If the Bishop Be Patron he collates and inducts. Lord Baltimore Presents and inducts, Presentation and Collation being often in Law received as Synonimous terms. But after Presentation Institution or Collation, the Clerk is not Compleat Incumbent till after Induction, or what the Canon Law Calls Corporal Possession. For by this Power it is that he Becomes seized of the Temporalties of the Church, so as to have power to grant them, or sue for them, by this he is unexceptionably intitled to plead that he is *parson imparsoner* and by this also the Church is full not only against a Common Person (for so it is by Institution) but also against the King and by Consequence it is Compleatly full, and the Clerk is Compleat Incumbent or Possessor on which Account it is that it is compared in Law Books to Livery and Seizin, by which Possession is given to temporal Estates, Gibs. 814

But the Word appointed coupled by the Disjunctive or, is clearly of another or lesser Force. Less not in point of Present Possession but of duration which I shall demonstrate towards the Close of this Letter not only from its being used in sense different from, and in no Case implying, Institution & Induction, by all Writers upon the Ecclesiastical Law, but also

* That is, issues a mandate of induction

from the Signification it must necessarily bear to make different Clauses of this very Act consistent.

I make use of the word *present* in Compliance with the Act, but Strictly Speaking the Churches in Maryland are not presentative but Donative a Donation once made creates as Lasting a right as Institution or Induction both the Clerk and Church being exempt from Ordinary Jurisdiction Cookes Inst. 344.

The Restriction with Respect to Pluralities made in the third Clause of the Act of Assembly is Conformable to the Canons of the Church, and the Statute Law of the Kingdom of England.

By a Canon made in the Council of Lateran holden under Pope Innocent the 3[d] in the year 1215 it is Ordained,

> "That whosoever shall take any Benefice with Cure of Souls, if he before shall have obtained a Like Benefice shall *ipso Jure* be deprived thereof, and if he shall Contend to Retain the same he shall be deprived of the other, and the patron of the former, immediately after his Accepting the Latter shall Bestow the same on whom he shall think worthy. Hughes. 16. Gibbs 903.

And Legatine Constitutions to the same Purport were made and Published in England, in the Times of the Legate of Gregory the 9[th] and of Othobon afterwards Pope Adrian the 5[th] who was Legate to Clement the fourth, as well as Provincial Institutes to the Same Effect by Several Arch Bishops. all which Canons and Constitutions were not however intended to hinder or take away Pluralities, but to render Dispensations necessary, for a Clerk was allowed to hold as many Dignities or Benefices as he Could get with the Pope's dispensation which was easily obtained from his Legate or Nuncio on paying the Sums Required. Burns Ecc. Law.

Notwithstanding this Canon a Latitude is allow'd to parsons To hold two Livings under £8 a year in the King's Books without a Dispensation, as not falling under the Subsequent Clause of 21. H. 8. C. 13. that is all but the last are voidable at the will of the Patron & Bishop, ipso Jure, but not ipso facto, void and this Advantage is Seldom taken against the Parson. A similar Usage has prevailed in this Province. The Rectors of S[t] Anns have for many years in several Instances held the Rectory thereof together with an Appointment to another Parish which Appointment being voidable at the Will of the Ordinary, does not annul the Induction

And these Precedents, in which the Practice and Custom of the Church in England and Maryland so nearely Coincide, must have their Weight.

Pluralities were further restrained by the Statute of 21. H. 8. C. 18.

If any Person having one Benefice with Cure of Souls, being of the yearly Value of £8 or above Accept & take another with Cure of Souls, and be Instituted and Inducted in Possession of the Same, then and immediately after such Possession had thereof, the first Benefice shall be adjudged in Law to be void. And it shall be Lawful for every Patron having the Advowson thereof to present another, and the Presentee to have the Benefit of the same, in such like manner and Form as tho' the Incumbent had died or resigned.

It is Manifest that Pluralities are as strictly inhibited by this Statute and the Canon before Recited as by the third Clause of the Act of Assembly which expresses itself.

> "That the Minister shall have the 40 ℔ Poll in each respective Parish having no other Benefice to officiate in, presented, Inducted or Appointed by his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being.

Provident as these Respective Words "no other" may appear, they are really and totally needless and unnecessary the Case being before Provided for by the Canon and Statute above Mentioned. The Governor or Commander in Chief is an officer Subordinate either to the King or Lord Proprietary. A Patron by Courtesy, a Patron in Common with other Patrons, who were to induct a Minister into a Second Living Mero Motu, could not render the Tenure valid, but the former Living would become, ipso Jure, by the Canon and ipso facto by the Statute, Void. For tho' the Livings in Maryland are not assess'd in the Kings Books, in a Court of Justice they would be judged *ad Valorem*. But this Restriction was never meant to Confine the King, Supposing the Government in his Majesty's Hand, nor the Lord Proprietary in whom it is vested, whose Supremacy in Church and State is incontestable. This Restriction Cannot annul the Cannon & Statute Law, the Ancient Prerogative of the Crown or the Rights of the Royal Charter which are transcendent to, and far above the Controul of any Act of Assembly, and whether express'd or Implied, must be held Sacred and Inviolate.

We shall soon see what Remedy is Provided in this Case, and We must Conclude it as far as Laws can bind, a Legal one.

Nor is this the only Case where the same Specific Distinction between the power of the Crown or Lord Proprietary and of the Principal officers within the Province is made.*

* This Illustration being from a Civil Matter, to a Matter Ecclesiastical the Laws Relating to which are totally distinct, is only so far in point as to show, that even in Civil Promotions there is a Material Difference between the Powers of the Crown or the Lord proprietary, and of the

1704 3 Ann "It was Enacted, that no Person or Persons, who have not made this Province their Residence for the Space of three years shall have hold possess or enjoy any Place or office of Trust or Profit within the Same either by himself or Deputy except such Person or Persons as shall have Immediate Commission from her Majesty her Heirs & Successors, for any such Place or office af[d] as also such person or persons now Possessed of any Such Place or office as afforesaid. But that all and every her Majestys Principal officers within this Province, having or that shall hereafter have Authority by Virtue of any Commission from her Majesty her heirs and Successors to him or them granted to dispose of any Place or office whereof they have a Right to dispose be obliged to make Choice of such person or Persons as they shall think most worthy and capable of executing such place or office as aforesaid, out of the Inhabitants of this Province who have been Resident during the Time and term aforesaid, (except before excepted) any Custom or Usage to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Destination in this Act and the Act of 1701/2 is one & the Same. No person is to be prefer'd to a place or office of Trust but a Native or Resident for 3 years, by any of her Majestys Principal officers Within the Province, but her Majestys own Power and Prerogative in this Respect is declared to stand on the same Footing it did before, as by An immediate Commission from her Majesty her Heirs and Successors any Such Place or office is tenable, Such is evidently the difference with Respect to Pluralities where however the power of the Governor or Commander in Chief Is abridg'd or circumscrib'd (without a formal dispensation)

The King or Proprietary's Prerogative, as supreme Ordinary remains even unquestioned, and my Lord Baltimores extreme Delicacy and Tenderness With Regard to the Execution of his undoubted Authority in Relation to these Two Acts of Assembly, as well as in all other Respects of Government, are very Remarkable. So far from ever Infringing the civil or religious Rights of the People, He has always wav'd his natural & hereditary Rights and Privileges confirm'd By positive Laws, and by name only is known to be Absolute. A

chief officers in the Province. I transcribe a whole Act to remove a Vulgar Error similar to that which prevailed in Case of Pluralities. I have often heard that no person but a Resident for 3 years, could hold a place of office or trust, And took it for Granted with others, but there was not a Syllable mentioned About immediate Comissions which would have been Lookd upon as Illegal tho' Ratified by the Law that secured the Privilege of Residents.

Conduct this which might expect the warmest Returns both of public and private Gratitude. But his Lordship not having made a Practice of sending in Immediate Commissions from Himself for offices of Trust, and his not having dispensed with Pluralities, is so far from being a good Reason why he never should, that it is the best Reason in the world why it should sometimes be done, lest Disuse should invalidate Privilege, and popular Power annihilate Prerogative.

Pluralities are admissible in Maryland two Ways: by Dispensation According to the Statute and Canon Law of the Kingdom of England, And by Consent of Vestries according to the Act of Assembly of Maryland.

Tho the antient Canons and Constitutions of the Church were very strict Against Pluralities yet the Power of granting Dispensations lodg'd in the Hands of the Popes heretofore & exercis'd by them in the fullest Manner, in all Countries where the Christian Religion has received a regular and temporal Establishment, and which constituted one great Branch of the Revenue of the Apostolic See, gave great Latitude to the Clergy in this Respect. To prevent This, as well as the many other Papal Incroachments within the Realm of England, It was Enacted 25 H. 8. C. 21. "That no person shall sue to the

> "See or Bishop of Rome or to any person having or pretending any Authority by the same, for Licences Dispensations Compositions Faculties &c for any Cause or Matter for which the Same us'd to be granted, or that in Causes of Necessity may Lawfully be granted without offending the Laws of God, But the same shall be granted in Manner following & none otherwise; That is the Archbishop of Canterbury shall have Power by his Discretion to grant the Same which in things of Greater moment shall not be put in Execution 'till Confirm'd by the King under his great Seal, in Manner following & none otherwise."

The Kings of England before the Time of H. 8. have us'd to grant dispensations in Causes Ecclesiastical, and notwithstanding this negative Clause it has been held in a Variety of Cases at different Periods of time, that this Statute does not Intend to take away from the King (who is not nam'd in the Statute) the Prerogative of the Crown, to which Likewise the Papal Authority was now Transferred, and in a Late Case it was delivered, that the Statute gives The Archbishop a Power Concurrent with that the King had and still hath at Common Law and that Dispensation granted by the King or Archbishop is good. Burns Note God. 108. Gibs 88. If the negative Words *no otherwise* in the Statute are so construed & explain'd

by Writers of the Best Authority and by Presedents, not to exclude the Kings Power of dispensing of his Royal Prerogative, I cannot see how the Restriction clause *no other* in the Act of Assembly can possibly have such an operation.

Whilst the Power of dispensing rested in the Pope the number of Benefices Tenable by Virtue thereof was not limited, but by the Statute it was restrained To two or three at the most.

> "All Spiritual Men being of the Kings Council may purchase Licence and Dispensation to take receive and keep three Parsonages or Benefices with Cure of Souls and other Chaplains of the King, not of his Council and Likewise the Chaplains of Princes and Peers of the Realm. Brethren or Sons of Peers or Knights may all or every of them Purchase Licence and Dispensation and Receive and Take and keep two Parsonages or Benefices with Cure of Souls.

The Conditions on which Dispensations may be obtained are further Regulated by 4 Canon 41 in the following Manner.

> "No Licence or Dispensation for the Keeping more Benefices than one shall be granted to any but such only as shall be Thought very well worthy for his Learning, and very well able and Sufficient to discharge his duty, that is, shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts at the Least at one of the Universities of this Realm and be a public and Sufficient Preacher licensed: Provided always that he be by good and Sufficient Caution bound to make his personal Residence in each of his said Benefices for some Reasonable time in every year, and that the said Benefices be not more than thirty Miles distant asunder, and Lastly that he have under him in the Benefice where he doth not Reside a preacher Lawfully allow'd that is able Sufficiently to teach and Instruct the people.

And all these Particulars are specified in the Body of the Dispensation. Such being the Canon and Statute Laws Relating to Pluralities Conformable to which the Church of England has Acted, and as I have shown before the Church in Maryland from the nature of its very Existence necessarily must regulate Itself, It remains to enquire in whose hands The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within this Province is vested.

The ingenious Defender of Lord Baltimore's Right to Tonnage &c will Help to elucidate this Point, in his Discussion of the Question. Whether Lord Baltimore may properly be Considered as Successor to Queen Ann in Respect of Government, who says, when a Duty was Laid for the Support of

Government it was made payable to Lord Baltimore and his name was used because of his office, and is descriptive of it. So when the king & Queen was named the Designation was for the same purpose and his Lordship with Respect to this Matter stands in the same Relation as Successor to Queen Ann, as King William and Queen Mary did To Lord Charles. I am running into no Refinement. I am Suggesting no more than the general Opinion and the Practice of the Province have always corresponded with, and further heads but I own I can't guess upon what Principle his Lordship may be justly considered as representing or Succeeding the King or Queen with Respect to one Law and not to another.

The Recognition Specified in the 26th Canon that the Kings Majesty under God is the only Supreme Governor of this Realm and of all other his Highness's Dominions and Countries as well in all Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Things as Temporal will not now, I believe, be call'd in Question. If then Lord Baltimore is Consider'd as the Successor of Queen Ann with Respect to all other powers of this Government, his Supremacy Over the Church evidently Stands on the same Foundation as well in Virtue of such Succession as of the absolute Dominion with which he is endowed.

The King's Power of dispensing with Pluralities is declared to be unlimited by the following Clause of 21. H. 8. C. 29.

> "Provided that it shall be Lawfull to every spiritual Person, being Chaplain to the King, to whom it shall Please the King to give any Benefices or Promotions Spiritual to what number soever it be, to accept and Take the same without incurring the Penalty and Forfeiture of the Statute

That is, According to the Comment Gib: 909. Salk. 162 he may Accept and take the Same without previous Dispensation, which the King himself as Supreme Ordinary hath power to grant and his Presentation of his own Chaplain imports the granting of it.

If the Powers of this Government now rested in the Crown, I believe no body will deny that the King would be Authoris'd hereby to present one of his Chaplains, to two Livings or more, and so to do According to the Comment without a Previous Dispensation: and it can as little be made a Question of from the foregoing Premises, that Lord Baltimore has a Right as Patron Paramount and Supreme Ordinary of the Church To present one of his Chaplains (of which number I am) to two Livings, as he shall think fit, which Presentation has in itself the force of, and the Conditions implied in, a Dispensation, and imports the Granting of it. The Right of the King and the Proprietary stands on the Same footing and

appears irrefragable at least it never Can be invalidated but by Act of Parliament which at once Strips the King and the Proprietary This being a part of the Prerogative which no Act of Assembly ever can affect.

The second mode by which Plurality of Parishes is tenable in Maryland Is set forth in the 16th Clause of Act of 1701/2

> "And to the Intent that this Act may answer the Ends of The Makers which is, that his Majesty's good Subjects in this Province may be instructed in Religion and therein of their Duty to God, his Majesty & themselves, and those pious and exemplary Persons that Labour therein may be suitably provided for. Be it Enacted that no Minister Nor Incumbent shall hold more than two Parishes, nor two, unless by the Desire or Agreement of the Vestry of the said Adjacent Parish, and Consent of the Vestry where he resides and Appointment of the Ordinary.

The first Reason Assign'd for the Enacting this Clause is for the Benefit of the People, that they may be instructed in Religion. The second Reason given is for the Benefit of the Ministers. That they may be Suitably provided for both which Causes co:operating induced the Legislature to Give Licence to one Minister to hold two Parishes, and this is directed to take Place by the desire and Agreement of the Vestry of the Adjacent Parish and Consent of the Vestry where he resides, and Appointment of the Ordinary. And from the Tenor of the whole Clause it is Clear that the Intention of the Legislature, was that one Minister should hold officiate and do duty in both Parishes himself.

This Clause is calculated for the Infancy of a Colony, where there Being a Deficiency of Clergy, Vacant Parishes may have the Assistance of the Minister of a neighbouring Parish to preach to them and perform from time other necessary Ministerial offices. The method Pointed out by which this is to be effected is by Desire or petition. They Petition the Ordinary to appoint such a Minister and they ask the Consent of the Vestry of the Parish where he resides, to spare their Minister now and then as Convenience might suit for those purposes. Such Consent was thought necessary as it was a favour granted by one Parish to another To Lend the Assistance of their Minister (the Service of his own Church Being then Omitted) and Likewise a Benefit to the Minister by giving him a Title to the Additional Income of the other Parish and the Appointment of the Ordinary ratified the whole.

A Petition presupposes an Absence of Right. Where there is a Right there need be no Petition for the Law never gives a Right without a Remedy. If a Vestry in this Case

have any Right must be a Right of Presentation; if so they must have a Right of Patronage. But the Right of Advowson is vested solely in the hands of the Lord Proprietary by his Charter nor have I heard that ever he has transferr'd that Right to Vestries If the Concurrence then of a Vestry be Necessary in any Respect to render a Presentation valid it must in all. If in two why not in one? Can we Suppose the Legislature so absurd as to enlarge a power where they Ought to restrain it? But even supposing their Concurrence necessary it does not Follow that they have a Power of controlling the Will of the Ordinary.

That still must be beyond their Reach. The Archbishop has a power Concurrent with that of the King in Dispensations, but the King's as Supreme Ordinary is still Superior to and uncontrollable by any Act of the Archbishop. The Truth of the Matter is that neither in all nor two nor yet one is the Consent of any Vestry or Vestries necessary towards rendering a Presentation or Appointment valid, Nay to show it to be a Temporary Expedient the Vestry may recommend a Lay Reader, whom the Ordinary may admit or reject. So upon a Petition the Ordinary may Grant his Appointment or Refuse it. It would be hard indeed if Granting a Favor on being asked should preclude the power of doing the same thing without asking.

But let us now suppose the Letter of the Act complied with and Consider its Effect. One Vestry petitions, another consents, the governor Appoints, and a Person takes Possession of his two Livings, leaps over the Canon and Statute Law and becomes a Pluralist, by Consent of Vestries Are Vestries then invested with Royal or Archiepiscopal powers? have they a Right of Dispensation? Do they constitute any Branch of the Legislature without which a power of dispensing cannot exist?* If not how can a Minister Be entitled to the Profits of two Parishes even with Consent of Vestries? To solve This Difficulty we must have Recourse to the true meaning and Signification of The Word Appointment, which is the Nomination of a Curate to Supply a vacant Parish, in which sense it is always used in Law, and is never taken to imply Institution & Induction. It answers precisely to a Commendam in its Original Signification which is defin'd to be a Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living, which being void commendature is committed to the Charge and Care of some sufficient Clerk to be Supplied, until it may be Conveniently provided of a Pastor, which Commendams were granted sometimes for

*If the Consent of Vestries operated at all in Law it must operate by way of Dispensation; the Absurdity of which Supposition appears from this Quere which is unanswerable.

6 months or a year Sometimes 'till another Person was in Holy Orders. Sometimes to continue at the Pleasure of the Ordinary, and sometimes for Life. If the Term Appointment had the full force of Induction (the Consent of Vestries not implying a Dispensation) an Appointment to one Parish would render the Induction of the first null & void, which would disappoint the very Meaning and Intention of the Clause. But it shelters itself under adjudg'd Cases that a Minister Appointed by and under a Licence of the ordinary admitted to officiate in a Parish not being instituted and inducted, is not what the Civilians call a Compleat Incumbent, and Consequently not within the Statute of Pluralities. The Word Incumbent is us'd to Signify a minister Sole Resident in a Parish having present Possession of any Ecclesiastical Promotion Curate's Place or Lecture.

A compleat Incumbent to signify one having plenary Possession. A Curate or Reader is only removable, says Gibson, by due Revocation of the Licence of the Ordinary, but an Induction is not revocable (By an Appointment, The Church is full against a Common Person; By an Induction against The Lord Proprietary. Such is the true Difference of Signification Conformable to which has been the unvaried and unquestion'd Practice In the Church in Maryland) It is Clearly the third Clause of the Act of Assembly that an Appointment gives as absolute a Title for the Time being as an Induction to the profits of the Living And the difference Consists not in point of Possession but of Duration. If present, induct, or Appoint are Synonimous Terms then each must have the force of either. Presentation then must imply Induction. But Presentation is a more Imperfect Act than Appointment. Presentation is the Act of a Patron Offering his Clerk to the Ordinary. The Ordinary may or may not induct. The Patron has his Remedy by a Writ of *quare impedit*, but the Clerk is not entitled to the Profits of the Living 'till the Suit is determin'd and he is admitted and Inducted therein. This would be the Case if Lord Baltimore was to make over his Right of advowson of any Particular Living to another Person. The governor being both Patron & Ordinary (unless Controll'd by the Proprietor) inducts only, there being no Necessity of Presenting a Person to himself. A Presentation only indicates the Will of the Patron. This may be done either by word or Writing. If it be by Word the Patron must declare in the presence of the Ordinary. If by Writing it is no Deed, but it is in the Nature of a Letter Missive to the Ordinary, 1 Ins. 120. 2 Rolls abr: 353.

My Lord Baltimore in a Letter dated in February Last Presents me to any Living I may chuse together with the

Living of St. Ann of which I am possess'd. This is a good Presentation, and upon this I found a Title. It exactley Corresponds with a writ of Beneficio Primo Ecclesiastico habendo, directed by the King to the Lord Chancellor to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall in the Kings Gift on a particular Person. The Chancellor's Refusal would be a Contempt .

The Issuing Letters of Induction is but a formal & official Part which are to confirm and establish a Legal Title.*

In a former Part of this Letter I have made a Distinction between The Powers of the Lord Proprietary as Supreme Ordinary and of the Governor or Commander in Chief as Acting by delegated Authority; and I have Clearly demonstrated that a Presentation, of two Livings flowing Immediately from the King or Lord Proprietary is good in as much as it contains in itself a Dispensation and Implies the granting of it, which Power is confirmed expressly by Stat. H. 8. C. 29 But I have before expressed my opinion that a Presentation of the Governor or Commander in Chief to two Livings is not good Without a formal Dispensation from the Supreme Ordinary. This Appears from the Law that regulates Dispensations with Regard to the Kings Chaplains. If the King presents one of his own Chaplains the Presentation itself renders the Plurality Tenable; but if the King presents him to one Living, and a Subject Presents him to another the two Livings are not tenable without a formal Dispensation from the Archbishop. But the Governor as Ordinary with Episcopal Jurisdiction has a Power of Inducting his Clerk into one Parish and appointing him to another without a Dispensation by the Act of Assembly. If he has a Power of Appointing in any one Case under such Circumstances, that power must be inherent in him in Virtue of his office, nor can it be Separated from it. If the Governor has power of Appointing a Clerk to a second Living with Consent of Vestries, he has the same Power without, otherwise they must have a Concurrent Jurisdiction with him, and even a Controlling Power. But where a Body Shifting every Three years Could derive such a Power I own I am quite at a Loss to divine. What is directed to be asked as a Matter of Grace cannot be demanded as a Matter of Right. A Petition supposes a power in the Hands of the Person to whom it is Addressed, but a Petitioner cannot confer a power or derogate from it. If the Governor has not the Power of Appointing, Vestries Cannot give it. Nemo dat quod non habet. If he has the

*And in a Letter from his Lordship dated May 14th 1767 are these words I shall be glad to be inform'd from you of your having been Inducted in another living as I directed the governor to hold jointly with that of Annapolis where I would have you reside

Power, they Cannot take it away. This power virtually resides in himself as Ordinary, and is expressly given him by Act of Assembly; and whether Out of Grace upon Petition, or out of Right of his own Motion, an Appointment together with or without an Induction, and with or Without Consent of Vestries is Valid in Law. And it seems very Clear To me that it was the Design of the Legislature by Adding the word Appointed coupled by the Disjunctive *or*, to vest the ordinary with a Two fold discretionary Power. One with Regard to Pluralities that may when he thinks fit, upon Application or without it, appoint the Minister of one Parish to be Reader in Another 'till it could be otherwise Provided for; the Canon and Statute Law being evaded by the Appointment being considered a temporary and revocable Act; and the Absurdity of the Supposition that he can do this upon Application and not Without will appear from the Consideration that Vestries may and often do consist of Men who regard neither Church nor Churchmen, and It would be extremely hard, if a Christian Congregation should want the Assistance of a Minister to perform Divine Service sometimes, marry their Children, Christen their Infants, visit their sick and the Like because an obstinate Vestry would not petition or Consent that one should be employed. This would be taking from the Ordinary the power of judging when and in what manner a Church ought to be Supplied, and assuming to themselves a Concurrent Jurisdiction, than which nothing can be more preposterous. But the Ordinary alone must judge because he alone can execute. If this be not the Sense of Clause touching Pluralities the Clause itself must fall to the Ground. If Pluralities are only tenable by Consent of Vestries As Suppos'd to be set forth herein, then this Clause Abridges the Royal Prerogative, which say all the Common Lawers Canonists and Civilians does eminently contain in itself a power of Dispensation in Matters Ecclesiastical. And when at the [revolution?] King William was by Statute restrained from granting Dispensations with Regard to penal Laws in Civil Concerns yet in Ecclesiastical matters his Power remains entire, and so has been Exercis'd by him and his Successors as Supreme Ordinary over the Church, and the Power of presenting his own Chaplains without previous Dispensation to a Plurality is Confirmed by Statute. But it is particularly declared By Statute 7 & 8 William 3. C. 22 that all Laws by Laws, Usages and Customs which shall be in practice in any of the Plantations repugnant To any Law made or to be made in the Kingdom relative to the said Plantations shall be utterly void and of no Effect.

The word Appointment gives a Latitude likewise to the

Ordinary of nominating a Curate to a Vacant Parish, and after due Probation Removing or confirming him Minister as he shall appear worthy of the Ministry. I have heard Persons object that they did not apprehend that the General Assembly had precise and distinct Ideas annex'd to the Words they made use of, but look'd on them all as Synonimous, but this is paying them but a Sorry Compliment. I must moreover beg their pardon for not joining in it. The Act was maturely considered here and in England without doubt by the best Civilians there. It was sent back With an Absolute Dissent in 1696 with a Disapprobation and Corrections in 1700, and one may well presume that each word of Cousequence was well weighed, and had that Idea affix'd to it as the Laws and the Practice of the Church of England warranted, and in this sense of the word Appointed it is that Letters of Licence are given which Work a temporary Plenarty under the Act without the Concurrence or Consent of any Vestry revocable at the will of the Ordinary. A design well imagined, a Practice well Adapted for the Service of God, the Lustre and Credit of his Lordships Dominion and the Instruction and Good Ordering of the people.

Before I conclude I shall take Notice of Another Method by which a Plurality of Benefices is tenable, and that is by Consolidation or Union: which is the uniting combining or Consolidating two Churches or Benefices in one, which Cannot be done without The Consent of the Bishop Patron & Incumbent. There are several Causes or Reasons in Law given for this Consolidation or Union. The following are in Point. 1. An unnecessary or unlawfull Dividing of those Benefices precedent to the Reintegration as when such As had been formerly united were divided. 2 For and by Reason of the extreme Poverty of one of the Parishes. 3. For the better Hospitality and that the Rector may be thereby better enabled to Relieve the Poor; And Lastly Convenient Nearness is required. These Reasons all coincided in an Attempt made Some time since to unite the Parishes of S^{t} Ann and S^{t} Margaret, which I hear fail'd on the Dissent of the Vestry of the latter Parish. But whence the Consent or Dissent of a Vestry could have any effect I cannot guess. All Lawers agree in this Definition, Unio est Beneficiorum seu Ecclesiarum ab Episcopo aut alio superiore facta Annexio. There is no Consent of Vestries mentioned in any Writer upon the Subject. If Vestries have a controlling or Concurrent Power it must be by Commission from the supreme Ordinary, who alone has power of Granting such Commission under his great seal. But I never heard he had granted such Commission to Vestries, and if he had it would have been at least injudicious.

Church Wardens or Guardiani Ecclesie are certain officers Parochical annually elected or Chosen by and with the Consent of the Minister and a select number of the chief Parishioners, According to the Custom of the Place, to look to the Church and Church yard, and to Take Care of Concernments thereof and of such Things as appertain thereto; And also to observe and have an Inspection into the Behavior Lives and Conversation of their Parishioners touching such faults and Disorders as are within the Cognizance and Censure of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Godolph Report. C. 13.

Sidesmen or Synodsmen from their Assistance to the Synod, otherwise Questmen from their making Inquiry into Disorders, otherwise Vestrymen from their Meeting in the Vestry Room (i e in the Place where the Holy Vestments are kept) are to Assist the Church Wardens in levying their Church Rates in directing due Repairs in Examining into and passing their Accounts and in Presentments. A Vestry may Consist of all the Parishioners as in Case of the Building a new Church or of a select number for Common Business According to the Laws of the Place or the Custom of the Parish. And this is the whole Business of which they are directed to take Cognizance, either by the ancient Laws of the Church or the particular Laws of the province. If a Vestry then Cannot be Considered as Patron, Incumbent or Ordinary, their Consent or Dissent with Respect to an Union or Consolidation of Churches Authorized by the Canon & Statute Law can have no Effects, and even to ask it is a Derogation from Lord Baltimore's Supremacy who as patron and Ordinary may do what he pleases in this Respect, either upon a Vacancy, or With the Consent of the present Incumbent. This Attempt shows at Least that the Living of S^{t} Ann was Look'd upon as too Scanty a Pittance Long before I came into the Province and that it was not for a friend of Lord Baltimores but of other persons that this Attempt was made and which in all Probability would be made again as soon as I am thrust out of the Parish, and yet I think a friend of his Lordships who never has in the Church yet Provided for one Might Reasonably expect a Preference; at least his Lordships Partiality to me after an intimate Acquaintance of Six years is too flattering tamely to give up the good Effects of it.

Thus Sir have I endeavoured to prove to your Excellency's satisfaction The Propositions laid down in the Beginning of my Letter that the Instructions which my Lord honored me with and which I have Submitted To your Excellency are perfectly Conformable to the Ecclesiastical Laws of England, and in no Respect dissonant or Contrary to the Laws of Maryland. I think I have proved (for if any proof be wanting I am ready

to add it) that The Church in Maryland must necessarily from the very nature of its Existence be subject to and govern'd by the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Church of England, that these Laws are expressly declared to be in Force by Several Acts of Assembly, that my Lords Supremacy over the Church in Maryland is even unquestioned in and far out of the Reach of Any Act of Assembly.

That his Lordships Presentation as supreme Ordinary to Plurality of Livings implies a Dispensation under the Statute of H. 8. and includes in it the Conditions implied in the 41st Canon. That is, that the Clerk be his Lordships Chaplain, Master of Arts in some University, that he keeps a Curate where he does not chiefly reside and that the Livings be not above 30 Miles distant. These Qualifications are fulfilled in my Case. his Lordship Constituted me his Domestic Chaplain before I left London, I am Master of Arts in Oxford, am ready to comply with other Terms of keeping a Resident Curate. The Distance between the Boundaries of the Parishes is not above five or Six miles, and between the Churches less than Between the different Places of Worship, often times in the same Parish. I flatter myself that no Scruple can possibly arise to prevent your Excellency Ordering a Letter of Induction to be made out for me. But I submit Myself notwithstanding intirely to your Excellency's Directions, and the Advice you honor me with in this Case will be to me a Law. Had I understood the Laws as well as my Lord did when he wrote and as well as Mr Hammersly did when he advised those Instructions to be sent in, I should Have saved myself an infinite Deal of Trouble & Vexation. I took up a Vulgar Error, I thought the Consent of Vestries necessary and acted Accordingly. I found on Examination it was only a temporary Expedient calculated for the Infancy of a Country & not designed to Infringe or invalidate the Proprietarys Rights as Supreme Ordinary over the established Church. I wish the thing had never for his Lordships Hõnor and my own Been agitated on this unworthy Footing. But popular Prejudices are Designed as dust to blind the eyes of every Stranger. Whatever Favors I may receive by my Lords Directions, thro your Excellencys Hands I shall consider as Laying me under a double obligation, and as I never shall be wanting in Gratitude to his Lordships Goodness so shall I never be wanting in the Respect due to your Excellencys Rank, Station, and Character.

I am with the highest Consideration
Sir, Your Excellency's most obliged and most devoted
Humble Servant
Bennet Allen.

[Rev. Bennet Allen to Sharpe.] Original.

Nov. 25. 1767

Sir

Inclos'd I send your Excellency the Agreement of the vestry of S[t] James's to my holding that parish together with S[t] Ann's upon my entering into articles to officiate duly there by myself or a regular curate. Upon sounding the vestry of this parish yesterday I found so much opposition from M[r] Brice Worthington alone that I thought it prudent to postpone the question without putting it to a vote. M[r] Walter Dulany (tho' not personally present) had started an objection to the Legality of the thing by a wretched quibble upon the word *adjacent* in Sect. 16. of the act of 1701. He said, he would be determin'd by the opinion of council; I brought him the inclos'd opinion of M[r] Paca, which he treated with great contempt. He referr'd me to M[r] Johnson, because, as I may well presume M[r] Johnson had been heard to say, if it were possible to start any objection or give any turn to the words of the Act so as to prevent a Parson's holding two livings he should be glad to do it. M[r] Brice Worthington (as hard as Iron) being one of the vestry, had I believe met with his Colleague M[r] Johnson, & tho' he seem'd to take the proposal in a favorable light when I mention'd it a few days ago to him, he came fraught with all the cavil that Sophistry and malice could invent. M[r] Walter Dulany took up the affair from a Self-interested view; that of getting M[r] Addison's Friend M[r] Boucher here & annexing the School to the living, tho' M[r] Daken came here by his particular Solicitations couch'd in the strongest terms of encouragement, who has been always very assiduous in his attendance on the duty of the School.

M[r] W. Dulany seems to murmur that your promise to M[r] Addison's friend should not have taken place of my Lord's Recommendation of me. I observ'd this was making a direct attack upon my Lord's right of Patronage. He went farther & said that my Lord might provide for a friend without breaking the laws of the province. Such an aspersion, & from M[r] Walter Dulany too! & was by his Lordship's particular favour in Possession of two of the most lucrative places in the province. How unjust, how cruel, how ungrateful! To break the laws of the Province was never my Lord's intention, your Excellency's, or mine. I believe in my conscience, & it is the opinion of every un-prejudic'd Gentleman I have spoke to, that the spirit of the Law, & the intention of the Legislature is strictly complied with in the present case in point of convenient nearness; the boundaries of the parishes being within four miles of each other, & the churches not only nearer together than those of many contiguous parishes, but even

than the different places of worship oftentimes in the same parish. It is the opinion of Gentlemen of the Law that my Induction in this parish without the consent of the vestry, & my appointment in the other with the consent of that vestry will entitle me to the 30 ℔ poll in each parish, & I hope your Excellency will let them remain upon this footing (the parish of S^{t} James's only being voidable, not void & the vestry having expressly given me the whole 30 ℔ poll) till Easter, or 'till I hear from my Lord. I should never indeed have Attempted the consent of this vestry but upon intimation from you, that probably the lower house of Assembly would catch hold of it, but this I may venture to say, that my Lord's sense of the thing must be such that He will not only dissent to any law that farther abridges his right of patronage, but that seeing the people so obstinately & unreasonably tenacious of their powers He will steadily maintain his own, & dissent to any future law for the division of parishes, which I shall endeavour to inforce by arguments drawn from the expediency of the thing, that of keeping up Salaries of different value, to hold the clergy expectant as well as to reward merit, as it will reflect a credit on the ruling power, as well as on the clergy, & as a Parish will be better provided for by a Rector & two assistants, than by three Rectors, who being more independant would be less bound to good behaviour. But nothing indeed can make a Clergyman at all respected in this country but his income, & even that sometimes fails.

I have receiv'd encouragement from home to apply to your Excellency for some establishment in his Lordship's Revenue, in which, as it is design'd to be put under new regulations, it is apprehended an opening may be made for his Lordship to provide for a friend of his own, & as it would give me great satisfaction to have the thing carried into execution under your Excellency's Direction, if you would be so kind to favour me, in writing, with any propositions upon the subject, I should have an opportunity of sending them home in a day or two. There is a recent instance of a Clergyman bearing a Secular Employ in the province in the late M^{r} Sterling, who was Collector of his Majesty's customs at Chester. Indisposition has prevented my stirring out of my bed-chamber to day, & will do the same I fear to-morrow.

I am with great respect, Sir,
Your Excellency's most oblig'd & obedient
humble Servant Bennet Allen

P. S. I beg your excellency would not determine a cause concerning the election of a new Inspector for S^{t} James's till the 1st of next, if it can conveniently be put off, the adjourn'd

court is the 8th so that there is time enough. And if it should be said that the vestry here refus'd me this consent, I beg you would not believe it. there were but 3 present. the law requires a majority of 3. So I did not put it to the vote.

[Sharpe to Allen.] Letter Bk. III

To the Revd Mr Bennet Allen.

Nov. 26. 1767.

Sir

The Contents of the Lettr you were pleased to send me last night give me perhaps as much Concern as some of the Matters therein mentioned appear to have given to yourself. Since you are notwithstanding the objection made to your proposal by some of the Vestry of this Parish desirous to continue on your present Footing both here & in St James's You may depend I shall make no Alteration till I can be favoured with farther Instructions from His Lordship which as I have before intimated will be a Law to me but at the same time I am very apprehensive that Mr Worthington Mr Johnson or some other Assembly Man of the Same Way of thinking with them will at the next Session make a Stir about the Affair & perhaps have Influence enough to get some Resolves passt in the Lower House that may have Weight with a Jury in case your Claim to the Thirty p poll in both Parishes should come into question & be calculated to bring an odium not only on you & Myself but on His Lordship also. As you seem to lay your Disappointment almost entirely at Mr Dulanys Door I will the first opportunity speak to him on the Subject, tho I don't suppose any thing I shall say will make him change his Sentiments, but could you obtain his Brothers opinion in favour of your Scheme it would probably have much more Weight with him than that of any other Gentleman of the Law you could advise with & if I remember you told me when you ask't for the Letter of Lycence that you had previously advised with Mr Dulany. With regard to your Request for an Appointment to some Office in His Lordship's Revenue I can only say that if the Gentleman who has at present the Management & Care thereof should resign very soon I shall not take upon me to appoint another Agent without consulting the other Commissioners who have been impowered together with me to examine & settle the Agents Accounts to this time but it is I think likely that His Ldp will on Receipt of our Report Himself nominate a Successor or Successors to Colo Lloyd. I advise you therefore to make Application to His Lordship himself & if in Consequence thereof He is pleased to constitute you either Agent or Keeper of the Rent-Roll I shall for

Letter Bk. III my part be entirely satisfied tho I did indeed promise to recommend in case of a Vacancy another Gentleman. I shall agreeable to your Desire avoid determining the Contest about the Inspector in S[t] James's till I return from Baltimore & wishing the Indisposition that confines you at present to your Chamber may be of short Continuance I am Sir

Y[r] very humb. Serv[t]
H S

Letter Bk. V [Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M[r] Hamersley. Annapolis 27[th] Nov[r] 1767 transmitted by Capt Davies.

D[r] S[r]

It gives me great Uneasiness to have such an Occasion as I have at present to trouble you with another Letter so soon after that I addressed to you the 25[th] Inst but a Disappointment M[r] Allen met with at a Vestry held in this Parish the 24[th] (of which I had received no Intimation till he informed me of it by the inclosed Letter) having as he told me this morning determined him to write to you on the Subject, I cannot let the Ship sail without writing to you also. Since I I saw M[r] Allen M[r] Walt[r] Dulany has been likewise with me & on my giving him an Intimation of the Information I had received he assured me that Whatever Arguments he might have urged to dissuade M[r] Allen from Applying to the Vestry of this Parish for their Consent to his holding this Living together with that of S[t] James's he is confident nothing could have dropt from him reflecting in any manner whatever on His Ldp or derogating in the least from His Prerogative, & that when he found M[r] Allen was at all Events resolved to bring the Matter before the Vestry & at once as he apprehended oblige them to say Yes or No he was so far from endeavouring to prejudice M[r] Worthington or any other Vestryman against the Proposal that he never spoke to any of them tho he acknowledges that he is himself of Opinion the Two Parishes cannot be legally held by one Rector. All the Conversation they had on the Subject was it seems at M[r] Dulany's House previous to the Vestry's Meeting at which he declined attending & he seemed much surprized that I had been apprized of it, tho if M[r] Allen had not wrote to Me I must I find have soon heard of it. Nothwithstanding what has passed & the Obstinacy of M[r] Worthington whose Influence in the Lower House as well as that of M[r] Johnson is very great I find M[r] Allen is fully persuaded he shall by some means or other be able to carry his Point & that the Assembly will never trouble themselves about the Matter while I for my

part am of a very different Opinion & suspect that this Spark will alone be sufficient to kindle a new Flame in the Country that will not be soon extinguish't. As I conclude from M^r^ Allens Letter & from what he farther intimated to Me that His Ldp will certainly appoint him either Agent or Rent Roll Keeper on Col^o^ Lloyd's Resignation, it will I apprehend answer no End to tell you that before I knew M^r^ Allen wish't to hold any Secular Employment I had promised to recommend Major Jenifer one of our Provincial Justices for the Office of Rent-Roll Keeper nevertheless I must in performance of my promise mention him to you. As to the Agency I thought His Ldp might choose to confer it on some Gentleman of the Council with All of whose Characters Abilities & Connections he was long ago acquainted. In Case His Ldp should appoint M^r^ Allen to either of those Employments or to any other Civil Office Be so kind as to intimate to me whether he is still to remain on the same Footing as at present with regard to the two Livings & whether in case a better than either should become vacant it is His Ldp's pleasure that he should hold that together with this for I am really at a loss what to do, nor do I know what lengths M^r^ Allen will desire me to go in order to serve him to the extent of His Ldp's favourable Intention. I am, &c. Letter Bk. V

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

London Dec^r^ 2^d^ 1767.

I have received y^r^ Excellencys letter and M^r^ Hamersley will give you full answer thereon. I return you a great many thanks, for y^r^ firmness in the execution of my commission. M^r^ Calverts claim was a meer shadow and M^r^ Halls opinion has nothing new in it, it is the Grist of the Saw mill, w^ch^ blown into the eyes of those ignorant of the whole affair, at first may perplex, but in the end plain points must prevail, a famous court of judicature in Greece call the Areopagites would not suffer Eloquence at the bar but required a simple recital of the facts, I do not think this Business will be made clearer by a number of Arguments, therefore shall only observe that M^r^ Hall is all in Error when he says that it was my opinion & that of the Gentlemen in England, that an act of parlament was necessary, whereas it was exactly the Contrary. it was indeed recommended to be obtained, by M^r^ Booth the Ladys Lawyer who drew the Settlement, but on discussion of the same not one of the Council thought it at all necessary, & therefore it was droppt; the Council at that time, were Late L^d^ Chancellor Northampton & the Present L^d^ Chancellor Camden and as to myself I lefft the whole of the affair intirely to them.

Mr Booth himself never sayd it was necessary, but that it would be better & so it would if all the powers in Europe had Guaranteed it. Mr Hall wonders much, that an Act was not obtain'd or sollicitated, but it was then absolutely impossible for I had enterd into fresh Agreements to fix the Boundarys of the Province with the Proprietors of Pensylvania, and everything would have been thrown into the utmost Confusion the Boundarys are fixed & as my father nor Grand father ever had an act of Parlament, I can have no more occasion for it than they had. nor am I the least apprehensive that any Court of Judicature in Europe will admitt the father to settle & unsettle, to give & take again an estate from the son & heir were there the clearest reason to see he intended it, & much less from the mistake of an ignorant Country Attorney, wch in the main decides nothing.

I hope yr excellency takes care to enter properly, & deposit with security, all papers &c. &c relative to this affair, as also any memorandum you may yourself collect relative thereto. I desire yr Excellency will shew what I have herein written relative to this affair to Mr Dulany, since I would have him acquainted with the minutest of what occasionally occurs to me hereon. I have sent yr Excellency herewith the second Edition of a short Labor, wh I have given to the public, & the Map is very Exact. about the middle of next summer, I hope to send you near forty Large Prints, wch are now engraving from various desighns wh I brought to England with me I observe in yr Excellency's letter, the disposal of the Comissarys office to Mr Walter Dulany, but I have not heard a word from him or his Brother thereon, and yr Excellency will for the future observe the Contents of Mr Hamersleys letter relative to such imediate & Capital Donations.

I am with
usual Esteem & freindship
Your most humble
& obed Servant
F. Baltimore

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Annapolis Jany. 2d 1768.

Dr Sir

As I am to set off in a Day or two with Mr Dulany & Mr Jordan for Charles & St Marys in order to set up to Sale His Ldps several Mannours in these Counties & a Ship now loading in Chester River for Bristol might perhaps sail before we can return hither I shall leave this to be in such Case trans-

mitted to you with a Copy of the minutes of the Maryland & Pennsylvania Commissioners Proceedings at their late Meeting when as you will be thereby informed we discharged Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon who were sent hither from England to run the Boundary Lines they having finished the Business as far as can be done at this time. When they shall have compleated their Draft which they will do in about a Fortnight They are it seems at the Expence of the Royal Society to remeasure the Tangent Line or at least a Part of it very accurately & to take some more Observations in order to ascertain precisely how many Miles are equal to a Degree of Latitude in this Climate so that they will not probably return to England before the Summer & therefore we declined making any Settlement with them at present & indeed could not well do so by reason of the Absence of the Steward that attended them who is still on the Frontiers paying some Debts that were contracted there during the Course of the Summer. As the Surveyors could not possibly compleat their Draft before the first Inst when our Commission expired we could not at this time make a Report or return our Commission to our Constituents but have agreed to meet again as soon as possible after the Receipt of a new Commission (which the Pennsylvania Gentlemen told us they had already applied for) & then I expect we shall finish every thing that remains to be done by us & that Copies of the Surveyors Draft will be transmitted by the earliest Opportunity afterwards to His Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylvania for their Approbation. As I do not by this Conveyance trouble His Ldp with any Letter on the Subject I desire you will be pleased to present my Respects & lay before him what will be transmitted to you & am w^th^ great Regard. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to His Lordship. Annapolis 9^th^ Feb^ry^ 1768.

My Lord

A Ship that was to have sailed hence at Christmas for Bristol having been caught by the Ice & detained till this time I embrace the Opportunity as no Ship is at this time ready to sail directly for London to remit Your Ldp by the way of Bristol sundry Bills of Exchange contained in the inclosed Letter & of informing Your Ldp that when we lately went to S^t^ Marys & Charles in order to set up to Sale the Mannours in those Counties so few Purchasers offered that we could only sell 2477¾ Acres & for that could get no more than £2200 15 10½ for Part of which I shall remit Your Ldp Bills of Exchange by M^r^ Jordan who intends he tells me to embark

Letter Bk. V for England the latter End of next Month. We have at last finished with Col° Lloyd at least so far as was possible there being still many Outstanding Debts to be collected & in order that he may collect them himself It was our opinion that he had better continue in the Agency till next Michaelmas before which time Your Ldp will be pleased to send a Commission & full powers to such Gentleman as you may think proper to be entrusted from that time with the management of Your Ldps Revenue arising in this Province. Having in a Letter I wrote to M^r^ Hamersley the Beginning of January desired him to lay before Your Ldp a Copy of the last Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners impowered to run the Boundary Lines by which Your Ldp would see that the Surveyors having extended the East & West Line as far as the Indians would permit were discharged I shall not trouble Your Lordship with anything more on that Subject but must apprize Your Lordship of an Affair that has given me a good Deal of Concern & which I am afraid will cause here great Uneasiness. In the Letter which I did myself the honour to address to Your Ldp the 29^th^ of Oct^r^ last I informed Your Ldp that in pursuance of Your Ldps pleasure signified to Me in favour of the Rev^d^ M^r^ Allen & at his own Request I had upon the Decease of the late Rector of S^t^ James's Parish in this County granted a Lycence to M^r^ Allen to officiate in the said Parish he continuing at the same time Rector of this, whereupon he applied to the Vestry of that Parish for their Consent to his holding both Parishes & some of them at least agreed to his Request tho upon Condition that he should afterwards sign such Articles as they may propose. Upon his sounding afterwards the Vestry of S^t^ Annes he found those that were present so averse to the Scheme that he declined putting it to the question. Previous to the Vestry's Meeting M^r^ Allen had it seems talk't on the Subject to M^r^ Walter Dulany who was one of them & as the latter had then said he did not think the two Vestries were impowered by the Act of 1702 to do what was desired of them & dissuaded M^r^ Allen from proposing it M^r^ Allen immediately attributed his Miscarriage entirely to M^r^ Dulany & thereupon wrote me the Letter which I transmitted the 27 of Nov^r^ by a Ship that was just about to sail at the time I received it. As the Vestry however had not made any formal Objection to M^r^ Allens officiating as a Curate in S^t^ James's while he continued Rector of S^t^ Annes he engaged the Rev^d^ M^r^ Edmiston on whose behalf Your Ldp lately wrote to Me at the Request of Lady Essex to assist him in the Discharge of his Duty in the two Parishes & I heard no more about the matter till we were attending the Sale of the Mannours in S^t^ Marys County when

it was reported to us that Mr Allen & Mr Saml Chew one of the Vestry of St James's had had a most violent quarrel at the House of the Latter & that Mr Chew had expressed his Resentment so far as to turn the former out of his House. This indeed I afterwards found was too true & that in Consequence thereof a Challenge had actually passed between them. They are now so far pacified as to meet at a Coffee House without speaking to each other but will never I suppose be reconciled. Since this unlucky Affair Mr Allen has applied to Me for an Induction to St James's instead of the Lycence & I have ordered One to be made out for him tho I really think he had better have remained as he was till Your Ldp could have time to signify Your farther Pleasure for I am apprehensive some of the Violent People in the Vestry of this Parish will upon hearing of his being Rector of St James's take some extraordinary Step or other in order to vex him & to create Confusion. I am very glad on this Account that the Assembly stands prorogued to a late Day in May for if they had happened to meet at this time I am persuaded Mr Worthington who is one of the Vestry here & also a Member of the Lower House would immediately prevail on the House to engage warmly in the Dispute & then I could have little hopes of the Sessions being brought to a peaceable & happy Issue, but as there is so much time before the Meeting & Mr Allen tells me he has already applied to Your Lordship for a Dispensation in form for holding two Livings I hope to receive some Instruction from Your Ldp on the Subject very shortly & shall then act on a sure Footing for at present I do not know certainly whether Your Ldp will make a Point of Mr Allens holding at all Events the two Parishes tho he is for his part confident that you will & that Your Ldp had before he left England thoroughly considered the Act of 1702 for the Establishment of Religious Worship & was satisfied that the sixteenth Section could never operate so as to defeat in any Degree Your Ldp's Instruction for his being inducted into two Parishes. having nothing else to trouble Your Ldp about at this time I shall only add that I remain with the utmost Respect Your Ldp's obliged & most devoted humble Servt

Letter Bk. V

State of the Difference between Mr Allen & Mr Chew.

Memorandum

Wednesday the 6th of Jany. 1768 Mr Allen went to Mr Chew's House Mr Edmondson then being there. Mr Chew having asked Mr Allen in & being about making a Bowl of Punch Mr Allen told Mr Chew that he intended to rent out the Glebes. Mr Chew told Mr Allen he had no Right to do it & pointing to the Acts of Assembly told him there's the Act of

Assembly. After turning to the Act & reading it Mr Chew asked Mr Allen what he thought of it, Mr Allen answered you don't consider the Spirit of the Law. Mr Chew replied you don't consider your own Interest & the Spirit of the Devil perhaps. Mr Allen said he was surprized that so many Learned Men in the Law could not construe the Spirit of the Law & then Mr Allen repeatedly accused Mr Chew of his former Promise to Vote for his holding the two Parishes & his not complying with it. Mr Chew acknowledged his having passed his Promise to Vote for him & said that he had often owned it, but that he had changed his opinion of the Propriety of it tho he had Voted for him & that Mr Allen in mentioning that did not use him as a Gentleman. After Mr Allen's making some further Remarks about the Promise Mr Chew told him he might say what he pleased for that he (Mr Chew) should not change his mind again about it to be ridiculed & blamed by People as they had blamed him for what had been done already. Mr Allen laying his hand on Mr Chews shoulder My Friend says he you shan't be blamed about it I'll take the Burthen off Your shoulders. Mr Chew in the mean time being seated & Mr Allen continuing the Conversation Mr Chew got out of the Chair & was walking out of the Room designing to leave Mr Allen as he found himself not able to bear much more of Mr Allens Conversation with Temper; but as Mr Allen was speaking something which Mr Chew did not distinctly hear, Mr Chew instead of going immediately out of the Room walked across it, & Mr Allen got out of his Seat walking across the Room too; he again mentioned the Matter of the Promise & said such Alterations were surprizing but he knew whence the Change came, wished that he had been a Month or two forwarded, said something of his expecting Letters from home which would convince some People & said My Lords Authority was greater here than we expected. After a Pause Mr Allen said I know where this sudden Change comes from, Ay, Dulany or Mr Dulany. Mr Chew answered Sir You've no Right to reflect on any Gentleman for I give you my Word & Honour I have had no Conversation with Mr Dulany nor know his sentiments on it. Mr Allen repeated several times he should doubt the A Bible lying on a Desk near Mr Chew he laid his hand on it & said Sir I can here solemnly swear that I have had no Conversation with Mr Dulany nor know any thing of his being Your Enemy in it more than you have told me Yourself. Mr Allen said notwithstanding that Sir I should much doubt or question Your Word. Mr Chew answered Whats that you say Sir, There's the Door. Mr Allen being then turning about from the Door & saying No Sir, Mr Chew called him a damnd

Scoundrel took him by the Collar draggd him to the Door & put him out telling him to go & learn better Manners before he came to a Gentleman's House again, & shut the Door. Mr Allen attempting to come in again & pushing the Door partly open Mr Chew struck at him with a Stick. Mr Edmondson continuing at Mr Chews the next Morning he received a Letter from Mr Allen inclosing one from Mr Allen to Mr Chew which Mr Chew without opening as soon as he knew it came from Mr Allen threw in the Fire.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Annapolis 11th Febry 1768 transmitted by Captain Price to Bristol.

Dr Sir

The Bristol Ship which I expected was ready to sail when I wrote to you the 2d of Jany having been frozen up a few Days afterwards & detained here ever since I now transmit by her a Letter to His Ldp advising him of an unlucky Affair that happened lately between the Revd Mr Allen & One Mr Chew a Vestry Man of St James's Parish to which I have now at Mr Allens Request given him an Induction & he thinks he shall in spight of all Opposition be able to keep possession of both that & this & seems determined to try his Title at Law in Case either of the Vestries should contest it which I am for my part very apprehensive they will the Cause being already become a very popular One. Mr Allen tells me he is satisfied that both His Ldp & you were before he left England not only apprized of the Provisoe in the Act of 1702 against Pluralities but that you had well considered it & were clearly of Opinion it could never operate so as to restrain His Ldp's Right under the Charter & the Canon Law to bestow on his Chaplain more than one Living nevertheless I could have wished he would have been satisfied to remain as he was until I could be favoured with His Ldps farther Instructions for if My Lord should be averse to supporting Mr Allens Pretensions against the Assembly It would be much better they had never been set up & Mr Allen will I dare say in such Case be greatly mortified. You would see by the Letter I transmitted to you the 27th of Novr that he was then very angry with Mr Dulany, a Paper signed a Bystander has been since published in the Gazette (by him as it is said) to prove that every Member of the Council is disqualified to be a Vestryman & he endeavoured it seems to have Mr Dulany excluded but could not succeed. the Attempt to do so has prejudiced many against him & their Prejudices will make them give Credit to any Story that may be reported to his Disadvantage. As the Assembly will not

Letter Bk. V meet till pretty late in May I hope to receive before that time His Ldps particular Instructions how to conduct Myself for the Lower House will certainly then take up the Dispute as both Mr Worthington & Mr Johnson are warm about it & have considerable Influence amongst the Members. You will see by the inclosed Papers called the Pennsylvaa Farmers Letters which are republished in all the Colonies how solicitous some People are to rouze once more the Resentment of the Americans against the Mother Country on Account of the Act of Parliament imposing a Duty on Glass &c & That suspending the Legislative Power of New York, but they have not hitherto had any great Effect nor do I think they will unless some other Act of a similar nature should be made at the next Session. I am apprehensive from the Accounts given us in the last Pennsa Gazette that we shall not be long without another Indian War. They have it seems been for some time very much discontented & I wish a cruel Murder that was very lately committed on Ten of them in Pennsylvania might not at once provoke them to commence Hostilities. A parcel of Refugees & Out-Laws from the several Provinces have from time to time resorted to & made Settlements at a Place called Red-Stone Creek in the Western Parts of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegany Mountain contrary to His Majesty's Proclamation, they have been ordered off both by the Govr of Pennsylvania & the Commandant at Pittsburg but signified in answer that they were determined to remain there. This 'tis said the Indians have complained of as an Encroachment on their Lands & tis said that General Gage is to send a Detachment of the Kings Troops to assist the Government of Pennsylvania to break up the Settlement.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 24th Febry 1768

Dr Sr

The Bristol Ship on board which I sent some Days ago Letters for His Ldp & also two Address't to yourself having been so unlucky as to run aground & to be by that Accident detained till this time I have a very early opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the two Letters you favoured me with the 10th & 24th of Novemr last. It really makes me unhappy to find that my appointing Mr Walter Dulany Commissary General last summer on the Death of Mr Goldsborough was a Step His Ldp by no means approved of & that in appointing Mr Plater to succeed as Naval Officer of Potuxent I acted likewise contrary to His Ldp's Intention; I

can truly say that in neither Instance did I consult my own Inclinations but only considered on whom His Ldp would choose to bestow those Offices. So long ago as December 1760 your Predecessor in Office speaking of Mr Plater said "My Lord recommends him for Favour," repeated the same in another Letter of the 8th April 1761, again in May 1763 & in a Letter signified to Mr Plater that I was instructed to bestow on him that Naval Office as soon as I should have an Opportunity; When therefore it became vacant I thought myself in a manner obliged to give it him especially as he was put aside once before when he expected an Appointment. Desirous to know Whom His Ldp would choose to prefer to the Commissary's Office in case of its becoming vacant & not wishing to have the Disposal thereof myself in my Letter to Mr Calvert of the 16th of August 1765 which His Ldp in one he favoured me with the 8th of Novr following acknowledged to have received I mentioned that Mr Goldsborough was then in an ill State of Health & added "Was an Accident to happen to him whom pray in such Case would His Ldp have appointed Commissary General?" & in a Letter which I did myself the honour to address to His Ldp the 22d of Octr 1766 I put him in mind of Mr Goldsboroughs continuing in an ill State of Health & hoped His Ldp would have given Instructions about a Successor. When he was reduced so low that there was no probability of his recovering Mr Daniel Dulany applied to me & earnestly desired that in Case of Mr Goldsboroughs dying the Commissarys Office might be given to his Brother which It was hardly possible for me to refuse when I considered what signs of Confidence & Regard His Ldp had on all Occasions especially of late shewn towards the two Brothers & I well remembered what a Dust had been raised here by them & their Friends in 1760 upon my declining to appoint Mr Walter Dulany Deputy Secretary his Brother being then Commissary General, His Ldp will therefore I flatter myself when he considers all Circumstances excuse me for issuing the Commission in Mr Dulanys favour, the Office was of such a Nature that there was an absolute Necessity for my appointing some Person capable of discharging the Duties of it, none else applied for it, nor had I at that time any Reason to think that Mr Allen wish't to enjoy it, or that His Ldp would prefer any Person before him to whom it was given. What would have happened had Mr Allen on Mr Goldsborough's Decease been appointed Commissary General it is easy to guess by what has happened, nor do I think any thing worse could happen was Mr Dulany to be now superseded or obliged to take an Associate than would have come to pass had I rejected his Brothers Request on his behalf. Upon my telling Mr Allen

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V that in pursuance of His Ldps Order I was now to appoint him either Agent or Keeper of the Rent Roll but that 'twas His Ldps Desire the Affair of Pluralities should be at this time waved he said that he understood from your Letter to himself that it was left to me to fill up the blank Commission to himself as Commissary but when he found you had not wrote to Me to that Effect he chose the Agency & I shall therefore desire Col° Loyd to resign it to him immediately & will desire Major Jenifer to take Charge of the Rent Roll till His Ldp's Pleasure respecting that Office can be communicated to Me. Since His Ldp hath after mature Consideration thought M^r^ Rob^t^ Goldsborough a proper Person to succeed his Father in the Council I will by the first Opportunity communicate to him in your Words His Ldps Approbation of him & shall likewise give M^r^ Bordley notice of his Appointment. These Gentlemen are I think on many Accounts the most proper that could have been introduced to the Council at this time. I will by a Ship of M^r^ Andersons that is to sail next Month transmit to you a Sketch of such an Instruction as I think may be sent by His Ldp to His Agent & Judges of the Land Office in favour of the Children of Aliens, having not time at present to prepare one & will also then write on the Subject of Talbot Mannour. I am very glad to find the Affair of our Quarantine Law is likely to end so well & the Province is much obliged to His Ldp for the Paternal Part he acts on the occasion. I shall observe His Ldps Instructions in transmitting to Him any Letters I may hereafter have occasion to write on Business to the Secretary of State & you may assure His Ldp that I shall in everything else endeavour to act agreeable to His Instructions or Desire. I find by a Deposition made by the Daughter of Mary Brereton mentioned in your Letter of the 20^th^ of July that the latter died in this Province on the 3^d^ Day of April 1754 I will by M^r^ Andersons Ship transmit you a Certificate thereof under the Great Seal. I am &c.

Original. [Hillsborough to Sharpe.]

Whitehall March 5^th^ 1768

Sir.

Pursuant to an Order of His Majesty in Council on the 26^th^ of February, I herewith transmit to you a Copy of a Report made to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, upon an Act passed in the Colony of New Jersey in June 1766, entitled, "An Act to extend certain Acts of Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 12^th^ year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne and

the 4th of His late Majesty King George the First, for preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore or stranded."

You will observe from this Report, that it is the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, that the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne Statute 2, Cap. 18, is in force in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; and that so much of the Act of the 4th of George the First Cap. 12, as declares the 12th of Queen Anne to be perpetual, extends to America; It is therefore His Majesty's Pleasure that you do govern yourself accordingly.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Hillsborough.

Dep. Governor of Maryland.

[Sir Wm. Johnson to Sharpe.] Original.

Johnson Hall March 25th 1768

Sir

The Bearer Capt Ogden has made me a Visit on the Subject of your letter of August last concerning the disposal of the Lands of the Nanticokes lying in your Province, since the receipt of which letter I find that these Indians have an Inclination to dispose of their Rights there, and as they are for the most part removed, and that it will be for the Advantage of the Colony, I cannot but greatly approve of it, as I do of Capt Ogden as their Attorney to transact that business, so that you will please to lay the same before your Assembly agreable to the proposal contained in your Letter. I need not to recommend the making them a handsome compensation for the Sale, as doubtless it will, be duely attended to.—But in answer to your Queries must add, That such Sale may be made by Capt Ogden at Annapolis in the presence of such Persons as you shall direct, at which time the purchase money may be paid to him in trust for the Indians, whom I shall direct to Assemble (on his return) at Otseningo, or some Convenient place, where He shall in the presence of the whole Tribe, & an officer of my Department distribute the money Justly amongst them, taking two Setts of proper Receipts, the one to be sent to you & the other to be lodged in my Secretary's Office, After which, they can never think of laying any future Claim to the Tract.

I have now furnished Capt Ogden with a short power in my name for negotiating this matter, and I shall take such further

steps herein as may be necessary, so soon as the purchase is made.

I am with great Truth
Sir, Your most Obedient
& very humble Servant
W. Johnson

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serj^{ts} Inn London 28th March 1768

Hon^{d} & D^{r} S^{r}

Soon after I last wrote your Excellency, a most unlucky Affair broke out, which was attended with very Disagreable, and might have ended with serious, Consequences; but, thank God, the worst is now over, and I can again resume my Pen and my Function with Chearfulness & Confidence. So much must have already reached your Excellency upon the Subject (tho' the truth has been wickedly disguised under false Colours to Create a General prejudice) & so much more will soon follow, when the Proceedings come to be Published, that I shall only very Shortly acquaint your Excellency that on Tuesday the 29th of Dec^{r} last Lord Baltimore was Called upon by Habeas Corpus to produce before Lord Mansfield one Sarah Woodcock, a Pedling Millener, aged between 30 & 31, but an Anabaptist, and of the lowest Degree of Sectarys, who had come to him a few days before from Rosemary Lane, and who, upon being privately Examined before his Lordship for half an hour together, Declared that Lord Baltimore had used her very well, & that she was desirous of going back again with him, But, before she left the House, was prevailed upon by a Body of Saints then assembled to return to her Friends, and in Two hours after to go to Fielding's, & swear a Rape against his Lordship, & Two Women as his assistants.

S^{r} John, Pleased with the prospect of a good Prize, immediately sent one of the women, whom he had got into his Power, to Newgate, & proceeded with the utmost Violence, by besetting the House with his Myrmidons, (who killed his Lordships Porter in attempting to break in, and Frightened his favourite Daughter of about 14 into a Fever, w^{ch} Destroyed her in a few Days,) to Seize his Lordship Person too; w^{ch} however, he withdrew in time, till proper Enquirys could be made into the truth, & the necessary Preparations made for Bailing him in the ensuing Term, w^{ch} being done his Lordship on the 12th of Feb^{ry} (being the last day of the Term) Voluntarily surrendred himself to the Court of Kings Bench, & was immediately admitted to Bail in Open Court to take his Trial at the Ensuing Surry Assizes, the fact being Charged at Woodcote, & on Saturday last the 26th Instant his Lordship took

his Tryal, as Principal in the Rape, with the Two Women as Accessarys before the fact, Before Baron Smyth at Kingston assizes, when they were all Three Acquitted. There is a Second Indictment for a Supposed Conspiracy in seducing the Woman, which remains to be Tryed at a future Assizes, or before the Kings Bench, but that is for a Misdemeanor only, and we likewise talk in our turn of Indictments for Perjury Conspiracy &c. & of ultimately Consigning the Lady to your Excellency, If found worth while, on account of the object and expence, for as to the Iniquity & Wickedness of the whole Business (Considered in a Criminal Light) there never was a stronger Case. But the serious part of the business is at an end, & I most heartily Congratulate your Excellency and the whole Province upon it; His Lordship through the whole Business Demeaned himself with the greatest fortitude & firmness, and, as a Specimen, you will Permit me to Inclose you a Copy of his Manly Address to the Court, when called upon to make his Defence.

You will easily perceive & excuse the necessary Interruption given by this unlucky Affair to our Correspondence; for half the time his Lordship was out of reach to favor me with his Instructions, & the other half was fully Engaged in Collecting Materials for Vindicating his Innocence; The uncertainty too of the Event, (in a Prosecution Supported by Fanaticism, Associations, Subscriptions, and every Diabolical Engine of Destruction, and in a Country equally governed by Faction & Mob, where being a Lord is cause Sufficient with the People & the sovereignty of his possessions with Government & his Peers, to Devote him to ruin,) was alone a Sufficient Consideration to Stay my Pen, & to induce me, scarce knowing what to Write, to Prefer silence for a time.

I shall now Address myself to yo^{r} Excellencys sev^{ll} favors, hitherto unnoticed, in their different order.

His Lordship desires me to Acknowledge the Receipt of the Firsts of 32 setts of Bills of Exchange for £1363 18 5½ in part of the first Paym^{t} for Parcels of Ann Arundel Manor, & I am sorry to find so Indifferent an Account of the progress in the Sales of the other Manors.

Mess^{rs} Mason & Dixon are not yet arrived tho' daily expected according to yo^{r} Letter of 29 October.

M^{r} Benj^{n} Tasker has given his Lordship very material Information as to Talbot Manor, by which I find his right arises under different forfeitures in 1684 & 1714 & that ever since his memory the Ten^{ts} have paid their rents to the Lord Proprietary, & the Orig^{ll} Inquest is Recorded in the Secretarys Office. The Devisees indeed, as you know deny the latter forfeiture upon the footing of Identity, Insisting that the

Person then attainted was Robt Talbot of Hexham, & not James Talbot of Carukil Ireland, under whom they Claim. I find by some Papers lately come into my hands, That the Title was Tryed in yor Provincial Court in 1752; & upon a Bill of Exceptions, Appealed to the Lord Proprietary, but I believe nothing further was done in it. However I am glad to find the Possession is so Strongly with us, and that we have the Assistance of Mr Tasker who seems to have managed the Business in 1752. The Enclosed, is I believe, a State of the Devisees Case, as Sent over to their Attorney in Maryland.

His Lordship takes kindly the different appointments of Mr Robt Harrison & Mr Danl Charnier to their respective Sherievaltys; & he now recommends very strongly to you Mr Hackman, who is soon going out from hence, for the like Office, or for a County Clerkship or any thing of the same sort either in your or Mr Dulany's Department or in that of the Agent in case of a Vacancy but of this I shall write further by the Gentn himself.

I have Laid before his Lordship the different Letters received from yor Excellency, Mr Walter Dulany, & Mr Allen relative to the succession of the latter to St James's Parish, and it gives him great uneasiness to find the difficultys Mr Allen has to Encounter with, and the little stead all his Lordships Countenance Stands him in. His Lordship can never Agree in construing the Adjective "Adjacent" in the Limited sense contended for, against the very Spirit of the Law; and, as to the Vestrys he can only regret the Loss of that Power which is already got into their hands, and desires it may be Remembred as a Warning never to Encrease it, either by Splitting Parishes, or in any other Mode the least derogatory of his just rights. He has been advised to Exercise his prerogative in Granting Mr Allen a Dispensation to hold the Two Livings, but rather wishes to see the business Accomodated in an easier way, and not to push things to extremitys, when he has the remedy in his own hands. That remedy is a Secular Employ, wch his Lordship requires and expects Mr Allen be immediately put in possession of, and, If none more proper offers, that he be Appointed to the Office of Rent Roll Keeper when Vacant. A Similitude in their Studys has much endeared him to his Lordship. Nor will he be Solliciting or Quibbling with Vestrys to Provide for the Man he regards, when he has it in his own Power to do it, by by adding a Civil Office to the Church Mr Allen already holds; He means to Provide for Mr Allen as his Friend, and to put him upon a footing of Independence, and that is the length his Lordship means to take him, & desires it may be so understood, without Entring into further Particulars.

The great Personal regard his Lordship bears Mr Daniel Dulany has induced him to order me to Acquaint your Excellency that he Acquiesces in the Brother's Nomination to the Office of Comissary, without Entring into the little misunderstanding which has arisen between him & Mr Allen, or Entertaining the least thought of meeting any disrespect at his hands; But his Lordship desires you will Enquire into & return the best Information you can get as to the yearly Value of the Office (which I believe has been much Exaggerated to him, as having been formerly thought sufficient for Two) and that you will neither Dispose of, nor Engage for any of the places in Mr Loyds Department which may become Vacant in consequence of his resignation, or of a new arrangement, without first apprizing him of the full Value of every particular branch, and then waiting his further pleasure upon the Commissrs Report, which, by your Excellencys Letters to Mr Allen, he understands is to refer every thing to him.

His Lordship is in daily expectation of Mr Loyds Accounts, & the Plan for the future Management of his Revenues. In his Letters to me of 13th & 14th Novr last he mentions the great Indignitys wch he supposes to have been offered him by his Lordships Commission, & the particular Penning of the Instructions, & Declarations of one of the Commissioners as If he was largely Indebted, when in every Instance his Accounts have been found right, Except in the Omission of a Premium offered him by my Lord. He remitted at the same time Bills for £6821 2 8¾ as Credited to the year 1767, for that all former Ballances had been bro't to that year by the Commissrs directions but Complains greatly of the want of Cash in the Province.

I hear nothing of the Appeale from the Two Houses to the King in Council & Presume the Assembly will Scarce think of Prosecuting it.

Mr Stewart, who is rather named, than recommended, by Messrs Hanbury, must be Content to Wait till a proper Vacancy offers; But his Lordship desires you will secure a Vacancy for the Revd Mr George Caswell, now Acting as Chaplain to one of the Regiments at Minorca, who has been Introduced to him by Captn Eden his Brother in Law, but does not mean to Visit you till he receives notice of his being Provided for.

The poor Sawyer unfortunately Dyed as soon as he Landed at Portsmouth.

The Business of the Quarentine Act has not been resumed since my Last, & I fancy Mr Stewart will Scarce take it up again; If he does I shall be ready to meet him; He thought he had nothing to do, but to throw in his Memorials, and the business would Execute itself. I am very happy to have offered my Assistance upon this Occasion, and whenever My

Lords Interposition, or my Endeavours can be of the least use, the Province may be always assured of both.

I am likewise to Acknowledge the Receipt of the Bills for £284 11 6¼ more Received from the Purchasers of Ann Arundel Manor.

I had the Pleasure of seeing Captⁿ Scott Two or Three Times, and fully intended Introducing him to my Lord, but he was gone into the Country before the Tryal was over, and I shall take the first opportunity of doing it after his return.

I Enclose your Excellency renewed Commissions from the different Proprietarys Enlarging the return once more to Christmas next, & a Meeting is Proposed in a few Days to Adjust and Settle the form of that return, as desired by the Pensilvania Commissioners.

Lord Strafford requests the favor of your Excellency to send the Enclosed Letter to Mr Ridout.

Mr Huggitt, who comes well recommended, having Proposed as you will see by his Letter to become an Adventurer for making Bay Salt in the Province, Your Excellency will please to give him all proper Countenance and Encouragement.

I have the honor to be with equal respect and regard
Yor Excellencys
Most Obedt & Ever Faithfull
Humble Servt
Hugh Hamersley

Original. [Rev. Bennett Allen to Sharpe.]

Mr Allen presents his Compliments to Governor Sharpe, & before he consults Mr Hesselius (who seem'd very readily inclin'd last night) He begs leave to offer his Excellency the joint Security of himself, & Mr Merriwether as tho they are neither possess'd of much Property, yet what they have & their Persons would be equal to the Sum he may require. Mr Allen is confident that a Security of fifty thousand Pounds will be given for him in England if requir'd
March 30. 1768

P. S. In Colleges where the receipts amount to ten or twelve Thousand Pounds a year; a personal Security is all that is demanded of the Bursars.

Letter Bk. V [Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore. Annapolis March 31st 1768

My Lord

A Day or two after I had sent on board the Letter I wrote

to Mr Hamersley the 24th of last Month in answer to his bear- Letter Bk. V
ing Date the 10th & 24th of November I was favoured with that your Ldp did me the honour to address to me the 2d of Decr & have since received another from your Ldp without Date by a Ship that left London in Septr Having no other Reasons to give or Excuse to make for the Returns I made to the Secretary of State than I have mentioned in former Letters I can only repeat how unhappy it makes me to have done any thing contrary to your Ldps Sentiments & assure your Ldp that in Case of any future Requisitions from His Majestys Ministers I shall act agreeable to the Hints Mr Hamersley has given Me. Your Ldps kind Condolance on the Death of my Brother William whose Loss I must for my part always lament demands my Acknowledgments, before I had any Intimation of your generous Design in favour of my Brother Philip I had wrote & desired him to ask your Ldps pleasure about the future payment of that £100 & to pay the same accordingly. As your Ldp hath not lately mentioned his having been deficient or dilatory with respect to the other payment I flatter myself he punctually complys with my Request. The same Day I received the Letter your Ldp was pleased to favour me with the 2d of Decr I communicated the Contents of it to Mr Dulany according to your Ldp's Desire & I sent immediately to Mr Allen & him the Boxes that came inclosed in mine containing as they told me some Copies of the Work your Ldp has presented to the Publick & for a Copy of which I am also to return your Ldp Thanks. Mr Jordan did indeed some time ago favour me with a Perusal of your Ldps Account of your Voyage to Constantinople & your Return by Land neither of which seems to have been performed without considerable Danger but the Remarks were entirely new to Me & I now return your Lordship Thanks for the Entertainment They as well as your other Observations have afforded me. Mr Allen told Me some time ago that he expected your Ldp would e'er long oblige the Curious with a fine View of Constantinople & some Views & Portraits taken at several of the Islands you touched at in your Voyage, his Account of them was such as excited a Desire in me to see them & I am much obliged to your Ldp for your promise to gratify it. The several Parchments & Papers which have been transmitted in order for the Sale of the Mannours &c will remain secure in the Revenue Office together with all others relative thereto while the Commission & Instructions are also recorded in the Council Book. As no Objections or Difficulties have been started since we proceeded in the Sale of Ann Arundel Mannour (of which only 1580 Acres now remain unsold) I have nothing to say in an answer to what your Ldp writes on that Subject

Letter Bk. V but that I am sorry it was not in our power to sell more of the Lands than we have for I am afraid our Remittances will fall vastly short of what your Ldp expected to receive from the Mannours at the time you honoured us with a Commission to sell them. As your Ldp will by a joint Letter or Report from Mr Dulany Mr Jordan & Myself be informed of what we have done in pursuance of your Ldp's Commission impowering us to audit & settle your late Agents Accounts I shall not trouble your Ldp with any thing on that Subject. Mr Jordan who is already gone hence to Virginia in order to embark there for England will also present to your Ldp a short Account of our Proceedings in pursuance of your Ldp's Commission impowering us to sell your Mannour or Reserved Lands but lest an Accident should happen to that Gentleman I shall herewith transmit a short Sketch made out after the Military rather than the mercantile method which will shew your Ldp at one View how many Acres we have sold, how much the Expences occasioned by making exact & particular Surveys & Plats of the several Mannours & other Disbursements amount to how much of the Purchase money has been already received, how much remains due to be received hereafter & the Amount of the Bills of Exchange which I have from time to time remitted your Ldp on that Account. On the Receipt of your Ldp's Commission dated the 24th of Novr last impowering Mr Dulany & Me to continue the Sale of the Mannours for six Months longer we have notified the same to the publick by an Advertisement in the Maryland Gazette & shall during the ensuing Provincial Court to be held here the 17th of May attend at the Revenue Office in order to sell such of your Ldp's Mannours as People may be then willing to bid for. On a Supposition that Offers may be made your Ldp in England for Mannour Lands Mr Jordan will take home with him such a Descriptive Account of the Mannours Improvements thereon & the Circumstances under which they respectively are at this time as together with the Account of the Prices at which we sold will enable your Ldp to form a pretty good Judgment of their present real Value, nevertheless if your Ldp pleases there might be a standing power & Instruction to the Board of Officers or your Ldp's Agent here to sell from time to time to the Tenants or any other Persons that may choose to become Purchasers on such Conditions as your Ldp has already prescribed or may be pleased to prescribe in such Instruction. Since your Ldp's Commission for selling the Mannours was produced to us the Agent has desisted from granting any new Leases for Mannour Lands except in Cases where Tenements had been before actually laid out or agreed for, if your Ldp is now will-

ing to lease out what remains vacant or unsettled of the Mannours & Reserves you will be pleased to send Orders to that effect. As your Ldp some time ago express't a Desire to have other Mannours laid out if sufficient Bodies of Vacant Land could be found for that purpose I caused a Survey to be lately made in Frederick County just beyond Fort Cumberland containing as by the Platt thereof return'd & deposited in the Revenue Office 96610 Acres some of it is said to be very good Land but the greatest part mountainous. Such of it as is pretty good might I am informed be leased out immediately at Ten Shillings p^r^ hundred Acres for a Term of years with Condition that the Tenants shall make customary Improvements & it might I dare say be sold a few years hence at a price considerably higher than vacant uncultivated Land, or if your Ldp chooses to reserve only a part of the said Land an Order might be given for the quantity your Ldp would have lain out as a Mannour & the Residue may be granted in Parcels to such Persons as may be willing to take it up on the usual Terms of the Land Office. A few Miles Westward of this large Tract there is a Tract of 2524 Acres of good Land lying on the Branches of the Yoghiogany River which I have caused to be surveyed in order that if your Ldp pleases That also might be reserved or if your Ldp approves thereof & the Patentees are willing it might be given in exchange for some Patented Tracts that lie within the large Survey, & granted in Parcels to such Persons as had applied for Warrants to affect Land lying within the said large Survey before I orderd it to be surveyed; if your Ldp chooses to have either the whole or a Part reserved as a Mannour you will be pleased to signify by what Name it is to be called. Your Ldp will be pleased to observe that this large Survey extends from Potowmack so far Northward as the Line lately run between this Province & Pennsylvania & so far Westward as to include part of the Allegany Mountains now by His Majesty's Proclamation bearing Date the 7^th^ of Oct^r^ 1763 no Grant is to be made for Lands lying Westward of that Mountain so that altho there is a good deal of Land fit for Culture lying within the Limits of this Province & beyond that Mountain I have restrained the Surveyors from executing any Warrant there till your Ldp shall signify your farther pleasure. As soon as your Ldps pleasure relative to M^r^ Allens being appointed to the Office of Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll or to any other Office that might become vacant in Consequence of Col^o^ Lloyds Resignation or otherwise was signified to me by M^r^ Hamersley's Letter of the 10^th^ of Nov^r^ I communicated the same to M^r^ Allen who told Me he had himself a Copy of M^r^ Hamersley's Letter to Me & as it was

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V apparent from that as well as from a Letter he had had the honour to receive from your Ldp that your Ldp intended he should be appointed to the best place in the Province he preferred that of Agent whereupon I wrote to Col° Lloyd that M^r^ Allen would succeed him as Agent on the 25^th^ Inst & a Commission was accordingly made out to him bearing Date of that Day. As M^r^ Allen seem'd to be under some difficulty about getting a responsible Person to become Surety here on his behalf I apprehended your Ldp would be satisfied with his own personal Bond which I therefore took in the penalty of £5000 stg of which I transmit your Ldp a Copy together with a Copy of his Commission, but he told me Security should be given in England on his behalf to any Amount your Ldp should require. M^r^ Hamersley having in the same Letter intimated to Me that your Ldp did not desire to be involved in any Dispute about Pluralities I have upon M^r^ Allens choosing to continue Rector of S^t^ James's Parish inducted into this the Rev^d^ M^r^ Edmiston in pursuance of your Ldps pleasure signified to Me by the Letter your Ldp was pleased to favour me with the 15^th^ of April last. In the List of the Parishes & Clergy I last year transmitted for your Ldps Information there were some Clergymen mentioned as Officiating Curates in Vacant Parishes untill your Ldp should be pleased to give permission for their being inducted. One of these vacant Parishes called Coventry was in the year 1766 vacated by the Death of M^r^ Whitaker who by his Sottishness & immoral Behaviour had long been considered as an intollerable Burthen by the Parishioners. After his Decease I gave Lycence to a M^r^ Reade to officiate there as a Curate till your Ldp should permit me to induct him either into that or some other Parish, but being told some time last Winter that the Vestry or at least some of them had taken up a Notion that the Parishioners as Founders of the Church had a Right to elect & present their Rector as is the Practice in Virginia I thought it my Duty to issue immediately an Induction for Coventry to a M^r^ Ross Rector of All Hallows the next Parish which is not quite so lucrative intending to appoint M^r^ Reade to officiate there in his stead; but when M^r^ Ross was preparing to remove into Coventry such Threats were thrown out as deterred him, & he desired me to let him remain where he was not choosing to leave a Parish where he was on good Terms with the People for one where he was not very likely to be very kindly received or to live in harmony with his Parishioners. Upon this I gave an Induction for Coventry to the Rev^d^ M^r^ Hughs who officiated in a neighbouring Parish as your Ldp would see by my List, This Gentleman having been Chaplain to the 44^th^ Regiment during the late War & being desirous to settle

in America was sometime ago recommended to Me in a particular manner by General Gage & other Gentlemen of Rank in the Army whereupon I appointed him to officiate in Worcester Parish which soon afterwards became vacant & I have understood that the People there were well pleased with his Behaviour. Imagining that a Clergyman of his Character who had made several Campaigns & destinguish't himself by his Fortitude would not be frightened by a few Threats I have taken the liberty & flatter Myself your Ldp will excuse me for doing so to induct him into Coventry without waiting for your Ldps special order for I thought the delaying at all to exercise the Right of Patronage after the Parishioners had set up such a Claim or Pretence might seem to countenance it. Mr Hughs being desirous if possible to be in harmony with his Parishioners obtained it seems an opinion of Mr Dulany's on the matter for the Vestry's & Parishioners perusal imagining it would have great Weight with some among them who were said to be most violent & as I have not heard any thing to the Contray I presume he has taken peaceable possession of the Parish. Before I quit this Subject of Parishes I must take the liberty to advise your Ldp of some Publications here that have given me a great Deal of Concern & will I am apprehensive give also some Uneasiness to your Ldp. As I presume Mr Allen & probably Mr Dulany likewise has given your Ldp or Mr Hamersley an Account of what pass't between them at the time the former press't the latter to assist him in getting the Vestry of this Parish to agree to his holding the two Parishes I shall not trouble your Ldp with what has been said here of their Interview or Conversation; Mr Allen it seems shortly afterwards endeavoured to persuade the Rest of the Vestry that Mr Dulany by becoming One of the Council was disqualified from being a Vestryman, but was so far from bringing them over to his Opinion that the Attempt prejudiced them against him. Soon afterwards a Paper appeared in the Gazette signed a Bystander calculated to inculcate the same Doctrine & therefore Mr Allen was considered as the Author of it. This having as it were opened the Door of Controversy another Publication soon followed under the Title of the Querist evidently designed to stir up Enemies to Mr Allen in both Parishes & to prevent his receiving the Income of either; which it seems he immediately attributed to Mr Dulany tho the general Opinion gave it to another Person, but I cannot find that any one has yet thought proper to declare himself the Author. As I shall transmit these & the several subsequent Papers of Altercation for your Ldps perusal in case you should think them worthy notice I shall only observe here that the Dispute soon degenerated into Invective & personal

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V Abuse, & that from being extremely intimate Mr Dulany & Mr Allen are now become the most inveterate Enemies, for which I am extremely sorry as I am confident no Publick or private Advantage can arise from such an Event, & tho Mr Allen should be so far supported by your Ldp as to bring on his Antagonists your Resentment I do not think he can be again happy in this place in the midst of People over many of whom Mr Dulany has acquired very great Influence. As I was not apprized of Mr Allens Intention to publish till the News Paper was brought to my House I had no Opportunity of dissuading him from the Measure, it was afterwards impossible for me to interfere & indeed I must confess to your Ldp that the several Parties seem to have too warm passions & too high an Opinion of their own Cause & Abilities to be controled by me or to hearken to the cool Advice of One that was desirous to serve them all. Mr Hamersley having advised Me of the Death of Mr William Hunt one of the Trustees of the Bank Stock belonging to this Province & intimated to Me that your Ldp wisht to know whether Mr Osgood Hanbury would be thought here a proper Person to be appointed in the stead of Mr Hunt to act jointly with his Partner Mr Capel Hanbury I consulted the Gentlemen of the Council thereon who agree in Opinion that such Appointment by your Ldp will be very satisfactory to the Province young Mr Hanbury being universally esteemed a Person of Honour as well as considerable Fortune Having nothing more to trouble your Ldp with at present I shall only add that I remain with sincere Wishes for your Ldps Health & Happiness My Ld &c.

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serjts Inn. 1 April 1768

Hond & Dr Sr

The Bearer is Mr Hackman, named in my Lrē to your Excellency of 28 March last. He is a young Gentn about 19 years of age, write well & is a Mar of common Arithmetick, & has been a considble time in the Post Office here, but from some little Indiscretions & his having contracted an Improper Acquaintance, his Friends rather chuse to send him abroad than continue him there any longer. In this light he is most powerfully recommended to the Ld Proprry by the Earl of Essex his Lordps near Relation & his Lordp desirous to pay every regard to the recommendations has directed me to Deliver the young man into your Excellency's hands for some immediate provision, the best that can be got at first for him as his friends can ill sustain the weight of his support, & to be further advanced as opportunity offers & in proportion to

his own merit. His Lord^{p} requests such an Answer from y^{r} Excellency as he may be able to shew L^{d} Essex & his desire to oblige the Earl makes him Interest himself more than ordinarily in the business I am with usual respect

Your Excellencys
Most obed^{t} Faithful Humble
Serv^{t} Hugh Hamersley

[R. J. Henry to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

I have the Hon^{r} of your letter of the 15th last month, inclosing your Excell$^{y's}$ Instructions to me as Naval Officer of Pocomoke, to which I shall pay due regard, and shall endeavour to have them observ'd by my Deputies. I also rec'd the letters and papers you were pleas'd to send for my perusal, which have done and now carefully return them.

I observe by M^{r} Heron's letter, his Application is to gain your Excellency's Approbation of moving the Collectors Office from Wicocomoco to Nanticoke as the Center of Trade: and this seems to be inforced by sundry persons request to M^{r} Heron and Council's opinion on the Fortieth Instruction to M^{r} Heron. I apprehend the Inducement to this Application is M^{r} Herons moving his place of Residence from Wico^{o} in Somerset County to Dorchester County where he has Purchased a Seat of Land. It is well known to your Excellency that the District of Pocomoke is of considerable Extent and particularly Circumstanced in regard to the Inletts upon the Seaboard side and the many Creeks and Rivers within its Limitts making out of the Bay of Chesepeak; and as the River Nanticoke is the very Extream part of the District to the Northward, it therefore can by no means be Centrical to the Trade of the District in General, and should the Custom House be keep'd at Vienna only it would by no means be convenient for the Trade in General. True it is that more of the comon Trading Vessels come into Nanticoke than any of the other Rivers within this District, but it is as true that the few ships we have from Great Brittain of late years have all lay'd in Wicomoco River, and it is probable they may for some time continue, and there are other Trading Vessels which frequent that River as well as all the other Rivers in the lower part of the District, and as it is Impracticable to suit the Office to the Ease of the Trader in every part of the District, and forasmuch as the Trade may be fluctuating in Different parts of it, so the placing the Office as Centrical as conveniently may be for the Trade of the District in General seems to me the most Natural Intention of the Instruction.

I have thought it my Duty Sir, to mention the above as you are pleas'd to know if the Step M^r^ Heron has taken be liable to any objection: I have not had the satisfaction of seeing M^r^ Heron since the receipt of your Excellency's letter, to know whether it is his Intention of continuing Deputy for the lower part of the District upon the Bay side, and another upon the Sea-board side as he has at present, if it is, I conceive your Excellency's Approbation (upon those Terms) of M^r^ Heron's request, will rather tend to the greater conveniency of the Trader than any Disadvantage; And as M^r^ Heron has hitherto considered the Ease of the Traders, so I presume he purposes to continue.

The great Distance between the Collectors place of Residence and mine has prevented my seeing him for a considerable time past, and should have Deferred Writing 'till I convers'd with him, but have now so favourable an opportunity of writing don't care to omit, least my delay may be thought a neglect.

As to what your Excell^y^ pleas'd to mention in regard to my having more Justices Added to the Comission of the Peace in this County, I shall Deferr it 'till I have the Honour of Waiting on your Excellency, as I have always been very Cautious in Recomending and have always well considered the Qualifications of the Persons, their Number (necessary) and Scituations. I am with all due regard,

Sir

Y^r^ most Obedient
and most Humble Serv^t^
Rob^t^ Jenckins Henry.

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 1^st^ April 1768 transmitted by Capt M^c^Lachlan

D^r^ Sir

Being told that M^r^ Anderson's Ship of which I made mention in my Letter dated the 24^th^ of Feb^ry^ is now on her Departure I embrace the Opportunity to transmit you a Certificate for Lord Strange of the Death of Mary Brereton, also a Sketch of such an Instruction as I conceive it might be proper for His Ldp to send to His Agent & Judges of the Land Office about the Granting such Lands as may become Escheat by the Decease of Alien Possessors. I expected also to have been able to write to you fully at this time in answer to yours respecting Talbot Mannour, but must defer it till I can have M^r^ Dulany & M^r^ Goldsborough together, which I shall the 12^th^ of next Month, & I have desired them in the mean time

to consider the Affair having communicated to each of them Letter Bk. V
the Substance of what you wrote to Me relative to the several Claimants. Mr Dulany tells me that he thinks it was suggested when a Suit was depending some years ago in the Provincial Court between Persons contending about a Tenement on that Mannour that there was an Illegitimacy in the Pedigree of a Mr Plunket who was set up as Heir at Law & he seems at present to be of Opinion that neither of the Claimants you mention will be able to recover on a Suit brought in the Province. A Day or two after I had sent on board the Letter I address't to you the 24th of Febry I had the pleasure to receive One from His Ldp bearing Date the 2d of December, & have since been favoured with another from His Ldp by a Ship that arrived here the 8th Ult after a Passage of seventeen Weeks. I have now done myself the honour to write to His Ldp in answer to both, & have at the same time remitted His Ldp Seconds of Bills of Exchange amounting to £2569 3 11¾ Firsts of which will be presented to him by Mr Jordan who is already gone to Virginia in order to embark there for England. From Mr Jordan His Ldp will likewise receive an Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners whom His Ldp was pleased to appoint to examine & settle His Agents Accounts, & also a Report of what has been done by us under the Commission impowering us to sell his several Mannours; but lest any Accident should happen to the Ship in which Mr Jordan takes his Passage Mr Dulany & I have thought proper by this Opportunity to transmit such a State of the Sales of the Mannours as will shew His Ldp at one View how much Land has been already sold, at what price, the Amount of Deposits or Payments already made by the Purchasers, Amount of Disbursements for surveying &c. the Amount of Bills of Exchange remitted to this time & the Sums to be received & remitted hereafter. I shall likewise inclose you in order that you may lay it before His Ldp a Plan or Draft of a large Tract of Land which as His Ldp seemed desirous to have other Mannours laid out I have caused to be surveyed & reserved for that purpose. It lies as you will observe just beyond Fort Cumberland extending Northwards from the Bottom or Low Land lying on Potowmack to the Line that divides Pennsylvania from this Province & Westward so far as to include the Eastern Ridges of the Allegany Mountain. Some of the Land included as I am informed very good, other Parcells indifferent & a good deal hilly & broken, the Reason I ordered so large a Quantity to be included was that it might be at His Ldp's Choice to have either One or more Mannours laid out & because the good Land does not lye contiguous but in parcels, a quantity of good Land so large as four or

Letter Bk. V five thousand Acres together not being at this time to be found vacant on this side the Allegany Mountain. If the Indians remain quiet I doubt not but His Ldp might if he pleases sell the whole within these few years at a better price than he now grants uncultivated vacant Land or if he chooses to have the level & best Parts of the Survey laid out immediately in Tenements they may I am told be leased for a Term of years at Ten Shillings p^{r} Annum the hundred Acres with a Condition in the Leases that the Tenants shall make thereon certain Improvements. As some Tracts of patented Land lye within the Bounds of this large Survey I have caused another of 2524 Acres to be made beyond it on a Branch of The Yoghiogany near a Place called the little Meadows, imagining that His Ldp may hereafter if he pleases therewith purchase (by way of Exchange) such patented Tracts lying within the large Survey in case he should choose to erect the whole into one Mannour. In His Majestys proclamation of the 7th of Oct^{r} 1763 of which I send you an Extract there is a prohibition as to the Granting Lands lying Westward of the Heads of the Rivers that run into the Atlantic Ocean, wherefore the Surveyor of Frederick County does not execute any Warrant at this time beyond the Alegany Mountain nor will he do so till His Ldp shall be pleased to send Orders for that purpose. I intimated to you in my Letter dated the 11th of Feb^{ry} that in Consequence of a Complaint from the Indians a Parcel of People who had made a Settlement in the Western part of Pennsylvania at a Place called Red Stone Creek would be this Spring compelled to retire, in a late Pennsylvania Gazette is published an Act of Assembly that has been made there for that purpose & I understand the Virginians also talk of obliging the People who have settled in that Dominion beyond the Allegany to break up their Settlements, lest otherwise they should be the means of another Indian War. I am very sorry to tell you that since I wrote to you the 11th Feb^{ry} the Piece which I then told you had been published in our Gazette by M^{r} Allen as was alledged under the Name of a Bystander was soon followed by one signed the Querist calculated to stir up the Vestrymen & other Inhabitants of both S^{t} James's & this Parish against M^{r} Allen to which he the next Week replied under the former Signature of the Bystander but the popular Tide being already against him, the Cavalier Manner in which he treated his Antagonist tho it made many laugh was so far from serving his Cause, that the Position of Pluralities being tenable here by Laws transcendent to Acts of Assembly & the Conclusion of the next Paragraph at once interested in the Dispute All the Vestries & Numbers of warm People throughout the Province. As M^{r} Allen had from the time M^{r}

Walter Dulany gave it as his opinion to him that S[t] James's Parish was not legally tenable with this laid his Miscarriage at M[r] Dulany's Door, & as the Intimacy which had before subsisted between M[r] D Dulany & him was now at an End, M[r] Allen it seems concluded that One or other of the Brothers had been Author of the Queries tho with respect to that the general Opinion seem'd to be against him. Since that time hardly a Week has pass't without producing a Piece or two either in Prose or Verse on one Side or the other in which the Writers abuse each other very freely as you will see if you think it worth while to look into the Bundle of Papers that I shall herewith send you. Had M[r] Allen thought proper to ask my opinion before he published any thing on the Subject I should certainly have advised him against such a Measure & am persuaded he must now wish the first Piece had never gone to the Press, for tho he should succeed so far as to bring His Ldps Resentment on those he considers as his Adversaries he cannot again stand in so favourable a light here as if Nothing had been published against him & cannot therefore I think be again so happy as he seemed to be for some time after his Arrival. After M[r] Allen found the Consent of both Vestries could not be obtained he wrote a long Piece by Way of a Letter to prove that the Statute of Henry the 8[th] & the Canon Law must extend to & have their full Effect in this Province as well as in England, that His Ldp of course is vested with the same Powers & prerogatives in all Ecclesiastical Matters here as the King is within the Realm & consequently is not restrained by that part of the Act of Assembly which was made against Pluralities. As I was convinced on a perusal of this Piece that some particular Parts of it would in case of its being published raise a loud Clamour, & was ignorant how far His Ldp might choose to support the Doctrine contained therein, I desired M[r] Allen to forbear printing it till it could be submitted to His Ldps & your Consideration, & as he soon afterwards desired me to return the Letter & I have not heard any thing of it since I presume he has followed my Advice & sent you a Copy or at least the Substance of it. Should His Ldp upon Considering the Arguments therein advanced by M[r] Allen be convinced & choose to exercise the Prerogative there will always be an Opportunity of doing so, as not a year passes without some Parish's becoming vacant but in the mean time in Consequence of what you told me in your Letter of the 10[th] of Nov[r] & in order if possible to let the Matter dye away before the Meeting of the Assembly I have on M[r] Allens having made Choice of S[t] James's inducted into this Parish a M[r] Edmiston whom His Ldp by a Letter he favoured me with in April last directed

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk V. me to provide for as soon as I should have an Opportunity. about the time that the Affair of Pluralities began to make a Noise in this part of the Province the Vestry of Coventry Parish lying in Somerset & Worcester Counties which had become vacant in the year 1766 & in which One Mr Reade had since officiated as a Curate adopted an Opinion that the Parishioners as Founders of the Church had the Right of Patronage & gave out that they would not admit any Rector unless of the Parishioners Election; Thinking it my Duty to check such Pretensions at the Beginning I immediately ordered an Induction for Coventry to be made out for One Mr Ross the Rector of a neighbouring Parish less lucrative who had the Character of a Deserving Man, but when upon his preparing to remove & take possession of it some threatening Papers were stuck up at publick Places he was so alarmed that he repaired to Annapolis & desired me to let him remain in his old Parish where he had lived in harmony with the People & I thereupon issued an Induction for Coventry Parish to the Revd Mr Hughs who then officiated as a Curate in Worcester County & was said to be well respected & esteemed there.

This Gentleman had come into America in the year 1755 as Chaplain to Sr Peter Halkets Regiment & continued so till that Regiment returned to Europe; when he came to this Province he brought Letters from Genl Gage & many other Gentlemen of Rank recommending him to my notice & as I knew he had at the Affair of the Monongahela & on other Occasions behaved with great Spirit I was pretty confident he was not to be easily frightened & therefore thought him a very proper Person to send among such a wrong-headed Sett of People as seemed to have taken the Lead in Coventry Parish. On his coming hither & applying to Mr Dulany for His Advice how far he might legally go in order to get possession of the Church in Case the Vestry should lock up the Doors & refuse to deliver him the Key, Mr Dulany gave him a long opinion of which Mr Hughs before he left Town gave me a Copy which as it seems to contain his opinion with regard to the operation of our Act of Assembly & against the Canon Law being introduced here I will herewith transmit to you. As I have not heard any thing to the contrary I presume Mr Hughs has taken Possession of his Parish & since the Step I took seem'd to be highly expedient I flatter myself His Ldp will approve of my inducting Mr Hughs without waiting for his Instruction to do so. Having in Consequence of what you wrote to Me on the Occasion of the Death of Mr Hunt desired the Gentlemen of the Council to tell me whether they apprehended His Ldps appointing Mr Osgood Hanbury a Trustee in his stead to act in Conjunction with Mr Capel Hanbury the

surviving Trustee would be agreeable to the Province they gave it as their opinion that such Appointment would be quite satisfactory those Gentlemen being in the Mercantile Phrase look't on here to be at least as good Men as any that trade to the Province. Inclosed you will receive a Petition to His Ldp from Doctor Steuart for Leave to take up a small quantity of Vacant Land that is contiguous to a Plantation of his about four Miles from Annapolis the Land is indeed very indifferent & I think it His Lordships Interest to grant His Request. I likewise send you a Petition from two People in S^{t} Mary's County who have forfeited their Recognizances, the Justices have certified to Me that what is set forth in the Petition is true & as levying the Whole would almost ruin them I hope His Ldp will at least remit a part of the Forfeiture. I am &c. Letter Bk. V

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Serj^{ts} Inn London 14th April 1768. Original.

S^{r}

M^{r} Samuel Chamberlaine, Naval Officer of Oxford and one of the Lord Proprietarys Council, has Applyed to his Lordship, in Consideration of his Age and long Services, for leave to Resign the Naval Office, in favor of his son Samuel Chamberlaine; Intimating that he has already made his request known to your Excellency, But, as his Lordship has not heard from you upon the Subject, and is much Inclined to Gratify M^{r} Chamberlaine in a request, which appears so reasonable upon the face of it, I have the honor of his Commands to direct M^{r} Chamberlaine to renew his Application to your Excellency, & to desire you will please to Gratify him in it, unless you see any good reasons to the Contrary, which you will please to Communicate to his Lordship as I am with all due regard & esteem.

S^{r}

Yo^{r} Excell^{ys}

Most Obed^{t} & Faithful Hble

Serv^{t}

Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} Hugh Hamersley

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 19. April 1768.

My Ld

M^{r} Jordan being now on his Departure for England I have desired him to take Charge of Bills of Exchange to the Amount of £2569 3 11¾ being the exact Ballance due to your Ldp to this time on Account of the Payments which have been made to us as acting under your Ldp's several Commissions for

Letter Bk. V Auditing the late Agents Accounts & selling your Ldps Mannours. As Mr Jordan will present to your Ldp our joint Reports together with the Accounts & sundry Remarks & will explain to your Ldp any Matter relative thereto which might not be sufficiently distinct or clear, I shall not trouble your Ldp with anything on that Subject & as I have by a Ship bound from this Province to London which will probably sail before Mr Jordan can leave Virginia done myself the honour to answer the Letter your Ldp was pleased to favour me with the 2d of Decr last & have also wrote fully to your Ldp & Mr Hamersley on many matters I shall not intrude farther on your Ldp's Time at present than to assure your Ldp that I remain with the utmost Respect My Ld.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 19 April 1768

Sir

A Ship of Mr Andersons which is just ready to sail hence for London & will I expect be at Sea before Mr Jordan can leave Virginia you will receive a long Letter & large Packet together with one address't to His Ldp I have therefore nothing particular to trouble either His Ldp or you with by Mr Jordan by whom I expect this will be delivered to you as I shall commit it to the Care of a young Gentleman that is going hence To Morrow with an Intention to take his Passage to England in Mr Jordans Ship. As Mr Jordan takes home with him a Copy of the Agents Accounts that have been under our Examination to the 29 of Septr last also an Account of the Mannour Lands already sold & of the Money received for the same together with the best Information we could procure with regard to the Mannours I did not think it necessary to trouble His Ldp or you with any thing on those Subjects; In Consequence of His Ldps Commission to Mr Dulany & Myself bearing Date the 24th of Novr last we have again advertised the Mannours for Sale on the 17th of next Month & in pursuance of His Ldps Instructions constituting a Board of Officers, they have already had a Meeting & will meet again at the Revenue Office during the Provincial Court & as often afterwards as might be expedient to carry into Execution His Ldps Instructions of the 8th of Octr 1761 & such others as may be hereafter given relative to the management of His Ldp's Revenues, the Affair of the Lines is not yet closed for Want of a new Commission but as soon as one comes to hand the Commissioners have agreed to meet & make their Return. I am &c.

[Hillsborough to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall April 21. 1768.

Sir,

I have His Majesty's Commands to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, addressed by Order of that House to the Speaker of the Assembly of each Colony upon the Continent of North America.

As His Majesty considers this Measure to be of a most dangerous and factious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of His good Subjects in the Colonies, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to excite and encourage an open Opposition to and Denial of the Authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true Principles of the Constitution; it is His Majesty's Pleasure that you should immediately, upon the Receipt hereof, exert your utmost Influence to defeat this flagitious Attempt to disturb the public Peace, by prevailing upon the Assembly of your Province to take no Notice of it, which will be treating it with the Contempt it deserves.

The repeated Proofs, which have been given by the Assembly of Maryland, of their Reverence and Respect for the Laws, and of their faithful Attachment to the Constitution, leave little Room in His Majesty's Breast to doubt of their shewing a proper Resentment of this unjustifiable Attempt to revive those Distractions, which have operated so fatally to the Prejudice of this Kingdom & the Colonies, and accordingly His Majesty has the fullest Confidence in their Affections; but if, notwithstanding these Expectations and your most earnest Endeavours, there should appear in the Assembly of your Province a Disposition to receive or give any Countenance to this seditious Paper, it will be your Duty to prevent any Proceeding upon it by an immediate Prorogation or Dissolution. I am, with great Truth and Regard

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant

Dep. Governor of Maryland. Hillsborough

[Circular Letter of the Massachusetts Assembly to the Speakers of the several Provincial Assemblies.] Copy.

Province of Massachusetts Bay
Febr^{y} 11th 1768

Sir: The House of Representatives of this Province have taken into their serious Consideration the great Difficulties that

must accrue to themselves and their Constituents by the operation of the several Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes on the American Colonies.

As it is a Subject in which every Colony is deeply interested, they have no Reason to doubt but your Assembly is duly impressed with its Importance, and that such constitutional Measures will be taken by them as are proper. It seems to be necessary that all possible Care should be taken the Representations of the several Assemblies upon so delicate a Point should harmonize with each other. The House therefore hope that this Letter will be candidly considered in no other Light than as expressing a Disposition freely to communicate their mind to a Sister Colony upon a common Concern in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the Sentiments of your or any other House of Assembly on the Continent.

The House have humbly represented to the Ministry their own Sentiments: That His Māty's high Court of Parliament is the supreme legislative Power over the whole Empire; That in all free States the Constitution is fixed; And as the supreme Legislature derives its Power and Authority from the Constitution, it cannot overleap the Bounds of it without destroying its own Foundation; That the Constitution ascertains and limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance, and therefore His Māty's American Subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the Ties of Allegiance have an equitable claim to the full Enjoyment of the fundamental Rules of the British Constitution; That it is an essential unalterable Right in Nature, ingrafted into the British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held Sacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the Realm, that what a man has honestly acquired is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his Consent; That the American Subjects may therefore, exclusive of any Consideration of Charter Rights, with a decent Firmness adapted to the character of free Men and Subjects, assert this natural constitutional Right. It is, moreover, their humble Opinion, which they express with the greatest Deference to the Wisdom of Parliament, that the Acts made there imposing Duties on the People of this Province, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, are Infringements of their natural constitutional Rights, because as they are not represented in the British Parliament, His Māty's Commons in Britain by those Acts grant their Property without their Consent.

This House further are of Opinion that their Constituents considering their local Circumstances cannot by any Possibility be represented in the Parliament, and that it will forever be

impracticable that they should equally be represented there, and consequently not at all, being separated by an ocean of 1000 Leagues, and that His Majesty's Royal Predecessors for this Reason were graciously pleased to form a subordinate Legislature here, that their Subjects might enjoy their inalienable Right of a Representation, and that considering the utter Impracticability of their being fully and equally represented in Parliament, and the great Expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial Representation there, This House thinks that a Taxation of their Constituents even without their Consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any Representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these Principles and also considering that were the Right in the Parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious Reasons it would be beyond the Rules of Equity, that their Constituents should be taxed on the Manufactures of Great Britain here, in addition to the Duties they pay for them in England, and other Advantages arising to Great Britain from the Acts of Trade, This House have preferred an humble dutiful and loyal Petition to our most gracious Sovereign, and made such Representations to His Majesty's ministers as they apprehend would tend to obtain Redress. They have also submitted it to Consideration whether any People can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting a Governor, should also appoint him such a stipend as it shall judge proper, without the Consent of the People, and at their expence; And whether while the Judges of the Land and other civil Officers in the Province hold not their Commission during good Behaviour, their having Salaries appointed by the Crown independent of the People, hath not a Tendency to subvert the Principles of Equity, and endanger the Happiness and Security of the Subject.

In addition to these Measures the House have wrote a letter to their Agent Mr. Deberdt, the sentiment of which he is directed to lay before the Ministry, wherein they take Notice of the Hardship of the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion, which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated articles for the King's Marching Troops, and the People to pay the Expence, and also the Commission of the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of the Customs to reside in America, which authorizes them to make as many Appointments as they think fit, and to pay the Appointees what sums they please for whose mal-conduct they are not accountable, from whence it may happen that Officers of the Crown may be multiplied to such a Degree as to become dangerous to the Liberties of the People by virtue of a Com-

mission which doth not appear to this House to derive any such Advantages to Trade as many have been led to expect.

These are the Sentiments and Proceedings of this House, and as they have too much Reason to believe that the Enemies of the Colonies have represented them to His Māty's Ministers and the Parliament as factious, disloyal, and having a Disposition to make themselves independent of the Mother Country, They have taken Occasion in the most humble Terms to assure His Majesty and His ministers, that with regard to the People of this Province, and as they doubt not, of all the Colonies, the charge is unjust.

The House is fully satisfied that Your Assembly is too generous and enlarged in Sentiment to believe that this Letter proceeds from an Ambition of taking the Lead or dictating to the other Assemblies. They freely submit their opinion to the Judgment of others, and shall take it kind in Your House to point out to them anything further which may be thought necessary.

This House cannot conclude without expressing their firm Confidence in the King, our common Head and Father, that the united and dutiful Supplications of His distressed American Subjects will meet with his Royal and favourable Acceptance.

Signed by the Speaker

A true Copy
Att. Samuel Adams Clk.

[Indorsed] Read in Council 22^{d} June 1768

Original.

[Rev. Bennet Allen to Sharpe.]

Sir.

I have this moment receiv'd Intelligence that M^{r} Bacon was dangerously ill, & the Person who brought the news expects He is dead by this Time. As my Lord Baltimore design'd this Parish for me, & intended for that purpose negativing the Division had it been propos'd by the Assembly, I humbly request from your Excellency my succeeding to that Living upon confirmation of the news; & if it is done immediately, the Division (should it be agitated) would not affect my Incumbency. Your Excellency's compliance with my request (which at all events will give me a certain Provision) will greatly add to the very many obligations I am already under to you, being, with the greatest Respect

Sir, Your Excellency's most oblig'd
& obedient humble Servant
Bennet Allen

May 8. 1768.

[Hillsborough to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall May 14th 1768

Sir,

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America having represented, that their Officers meet with great Obstructions, and are deterred from exerting themselves in the Execution of their Duty; I have it in Command from His Majesty to signify to you His Pleasure, that you do give them all the Assistance and Support in your Power in the Discharge of their respective Offices, and in carrying the Laws of Trade and Revenue into due Execution.

I am, with great Truth and Regard
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Hillsborough

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 14th May 1768

My Ld

I had the honour to receive by the last Post from New York your Ldps Letter of the 23d of Janry advising me of His Majesty's having been pleased to appoint your Ldp One of His principal Secretaries of State & to commit to your Care the Dispatch of the Business relative to His American Colonies. In order that His Majesty's Intention in making that Arrangement might be answered as far as may be in my power I shall not fail to communicate to your Ldp from time to time a full Account of all Occurrences worthy Notice that may happen within this Province & shall transmit your Ldp such Acts & Proceedings of the Government & Legislature here as you are pleased to require. I return your Ldp Thanks for your Assurance that you will immediately on Receipt thereof lay before His Majesty any Dispatches I may trouble you with & that you will forward my Measures for the Publick Service. I thank your Ldp also for sending me for my Information Copies of four Acts of Parliament relative to America which were made during the sixth Session of the 12th Parliament of Great Britain, to which as well as to all other Statutes extended to or that may be made relative to America I shall ever pay the most strict Attention & Obedience. I am My Ld with the utmost Respect yr Ldp's.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough 14th May 1768

My Ld.

Being favoured with your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 23d of Janry last requiring me to transmit to your Ldp. by the first Opportunity a compleat Collection either in Manuscript or Print of the Laws in force within this Government I shall by the first Ship that may sail hence for London transmit your Ldp a compleat Collection printed in one Volume of all the Acts of Assembly that were in force here in the year 1763 & will at the same time transmit a Collection of All the Laws which have been made here since that time both which will be authenticated under the Seal of the Province so late as July 1766 I transmitted to the Lds Commissioners for Trade & Plantations a Copy of All the Laws of Maryland which were then just published & another Copy to be lodged in His Majesty's Council Office, both which I flatter myself were duly presented. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. 14th May 1768

My Ld

In obedience to His Majesty's Pleasure signified to Me by the Lds Commissioners for Trade & Plantations in their Letter bearing Date the 1st of August 1766 & to your Ldp's Favour of the 20th of Febry last I am to inform your Ldp that altho there are in this Province Persons who have been employed in Europe in many of the Manufactures there carried on scarcely any Manufacture of Consequence is yet established here. Those who have Capitals large enough to carry on a considerable Manufacture choosing rather to vest their Money in Lands & Negroes or to engage in Trade as Merchants, & even the Manufacturers that come hither from time to time in order to settle here do not pursue the Business in which they have been respectively brought up but become either Planters or Farmers. A great many Families however throughout the Province make both Linen & Woolen Cloathing for their own Use, & in order to encourage the making Linen Acts of Assembly have from time to time been made granting Bounties to those Persons that annually produce to the several County Courts the best Pieces of Linen manufactured by White Inhabitants in the respective Counties. The Act under which those Bounties are now paid was made three years ago & is to continue in force till the year 1770 but it is not supposed to have any great Effect nor do I apprehend the Inhabi-

tants will think much of Manufacturing for themselves while they can with the produce of their Lands purchase such Goods as they may have occasion for. Besides the Bounty on Linen the Legislature in the year 1719 intending thereby to encourage the Erection of Furnaces & Forges here for making Pig & Bar Iron exempted such Labourers as may be employed therein for the Term of four years from the Payment of all Levies or Taxes which it is supposed has contributed much to the Encrease of Iron Works in the Province & indeed the quantity of Iron now made here is very considerable. There have within these Twenty years been four Rope Walks set up in different parts of Maryland, in each of which eight or ten Hands are generally employed but since the War the Proprietors are said to have made little profit by them. There are likewise several Ships & other Sea Vessels built here Annually for Sale or on Account of British Merchants but this Branch of Business seems to be now on the Decline. Should any Manufactures be established here I shall not fail to return an Account thereof in Obedience to His Majestys Commands. Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

To Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 15th May 1768

My Ld

Having since I did Myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 31st of March last received Letters from Ld Hillsborough containing sundry Requisitions I embrace this opportunity by a Vessel now said to be at the Mouth of Potuxent on her Departure for England to transmit my answers thereto under Cover to your Ldp together with Copies of such my answers & an Extract of one of Ld Hillsboroughs Letters by which your Ldp will observe I am peremptorily required to communicate to him all Occurrences that may happen here & to transmit to him from time to time all Acts & Proceedings of Government & Legislature & of such Papers as have any Relation thereto. As I have not fail'd to answer any Letters I have received from the Secretaries of State or to give them an Account of such Occurrences here as seem'd to be material or extraordinary I am a little at a loss what farther was expected & should be glad to receive your Ldp's Instructions on the Subject of the Requisition now made & to know whether I am for the future to transmit to the Secretary of State or to the Board of Trade Copies of the Laws that may be made here, Journals of the Proceedings in the two Houses of Assembly & Copies of the Council Minutes, for All these seem to be now demanded or how far would your Ldp choose

Letter Bk. V to have me go in obedience to Ld Hillsborough's Requisition. M^r^ Bacon the Rector of All Saints' Parish in Frederick County the very best Living in the Province being dangerously ill so that his Life is despaired of M^r^ Allen has thereupon desired Me to give him an Induction immediately on M^r^ Bacon's Decease which I shall do in obedience to your Ldp's Instructions tho the Parishioners I know are desirous to have it divided. I am—

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 15 May 1768 transmitted by.

D^r^ S^r^

I have not since I wrote to you the 1^st^ of last Month had the pleasure to receive any Letter either from His Ldp or yourself tho several Ships have lately arrived here from London, which I mention lest any should have been by you sent to the Merchants to be transmitted & have been by them mislaid & forgotten. You will see by the inclosed Transcript that the Vestry of Coventry Parish still oppose M^r^ Hughs's taking Possession of the Church but the Parishioners will I doubt not e'er long become sick of their Pretensions, when they find that the Attorney Gen^l^ will take Cognizance of those who have presumed to commit any Violence & call them to answer for their Proceedings in the Provincial Court. Having by the last Post from New York received some Letters from Ld Hillsborough by which I am required to send him a compleat Collection of all the Laws in force within this Province an Account of the several Manufactures that may have been established here & also to transmit to him regularly & punctually all Acts & Proceedings of Government & Legislature & such Papers as have any Relation thereto, I have agreeable to My Lord Baltimore's pleasure lately signified to Me now sent my answers to those Letters under Cover to His Ldp together with a Copy of such my answers, & an Extract of one of Lord Hillsboroughs that seems to be particular; As I have for my part always answered the Letters I have received from the Secretaries of State & wrote to them as often as any extraordinary Occurrence here seem'd to make a Letter from me expedient & pertinent I am a little at a loss what farther is now expected & should be glad to know what Kind of Acts & Proceedings of Government & the Legislature here are now required; Does His Ldp mean the Journals as well as Copies of all the Acts of Assembly that may from time to time be made here & an Account of every thing that may come under the Consideration of the Council or how far is

the Requisition to be extended, I should I say be very glad to know & also to receive Instructions from My Ld Baltimore how far I am to comply for I apprehend that hitherto it has not been usual to return even the Acts of Assembly made in this Province to the Board of Trade or to any of His Majesty's Ministers. Letter Bk. IV

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Annapolis 27 May 1768.

Dr Sr

I transmit you inclosed a Copy of a Speech I made last Tuesday to both Houses of Assembly in order that you may lay the same before His Ldp whose Approbation it will I hope receive. As you will see in our Body of Laws by what sort of Title the Indians residing in Dorchester & Worcester Counties in this Province (now reduced to a very small Number) hold their Lands I need not observe to you the propriety of my recommending to the Assembly's Consideration Sr William Johnson's Letters desiring those People may agreeable to their own Request be permitted to go back & join the Six Nations. the Expediency of the other Regulations I have mention'd to them is too evident to be denied here, nevertheless I question whether the Example of the Northern Colonies & Virginia will not divert the Lower House from such Matters to Addresses Resolves & Memorials relative to the late Acts of Parliament laying Duties on Sundry Goods imported here from Great Britain & I don't know but the Lower House may also enter into the Question about Pluralities which in my Opinion had better not have been broached but unfortunately Mr Allen was of a different Opinion & by that means is engaged in a Dispute with the whole Province as it were which will not I fear soon have an End not a Gazette hardly appearing as you will see by the inclosed without a scurrilous Piece on one side or other so that if Mr Allen wisht as was said of him to be engaged in some Controversy he will probably have enough of it. The Ejectment brought against His Ldp on behalf of Brerewood will not be tried till next October; in the mean time the Attorney General & Mr Dulany desire Me to write to you for an Authenticated Copy of his being a Bankrupt or Outlaw if it can be made appear that he was either one or the other. Mr Dulany seems to be pretty confident that he is a Bankrupt & if that be the Case Proof thereof will at once determine the Suit, if no Ship should be coming directly hither Be pleased to transmit the Certificate by the Packet to New York so that it might come to hand as soon as possible. I am.

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r Hamersley Dated Annapolis 27^th May 1768

D^r S^r

On a supposition that the Ship on board which I sent my Letters to His Ldp & yourself bearing Date the 15^th Inst may not be yet sailed I write this to be also forwarded to Her by a Gentleman going hence to the Mouth of Potuxent just to inform you that upon the Events happening that M^r Allen mentions in the inclosed Letter I have inducted him to All Saints Parish in Frederick County by far the best in the Province. As from the many new Settlements made in the Western Part of the Province within these few years the Parish is become very extensive the Inhabitants were very anxious to have it divided & a Petition to the Assembly for that purpose as it seems already prepared but as M^r Allen told me that His Ldp would not suffer it to be divided I would not give the Assembly an Opportunity of preparing a Bill. I should be glad now M^r Allen is so well provided for if His Ldp would permit me to perform the Promise I sometime ago at the Instance of several Gentlemen made to M^r Bouchier of Virginia concerning whom I wrote to you. It has given me a good deal of Concern to hear that M^r Jordan before he left Maryland express't Dissatisfaction in several Counties & gave Intimations that people here may soon after his Return to London expect a considerable Revolution, for my own part I am at a loss to guess what part of my Conduct has dipleased him & I am confident that he cannot mention to His Ldp any Transaction of mine which I shall not be able to give a sufficient Reason for & to shew that I have from the Moment I had the honour to receive His Ldps Comm^n been as studious as any Person could be to promote His Ldps Interest & to discharge the Duty of my Office as became a Person of Integrity Gratitude & Honour I cannot therefore but take it unkindly that M^r Jordan should have dropt any such general Intimations calculated to lessen my Influence here after his Departure without dropping the least Hint to me in all our Interviews of his thinking amiss of any Step I had taken I flatter Myself however that no general Insinuations to my Disadvantage will in the least affect me with His Ldp & as to any particular accusations I shall be ever ready to answer them & think myself happy in being called on by His Ldp to do so, while on the contrary it will be the greatest Unhappiness to me to have any Suspicions raised in his Ldp's Mind without being informed thereof that I may have an Opportunity of removing them, if I cannot do so when an Opportu-

nity shall be given me I shall not I am sure wish to continue here a Moment longer in a Public Station but till His Ldp or yourself shall give me a Hint to the Contrary I shall hope his favourable opinion of me is in no respect diminish't nor shall I seem to give the least Credit to any Report that might have taken its Rise from the unguarded Conversation of M^r^ Jordan or any one else. Tho I could not forbear writing thus much to you as a Friend I would not have you trouble His Ldp about the matter if you are persuaded that M^r^ Jordan has not seriously entertained any thoughts of doing me ill Offices. I am &c. Letter Bk. V

[Rev. Bennett Allen to Sharpe.] Original.

Sir

I have but a strange Detail of Occurrences to transmit to your Excellency since my Arrival here. I found a Petition sign'd that Day viz. Tuesday at M^r^ Bacons Funeral for a Division of the Parish. it was thought then had I come a few Hours sooner I might have prevented it & they began to capitulate if I would join in the Petition. I tried the Experiment by a third Person but it did not succeed. I should have been glad to have stop't the Petition as it might lay your Excellency under Difficulties. Things went on very quietly & I did not expect or surmise the least opposition till Saturday Morning, when Information was brought that Letters had arrived from Annapolis to one Murdoch a Vestryman with a Bag full of C D's last curious Performances, & that a Plan was laid to steal the Keys from the Sexton thereupon. There were private Letters recommending all kind of Violence even to Murder & that it was a shame I should have so good a Parish not worthy of a Tenth Part. I saw the Storm & anticipated it. On Saturday I got the Keys went into the Church read Prayers the 39 Articles & my Induction. On Sunday having heard that the Locks were taken off & the Door bolted within I got up at four oclock & by the Assistance of a Ladder unbolted them getting in at a Window & left them on the Jar. I went at 10 oclock & found all the Doors & Windows open. The Vestry came up to me & spoke to me of Breach of Privilege. I said I am not acquainted with Customs I act by the Letter of the Law. The moment the Gover^r^ signs an Induction, Your Power ceases, I am sorry that any Dissention &c. I saw they drew to the Doors of the Church. I got a little Advantage leap't into the Desk & made my Apology & begun the Service. The Congregation was call'd out. I proceeded as if nothing had happened till the Second Lesson. I heard some Commotions from without which gave me a little Alarm & I provided luckily against it

or I must have been maim'd if not murder'd. they call'd a number of their Bravest that is to say their largest Men to pull me out of the Desk I let the Captain come within two Paces of me & clapt my Pistol to his Head. What Consternation! they accuse me of swearing by God I wo[d] shoot him, & I believe I did swear, w[ch] was better than praying just then. They retir'd & I proceeded, but the Doors & Windows flying open & Stones beginning to Rattle my Aid de Camp M[r] Dakein advis'd me to retreat, the Fort being no longer tenable. We Walk't thro the midst of them facing about from time to time till we got to some Distance when Stones began to fly; I luckily escaped any Hurt & Dakein had but one Blow.

This I have the Dulanys to thank for & opposing a Blackguard School masters Entrance. Dan Dulany had before I came into the Province recommended to L[d] Baltimore a non-Division of any Parish in the Province, & M[r] Hamersley Letter to him which I saw was that he could not find the Division he mention'd in the Acts of that Session, but would watch them for the future. The Truth of the matter is, he wanted to keep some large Livings for a Provision for M[r] Walters Sons & blamed your Policy in this matter much. I am sure Your Excellency has more disinterestedness & Honesty tho less Cunning. He will deny all this. I write in a Hurry I beg your Ex[cy] not to let any thing transpire. I see they are inveterate. I have ordered my Papers to be got in. let them use the Press. I am going to Philadelphia. have employd M[r] Goldie here as my Curate. he is a favourite & let him make the most of him. The Names of the Vestrymen here who forbid me Entrance into the Church whom it is a pity not to punish or at least not to frighten I will get if I can, but I fear between the Power of the Barons on one side & the Licentiousness of the People on the other Government can do but little, at least without a Regiment. To alarm the Dutchmen they spread a Report that I should say I would level their Steeple with that of the Church. it drew a number of Dutchmen into the Mob which was headed by a Jew.

Names of Vestrymen

John Karmac
W[m] Bettis
Bowles, not present
Murdock
Alex[r] M[c]Gruder
Upton Sheridan

These Men forbid my entering the Church & rais'd the Riot. I look upon my possession of the Living as valid; &

let the Law dispose of the Income, & I really at present think it would be paying the People too great a Complim^{t} to consent to the Division imediately but Your Excellency understands the genius & Temper of the People better than I. I have the honour to be Sir Your Excellencys most oblig'd & obed^{t} humble Serv^{t}
B Allen

Frederick Town
June 6th 1768.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of Letter to M^{r} Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 15th June 1768 Transmitted by Captain Purdye

D^{r} Sir

Being told that there is a Ship at the Mouth of Choptank ready to sail for London I embrace the Opportunity to inform you that I had a few Days ago the satisfaction to receive from Philadelphia the few Lines you were so kind as to write to me the 27 of March advising me of an Event of which I was not the less anxious to hear for being confident that it would come to pass & I flatter myself that I shall by the next Opportunity be assured by you that the Uneasiness this Affair must have given His Ldp is entirely at an End & that he is again tranquil & happy. Lest a Letter I wrote to you the 27th of last Month should not have been put on board the Vessel by which I intended it should be transmitted I now inclose you a Duplicate by which you will see that immediately on the Death of M^{r} Bacon Rector of All Saints Parish in Frederick County I gave M^{r} Allen an Induction to that Parish whereupon he set off immediately to take Possession but by a Letter I have since received from him which I likewise transmit you I find the People there solicitous to have the Parish divided violently opposed his taking possession of the Church & obliged him to quit it before he could go thro the Service he had begun to perform. As he has wrote in such a hurry & Agitation & I have not been yet able to get more particular & certain Information of the Vestry's & People's proceedings I cannot pretend to give you any farther Intelligence at present but you may depend on my Communicating to you my Sentiments as soon as possible after I shall be able to learn more of the matter & in the mean time shall advise M^{r} Allen on his Return hither to take such Steps as shall appear to me to be most likely to remove the strong Prejudices those People have taken up against him. The Members of the Lower House have not that I can learn taken any Notice as yet of the question about Pluralities but have it in Contemplation to frame a

Letter Bk. V Bill for restraining all Beneficed Clergy here from being absent more than two Months in a year out of their respective Parishes & for authorizing the Governor together with such three Clergymen & three Laymen as he may from time to time choose or appoint to exercise a Kind of Visitorial Jurisdiction over such Minister as may be accused of any notorious & scandalous Behaviour, but if such a Bill should be framed & pass the two Houses I shall for my part decline assenting thereto till I can know His Ldp's pleasure tho indeed the Expediency of some Restraint on the Clergy cannot be denied.

Letter Bk.III [Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 16 June 1768

My Ld

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 5th of March last together with a Copy inclosed therein of a Report made the 25 June 1767 to the Lds Commissioners for Trade & Plantations by His Majestys Attorney & Solicitor General upon an Act pass't in the Colony of New Jersey in June 1766; which Report I have caused to be recorded so that it might be known in the Province to be Their opinion that the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne Statute 2d Cap 16 is in force in His Majestys Colonies & Plantations in America & that so much of the Act of the 4th of George the 1st Cap 12th as declare the 12th of Queen Anne to be perpetual extends to America & your Ldp may be assured that due Regard will be by me paid to such opinion of His Majestys Attorney & Solicitor Genl

Original. [Rev. Bennet Allen to Sharpe.]

June 21. 1768

Sir

I waited upon your Excellency upon information of a Bill passing the lower house to establish an Ecclesiastical Commission: As I do apprehend such a Commission to be not only directly contrary to Act of Parliament, but a direct infringement of his Lordship's Rights as supreme ordinary over the church, from whom alone by Letters patents any Person can exercise any kind of Jurisdiction within this Province, & which is moreover a direct attack upon the Liberties & Properties of the Clergy, not only as Subject to a distinct & seperate Jurisdiction, but which will reduce them below the wretched State & Dependance of their Honour's Slaves, I hope, in the name of the Clergy (some of whose opinions I

know on this subject, & others I would consult if the time permitted) that your Excellency will take into consideration the great cruelty, Hardship, & Severity of the said Bill; which your Excellency may be the more inclined to do from a Consideration of the Dangers & Perils & ill treatment which the Clergy (at least the most part of them) meet with at present.

People who review the oppressions & Cruelties of the Star Chamber & High Commission, would not unless extremely prejudiced, think of establishing such a Commission in Maryland for tho whilst your Excellency presides, the Clergy may expect the fairest & most impartial Proceeding, yet when I consider those Persons that may be probably be joined with you I cannot reflect upon it without Horror who will by their violent tempers be carried where others corrupt & violent as themselves have been carried before as it is alledged 16 Car. 1 C. 10—of the Star Chamber—that they had exceeded the bounds which the law had given them, in these words; But the said Judges have not kept themselves to the points limited by the said Statute, but have undertaken to punish where no Law doth warrant and to make Decrees for things having no such authority; & to inflict heavier punishm^{ts} than by any Law is warranted. And then Cap. 11. enacts that the clause authorizing the High Commission or such like Court shall from henceforth be repealed, anulled, revoked annihilated & made void for ever. So that a general Exception, according to Fleta, will lie against the Jurisdiction of a court, which is allowed to be made to those quibus deficit autoritas Judicandi. M^{r} Hamersley's opinion in this matter will be clearly set forth by the following postscript of a Letter dated 20 July 1767.

If a Commissary be wanting let it first move from the Gentlemen of Distinction or the Province, & I am persuaded his Ld^{s}hip will not be backward in complying with their advice & desires. And is not the Governor as Ordinary invested with all necessary powers to regulate abuses? If your Excellency be not by your Commission invested with a power of correcting abuses in these matters, no act of Assembly can confer it. It is, says a writer, an essential doctrine of the church of Christ, that none can have any authority therein but those who derive it from Christ mediately or immediately; those who receive it mediately must derive it from those persons whom it has authoriz'd to convey it, & they must receive it by regular Succession. So that in this view a Bishop's Jurisdiction is the only one admissible.

I am &c. B. Allen

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 22d June 1768

My Ld

The Letter your Ldp was pleased to transmit to me the 21st of April together with a Copy of one from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of Massachusetts having been by me received the 20th of this month when the Assembly of this Province happened to be sitting I immediately communicated the Contents to the Lower House hoping that when His Majesty's Sentiments with regard to the Step taken by the Massachusetts Assembly were so explicitly made known to them they would drop any Design they may have adopted in Consequence of the Letter from Boston, but the Result was to my great Mortification just the reverse of what I wish't it to be, for after ruminating upon my Message more than a Day they presented to Me this Afternoon the inclosed Address whereupon an End was put to the Session & I should have immediately dissolved the Assembly had not Experience taught me that no Step is so likely to attach the People to their Representatives as a sudden Dissolution & that on a new Election instantly following None are so likely to be left out as those Members who appeared averse to violent Measures. The Time to which the Assembly now stands prorogued is the first Week of October but I shall not permit them to convene at soonest before next Spring so that if your Ldp pleases to order it they may be dissolved before another Session, at least they will have leisure to consider cooly the Consequences that may attend their bringing on the Province His Majesty's Resentment I am—

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 22d June 1768.

Dr Sr

Having an Opportunity to transmit a Letter by a Ship bound hence to Liverpool I embrace it to inform you that I have this Day put an End to the Session of Assembly which as you would learn from my Letter of the 27 Ult had met here the 24th of that Month. During the Session Business seems to have been carried on with the greatest harmony & twenty nine Bills have been pass't into Laws. I may perhaps be now able to send you inclosed the Titles of them by which you may in some measure judge of their Scope or Design, & by Captain Hanrick who will be very soon ready to sail from Potuxent for London I will write more fully to you concern-

ing them. According to the Intimation I gave you in my Letter of the 15th Inst a Bill for the better Regulation of the Clergy was not only framed in the Lower House but was also assented to by the Upper on Condition it should not have any Effect till next March before which time they apprehended His Ldp might be able to consider it or take Advice thereon & if he disapproved thereof to declare it null & void, nevertheless as it was a Bill of quite a new nature & I knew not what may be His Ldp's Sentiments with regard to regulating the Clergy by any Law whatever or establishing any Visitatorial Authority over them in the Province I took the liberty to lay the Bill aside when it was presented to me in the usual manner for my Fiat, which has been sometimes done by former Governors with respect to any Bill about the propriety of which they were in doubt, but as it will certainly be revived at the next Session I hope it will be thoroughly considered before that time & that His Ldp's pleasure will be fully made known to Me on the Subject. The Truth is that there are among the Clergy of this Province some very immoral Men in particular a Mr McCullum in Dorchester County who by reason of his Sottishness has for many years been absolutely unable to officiate in the Church or to discharge any part of his Duty: Another whose Name is Lendrum is said to be not only an habitual Drunkard but also to live in Adultery, another whose name is Brown was lately accused of murdering one of his Slaves & actually fled thereupon to Virginia where he remained several Months till his Son who could be the only positive Witness against him could be ship't away thence to Scotland so that the Coroners Inquest tho Circumstances were very strong against him wanted Proof sufficient to charge him with Murder, as this added to his Behaviour on many other occasions made his Parishioners consider him as a very bad Man none of them will even yet attend Divine Service at his Church, about which indeed he is said to be extremely indifferent. These were all Rectors of the Parishes they now hold before my Arrival in the Province & I hope there are no others so scandalous but there are I am afraid several that do not make a Conscience of discharging their Duty & by that means the Presbyterians & other Dissenting Congregations increase in many parts of the Province notwithstanding they are subjected to a double Burthen viz the Payment of their own Ministers as well as of the Thirty pr Poll for the Support of the Established Clergy. That something is necessary to be done cannot be denied but what & after what manner I really cannot tell so that both the Laity & Clergy may be satisfied & His Ldps Charter Rights be effectually preserved. It seems to have been the opinion of the Framers of this Bill that while His

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V Ldp's Lieutenant Governor was invested with the sole power of nominating the Members of the new Court due Regard was paid to the latter, & that as Three of them were to be taken from the Body of the Clergy They might more readily agree to the Regulation, but I am for my part far from being convinced that such would be the Case & indeed I perceive by a Letter I received yesterday from Mr Allen on his Return from Baltimore Town (where he called on his way from Frederick County to have a Piece printed of which I inclose you a Copy) that he considers the Scheme proposed as a most audacious Attempt on the Priviledges of the Clergy & is for substituting instead thereof a Commissorial or Episcopal Jurisdiction, concerning which I observe he has already wrote to you, but how such Jurisdiction can be established or introduced here so as to have the proper Effect otherwise than by a Law of the Province or a Statute I do not know & I am apt to think the Clergy in general within this Province will not of themselves apply for either, tho many Individuals among them of the best sort have even in my own Hearing express't their Wishes that some Plan could be fallen on to prevent the Scandal reflected on the whole Body by the flagitious Conduct of some of their Members. During the Course of the Session a Bill was moved for & brought into the Lower House for raising a Sum of Money for the better Support of a Chief Justice & two puisne Judges within this Province the former to be allowed £500 & each of the other £300 stg a year to be paid out of the Ordinary Lycence Fines, a Tax proposed to be laid on Wheel Carriages &c but as the Bill was of a new & extraordinary Nature it was agreed to refer it over to the Consideration of the next Session so that in the mean time People's Sentiments on the Subject might be collected. After such Reference a seperate Bill was prepared for regulating the Ordinaries, the Fines to be accounted for to the Treasurers & be hereafter liable to such Disposition or Appropriation as the General Assembly may think fit being as I understand intended as a Fund for the Support of such Judges in Case the Scheme for their Establishment should be adopted at the next Session, to which Appropriation I conclude from what His Ldp said in a Letter he did me the honour to write to me the 7th of Febry 1765 he will not object if the Bill for establishing such Judges is in other Respects unexceptionable. I will as soon as possible get a Copy of the Bill framed this Session & transmit it for His Ldps & your Consideration so that before the Assembly meets again which probably they will not do till October Twelve month I may be favoured with His Ldp's Instructions & your Sentiments thereon. It is not without very great Concern that I advise you of the Loss we

have suffered in the Death of Mr Tasker who died last Sunday after an Indisposition of about a Fortnight, he was I think more than seventy eight years old but till this Sickness seized him as hearty chearful & in Appearance likely to live many years as any Person I knew: he had been a Member of the Council ever since 1722 & I believe President of that Board near twenty years & to the last gave punctual Attendance, his mild Temper & Behaviour to every Body made him much esteemed & as he was known to almost every Person of Consideration in the Province his Death is universally lamented. By this Accident & Mr Goldsboroughs declining at present to qualify as a Member (for the Reasons he has or will himself offer to His Ldp) the Council at this time consists of only nine Members instead of Twelve & some of those are so infirm that tis likely the Board will soon be reduced to a less Number; Colo Hammond who is now the Senior Member is very old & infirm as is also Mr Chamberlaine who is become so deaf that as he says himself he is quite unqualified & for that Reason will I believe desire permission to retire or resign. Mr Lee tho not old is so often laid up by the Gout that he can seldom stir from home & his Habitation is on Potowmack not less than two Days Journey from this place, while Colonel Lloyd is so much dissatisfied with some Things he has been told were reported of him by Mr Jordan that I question whether he will choose to act again in any Public Station at least he altogether declined giving any Attendance at this last Session. As I consider the Appointment of Gentlemen to the Council as a Matter of Great Importance both to His Ldp & the Province I must beg a little time to deliberate before I recommend, nor am I sure that Those I may judge most fit will qualify especially if while the Lower House treat them as too much dependant to be at liberty to judge for themselves they are to be censured by others for considering themselves as free Agents or in a State above that of absolute Dependance, a light in which I am confident His Ldp himself never wish't to have them seen, nor can I for my part conceive what good purpose can be answered by lessening the Respect that has been heretofore thought to be due either to His Ldp's Lieut Governor or the Gentlemen composing his Council. While the Assembly was sitting I took several Opportunities to talk with some of the Members from Somerset & Worcester Counties on the Claim set up by the Vestry of Coventry Parish & the opposition which has been made to Mr Hughs's taking Possession of his Church & from the Assurances they have given Me I doubt not but soon after their Return home the Dispute will subside & Peace & Harmony be again restored in that part of the Province. I am &c.

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 23d June 1768 transmitted by Capt Purdye.

My Ld

Since I did myself the honour to address a Letter to your Ldp the 15th of last Month I have wrote two or three in a hurry to Mr Hamersley advising him of some Occurrences with which I presume he will acquaint your Ldp particularly with my having upon the Death of Mr Bacon inducted Mr Allen into All Saints Parish in Frederick County & with an Account of the Opposition that was made by some of the Parishioners to his taking Possession of it. It being necessary that he should continue to reside here while as Agent he has the management of your Ldps pecuniary Affairs he has engaged a Curate to officiate in his Parish but Threats it seems are thrown out that unless he resides there & actually officiates in person the Question whether he is entitled to the Thirty pr poll under the Act of Assembly shall be discussed before a Jury (of the County) who in this part of the World are too apt to think themselves competent Judges of the Law as well as of Fact. I hope however that the Peoples Passions will cool before the time of Payment arrives & that matters will not be carried by his Adversaries such great Lengths, for if the point of payment should be contested & a Jury entertaining strong prejudices against him should be persuaded by artful Lawyers to give a general Verdict against the payment I know not by what means Relief could be obtained, & Juries as I have already intimated have sometimes given very extraordinary Verdicts. The Publications with which the Maryland Gazette was for some time filled & the bad Conduct of some among the Clergy seem to have made them & their Thirty pr poll more thought of lately than ever they were before since the Law was made for the Support of an Established Clergy in the Province. To this having been the Topick of Conversation & some Hints having been dropt of Mr Allens being desirous to introduce some sort of Episcopal or Commissarial Jurisdiction here might I suppose be attributed the Birth of a Bill that was framed last Session in the Lower House & after passing the Upper with an Amendment of a nine months suspending Clause was by me laid aside in order that I may consider it at leisure & have time to know your Ldps Sentiments thereon, but concerning this Bill & the other Transactions of the Assembly I must decline writing fully till the next Opportunity, & at present proceed to inform your Ldp of a matter I have not touched on in either of my Letters to Mr Hamersley. Your Ldp will be pleased to observe then that

on Monday the 20th Inst just before the Business of the Session was brought to a Conclusion I received by the Post from New York a Letter from Ld Hillsborough with a Copy of a Circular Letter said to have been sent by the Boston Assembly to the Speakers of the other Colony Assemblies exhorting them to apply by Addresses to His Majesty &c against the new Act of Parliament imposing Duties here on Goods imported from Great Britain. In what light this Circular Letter was seen by the Ministry your Ldp will be able to judge by my inclosed Message which contains the Substance of it, & which I apprehended I could not avoid communicating tho I suspected it would interrupt the harmony which had before subsisted during the whole Session, at first the Members seem'd to be divided about it & to be undetermined what to do but on Wednesday when all the Acts were ready for the Fiat the zealous Patriots produced their answer to my Message or rather to His Ldps Letter in such Terms that had not the Business of the Session been finished I must have thereupon put an End to it, to have acted up to His Ldp's Instruction, & indeed I do not know but I may be now blamed for not dissolving them, but had I done so it would in my opinion have answered no other End than to raise a Ferment here & perhaps in the neighbouring Colonies for the people would be apt to consider it as a Common Cause, & perhaps not to have taken the least Notice of this Circular Letter would have been the best Way to prevent its having the intended Effect, & if the Assemblies had addressed the King as it were unanimously in Consequence of it their being actuated to do so by such Circular Letter might have been given as a Reason for the Addresses being rejected or disregarded which would probably have made the Colonies sick of the Measure, but as Ld Hillsboroughs Letter seemed to leave nothing to my own Judgment I immediately on the Receipt thereof acted agreeably to what I apprehended was his Intention & I embrace the earliest Opportunity thro your Ldps hands to give His Ldp an account of my own Conduct & of the Proceedings of the Assembly. I am &c. Letter Bk. V

P. S. The other inclosed Lettr N° 4 to Ld Hillsborough is not of material Consequence nevertheless I likewise send your Ldp a Copy of it.

[Sharpe to Sir William Johnson.] Letter Bk. III

To Sir William Johnson. Annapolis the 27 June 1768.

Sir

The General Assembly having met here the 24th of last Month I communicated to them the two Letters you were

LetterBk.III pleased to favour me with the 1st of May 1767 & the 25th of March last together with a Petition Subscribed by the Indians called Nanticokes desiring that an Act might pass impowering them to sell the Lands which were heretofore appropriated by the Legislature in this Province to the use of that Tribe. In Consequence of my recommending this Affair to their immediate Consideration the Lower House of Assembly appointed a Committee to examine into the nature of those Indians Claim & on their making a Report presented to me the inclosed Address, however on my sending them a Message & on some of the Persons who had a Right to enter on part of the Land in case the Indians should relinquish it interesting themselves in the Business the Members agreed to accept an Offer Mr Ogden had thought fit to make on behalf of the Indians & a Bill was accordingly framed for granting him the Sum he required, which was a few Days afterwards pass't into a Law & I herewith send you a Copy of it, the Assembly agreed likewise to defray the Expence which had been occasioned by Mr Ogden's & the Indians coming down last year from Otsiningo to treat with those that lived in this Province. I intended to have wrote to you by Mr Ogden but he was so impatient to get away immediately after the Act pass't & he had received the Dollars that I had not leisure at that time, but I presume he has eer this advised you of his proceedings & informed you in what manner the Business that brought him hither was concluded. I am &c.

Original. [Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Excellency's Letter of 9th Feby to Expect about Michaelmas next, as you there mention it to be the Commissioners opinion that he had better continue in the Agency till that time in order to Collect in the Outstanding Debts himself and by that time his Lordship was prepared, as desired by your Excellency, to have sent over a new Commission upon the first Notice of his Resignation in favor of such Gentleman with whom he thought proper to Entrust the future management of his Revenue. The Person his Lordship has some time had in View for Mr Loyd's successor is Mr Mathew Tighlman, a Gentleman recommended to him as every way qualifyed for so Important a Station and whose Security is Exceptionable Your Excellency will therefore please to deliver him the accompanying Commission Appointing him to that office, and as his Lordship thinks so high an Officer ought to be of his Provincial Council your Excellency has likewise a further Instrument Calling him up to that Station. The Keeper of the Rent Roll being now separated from the

Agency his Lordship has thought proper to place that Duty upon the Western Shore in the hands of M^r^ Reuben Meriwether.

It has given the greatest Satisfaction to the Proprietarys of both Provinces to find the Expensive business of Running the Lines drawn so near a Conclusion and that the Commiss^rs^ have Discharged the Surveyors for every purpose Except what remains to furnish a Compleat Plan of the Lines which have been run. I hope you have long since received the last renewed Commission. As to the particular mode of return the Proprietors have Agreed to Submit it to their Commissioners whether it sho^d^ not be made by the Commissioners of both the Proprietors Jointly to the Prop^rys^ of the different Provinces jointly & not separately; the Return to be signed by the Commissioners of both Provinces named in the last Commission and afterwards Signed by the Proprietarys of both Provinces here and then Entred in all the Publick Offices in both Provinces Agreable to the Decree, all the former Commissions to be taken Notice of and the Proceedings under them Stated, the Proceedings subseq^t^ to the Deed of July 1760 to be returned by way of Schedule (those before that time being as apprehended sanctifyed by that) with a Compleat Plan of the whole work from the beginning to the end, and four parts to be made of the return, of which Two to be sent to each Proprietor.

His Lordship Observed with the greatest concern the Disputes which arose between M^r^ Allen & the Vestry of S^t^ James's Parish, and was still more Chagrined at the Appeale made to the Publick as it could be productive of no good Consequences to his Authority and Government to see the Principal Persons Entrusted with both Arraigned at the Bar of that Tribunal and how happy soever he may find himself in being relieved from taking any part in the Contest by M^r^ Allen's Voluntary Cession of the Benefice & the great Provision lately made for him by your Excellency in the new Living given and which his Lordship understands to be worth £800 sterl p^r^ annum & hopes will Crown all his Wishes. Yet you may be Assured his Lordship never would have departed from that Moderation by which his administration has ever been regulated, either by Introducing Dispensations, or Favouring Pluralitys, or enforcing any Measures in the least disagreable to the general sense of his People, where the Preservation of his own Just rights did not render it necessary.

I am sorry to see from the Farmers Letters the great Industry which is still used to keep up the Spirit of Discord between Great Britain and her Colonys, with too much success I fear more Northerly where Matters seem already to have

Proceeded to extremitys, but it is the peculiar happiness of Maryland, and I hope will still continue so, to Escape the general Infection tho' it Spreads ever so nearly.

By the Information given us by M^r^ Penn all Apprehensions of an Indian War seem at present removed & it is much to be hoped no fresh Cause of Complaint may be furnished those Restless & Revengeful Neigbours.

I had wrote thus far when I recēd your Excellency's further favors of the 1^st^ & 19^th^ of April the former Conveying the Certificate for Lord Strange of the Death of Mary Brereton (which I have forwarded to him) and likewise the sketch of an Instruction as to Alien's Lands and the several Printed Papers between the Bystander and Querist. M^r^ Jordan is arived with the several other Papers which are now under his Lordships Consideration together with the Survey of the New Tract of Land laid out by your Excellency beyond Fort Cumberland, Estimated at 96.610 Acres, which his Lordship will be glad to see Disposed of as proper opportunitys offer in such a manner as shall appear to his Board of Officers most Advantagious to his Interest, & to their Consideration and advice he desires it may be referred at the same time not seeing himself any good end that so great a reserve can answer & rather wishing only 10.000 or 12.000 Acres at most to be withheld, and the rest to be taken up by Patent upon Payment of Quit Rent. You cannot be too anxious to prevent an Indian War by taking every step to remove all their Grievances Real or Imaginary. It is hoped The Vestry are pleased with their new Rector and that the Paper War is Dropped with the Occasion of it; the Appointment of M^r^ Edmiston is particularly Agreable to his Lordship. Tho' M^r^ Burne might be a good Justice and Law Writer as well as a Divine, those are qualitys which do not fall to every Brother of the Cloth, nor are they to be attained by Skimming the Surface only as Collected by a Compiler. You see I am far from taking the Aggressors part, but all the knowledge and Abilitys in the World would have been ill Employed by his Lordship's ffriend, in Attacking the first Officers of the State so Justly Entitled to and Possessed of the greatest share of his Confidence.

His Lordship has perused with great pleasure M^r^ Dulany's Performance in support of his right of Patronage which always Carrys Conviction with it as every work of that Gentleman's does and he much approves your appointing M^r^ Hughes to the Rectory of Coventry Parish and desires he may be supported in it.

I have laid before his Lordship D^r^ Stewarts Petition which he thinks very reasonable and is happy in an opportunity of

shewing his regard to the Doc^{r} for his long and faithful Services. You will therefore please to Issue the proper Grant upon the usual Terms.

The Justices having Certifyed the truth of the Facts in the Petition Praying relief upon the fforfeited Recognizances His Lordship leaves it tō your Excellency to reduce the forfeiture as much as you please.

It is with peculiar satisfaction his Lordship finds a Board of Officers has been Constituted according to his Instructions and that they have already met and intend to continue their Meetings for the better Management of his Revenues as he Expects the most salutary Effects from their Advice and Assistance and the New Agent is, by his Commission, particularly Enjoyned to Govern himself by their Regulations.

I am with all Due regard and Esteem
S^{r}
[July 18, 1768] Yo^{r} Excellencys
Most Obed^{t} & Faithful Hble Serv^{t}
Hugh Hamersley.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Serj^{ts} Inn London 20th July 1768

D^{r} S^{r}

It is with equal reluctance Lord Baltimore dictates, and my Pen transmits his present Commands. His early Connection with your Excellency from his first stepping into Manhood, The Attention and regard you have constantly paid him, your unwearied Zeal to Promote the Welfare of his Province, the Uninterrupted harmony which has ever Subsisted not only between you and him, but between you and every Branch of his Government and even every Individual in that Government, and the very acceptable light in which your Services have been constantly rec'd by your King and Country here, all Concurr to make his Lordship wish that Connection might have been Co-Extensive with your Lives, unless your own better fortune had first Inclined you to Dissolve the Union. But your Excellency is no Stranger to the Alliance some time since made by His Lordships Sister with M^{r} Eden a Lieu^{t} in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards and a younger Brother of S^{r} John Eden an Antient Barr^{t} in the County of Durham. A Similitude of Pursuits Joined to his Lordships Partiality for his Sister naturally Led him to Entertain hopes of one Day succeeding your Excellency; hitherto his Lordship has resisted every temptation, Except that Superior one which has so Attached him to you, But the workings of Nature, the Merit of his Brother in Law, to himself particularly, and the Sollici-

tations of Relations have at length prevailed, and forced him to take the Painful Resolution of Delegating the Succession to Mr Eden, for I am thoroughly satisfied, and he has Authorized me to say no other Successor would have been sent you by him, unless you had first desired it. Mr Eden is at present only under Nomination, neither Commissioned by his Lordship, or Approved by the King, and does not Intend Leaving England till after the Ensuing Christmas. This Event will not I hope Interrupt Our future Correspondence, for, tho' Commenced under particular relations I shall at all times, and places, and upon every Occasion be happy in Approving my particular Regard and esteem for your Excellency. His Lordship has again directed me before I conclude to repeat his Satisfaction in every part of your Administration and to request that you will still Permit him to Salute you his Friend, when you are no longer his Lieut Governor.

I am with usual Friendship
& Esteem Dr Sr
Your most Faithful Hble Servt
Hugh Hamersley

His Excellency Horatio
Sharpe Esqr

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Annapolis 25 July 1768
Dr Sr

Having lately received by Mr Hackman the Letters you were pleased to write to me the 28th of March & 1st of April last & a Son of Mr Andersons who has resided here these two or three years being on his Return to London I take that Opportunity to answer them & to transmit you the Journals of the Proceedings in the two Houses of Assembly during the late Sessions also such a State or Narrative relative to Talbot Mannour as together with the State of the Claims you some time ago sent me will enable you as well or better than myself to judge what Step it would be most advisable for His Ldp to take in that Business & what Answer it might be proper for him to return to Mr Plunketts Letter. Since the Receipt of your Letter giving me a particular Account of the wicked or rancorous proceedings against His Ldp at Kingston of his manly Address to the Court & his Defence I have seen a Copy that Mr Bladen sent hither of the Tryal & I think the Contradictory & prevaricating Testimony Given by the Girl was of itself sufficient to destroy her Credibility & will I flatter myself have that Effect in case the other Prosecution you speak of should be carried on. I most sincerely congratulate you on the Event of the Tryal & hope nothing of what

hath passed will dwell so much on His Ldps mind as to detract in the least from his happiness. The Day after Mr Hackman arrived I spoke to both Mr Allen & Mr Danl Dulany concerning him informing them in what manner & by whom he was recommended to Me to be provided for & telling them that unless One or other could employ him as a Clerk I should be at a loss for the present how to dispose of him. The Answer Mr Allen gave me was that he had retained as a Clerk on a certain Salary by the year a young Man from Virginia a near Relation of Mr Jordans who had earnestly recommended him & that he had no occasion for any other Clerk or Person to assist him in the Business of the Agency, & Mr Dulany told me that it was not in his power to provide for him at this time in any manner whatever, nor do I see how he could unless by employing him as a meer Writer or Copyist in his Office under the Direction of another which would be but a poor Affair the Register or Chief Clerk being under Engagement to find all under Clerks, he gets as many as he wants at very low Wages: Upon this I sent to one Mr Jennings a Lawyer in this place who I understood from Mr Hackman had heretofore received Instruction from his Father & asked him if he would receive the young Man into his Office as a Clerk to study the Law under his Direction & Care in Case I would pay for his Board & on his Consenting to do so I on my part have engaged to pay at the Rate of £35 pr Ann for his Board & by this measure if he has any Genius & will apply himself he might at the End of four years become a Practitioner in our County Courts & be able if he is clever to get much more by his profession than the Income of any Office His Ldp can bestow on him & if on Tryal he should be found to want Capacity or not apply himself with sufficient diligence His Ldp might when he comes to Age & has acquired some knowledge of the Country & of Business order such Office to be conferred on him as he may be qualified for & a County Clerkship will probably by that time become vacant. I need not I suppose tell you that of those Clerkships there are only fourteen which in case of good Behaviour are enjoyed for Life notwithstanding the Commission runs only during pleasure & the Secretary considers them as being entirely at his Disposal & I remember that when I sometime ago solicited Mr Calvert & afterwards yourself at the Instance of Mr Leeds Clerk of Talbot County for Leave for him to resign in favour of his Son in Law you both referred me to Mr Dulany in Consequence whereof M Leeds dropt all farther Application & as it happened twas lucky he did for his Son in Law is since dead. As to the Sheriffs Offices they are you know by our Act of Assembly tenable for three years only & Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V tho some of them if the Sheriff is very active diligent punctual & well acquainted with the People of his County & their Circumstances may be worth £300 a year yet the Instances of Peoples injuring their Fortune by undertaking these Offices have been very common owing to their not being in a sufficient degree possess't of the above mention'd Qualifications; The Security too that a Sheriff must give is very considerable & I believe there has been no Instance since the Settlement of the Province of Persons being appointed till he had resided some time at least in the Province nor indeed would it be possible for an entire Stranger such as M^r^ Hackman is to discharge the Duty of the Office; but if His Ldp pleases he might after he is of Age be appointed to a Sheveralty when by residing some time in the County he shall have acquired knowledge enough to carry him thro the Business. Besides the Offices of Clerks & Sheriffs in the several Counties there is also in each a Deputy Commissary nominated by the Commissary Gen^l^ but these Offices are of small Value scarcely any of them being worth more than £20 or £30 stg a year & as the Commission issues from the Commissary Gen^l^ they must be conferred on People who have resided three years in the County & are possess't of a Freehold. There is also in every County a Deputy Surveyor for executing Land Warrants, who in order that they may properly discharge their Duty should be pretty well acquainted with the Lands in their respective Counties, two or three of these Offices may perhaps bring in near £200 a year, but they earn it dearly the Duty being very slavish, & the Rest of them are so little worth that few Gentlemen in case of a Vacancy make Application for a Commission. One half only of these Deputy Surveyors are appointed by me, those on the Eastern Shore holding their Commissions from M^r^ Benj. Young Clk of S^t^ Mary's County who some years ago on his Marriage with a Daughter of M^rs^ Hide His Ldp's Aunt was appointed Surveyor Gen^l^ of the Eastern Shore an Office worth I suppose about £60 or £70 stg. since her Death he married a Sister of M^r^ Dulanys who bestowed on him the Clerkship of S^t^ Mary's & secured to him as I presume the Continuation of his other Office also. As I doubt not but His Ldp & you have long ago received an Acco^t^ of M^r^ Allens succeeding Col^o^ Lloyd in the Agency in Consequence of His Ldps pleasure signified to me by your Letter of the 24^th^ of Nov^r^ & of my desiring Major Jenifer to take Charge of the Western Shore Rent Roll till His Ldp shall give particular Orders concerning the Keeping it for the future I can only say in answer to what you write with regard to M^r^ Allen & the Prohibition with respect to my disposing of those Offices that I have from the moment that Gentleman arrived

here endeavoured to gratify his wishes & gone greater lengths Letter Bk. V.
to serve him than I would have gone to oblige the most dear Friend of my own, if therefore I am supposed to have paid too little Regard to His Ldps Recommendation of him I have indeed been very unlucky & doubt not but it will appear on Enquiry that I have rather run into the other Extreme, & I solemnly declare to you that if I had been circumstanced & recommended as M^r^ Allen was when he came hither I would not have made the Points he has done but have been content with an Income of £300 stg a year till a better Parish should have fallen, & I wish he may not in the End be a Loser by pursuing different Measures as well as create Enemies to himself & His Ldp's Govern^t^ The Inhabitants of S^t^ James's are I understand determined to oppose his Receipt of the Thirty p^r^ poll & to bring the question before a Jury & the Inhabitants of All Saints will probably follow the Example unless he will produce to the Vestry his Induction & officiate there in Person, I wish therefore you would consider what Steps are to be taken in case the Juries should bring in general Verdicts against him or against the Sheriffs should they pay him for as the Cause will be made a popular one & prejudices are already raised against M^r^ Allen there is no knowing how far the passions of a Jury may carry them. As the Value of the Commissarys Office & of most of the other Offices depends on the price of Tob^o^ it is impossible for any person but the Possessor to ascertain it precisely but as Tob^o^ now sells very high I apprehend it must be worth at least £500 stg clear, & the Income arising from the Secretarys Office is I suppose more considerable otherwise those Gentlemen who enjoyed it before M^r^ Dulany would not have so readily paid out of it £200 a year which it was once in M^r^ Calverts power to have increased; If His Ldp or you should be of Opinion that those two Offices & the other Offices held by others of the Family are too much to have fallen to their share I beg it might be remembered that I long ago particularly in 1761 & 1762 desired the possible Consequences of throwing too much power into the hands of one Family might be considered & that the Preference given them afterwards on several Occasions pointed out to Me as it were whom His Ldp chose to destinguish & indeed the particular Respect shewn to M^r^ D. Dulany by M^r^ Jordan while he staid here & by M^r^ Allen till the Rupture in Novem^r^ was enough to deter me from conferring the Commissary's Office on any other Person than him who now possesses it & who indeed was the only Person that you ever mentioned as recommended to succeed M^r^ Goldsborough after you were advised of that Gentleman's being in a declining State of Health. That I may not commit

Letter Bk. V any such Error hereafter I should be glad to have a List from His Ldps nominating the Successors to each Office that might become vacant for I really do not wish to have the nomination left to Myself, there are very few for whom I have a great Regard, & tho I think them as deserving of His Ldps Favour as any I will not incur a suspicion of being influenced in the Disposal of Offices by partiality or Personal Attachment. Mess^{rs} Fendall & Clagget Two of the Clergymen that were ordained last Summer & brought Recommendatory Letters from you are as yet without Livings, but as several of the Rectors of Parishes are old & infirm there will doubtless be Vacancies within about a year & half or two years for both those Gentl^{n} & M^{r} Caswell also nor shall I venture to fill up S^{t} James's Parish till I am favoured with an Answer to my late Letters. I shall punctually observe what you say against dividing Parishes hereafter & as there has been only one Instance of it during the fifteen years I have been in the Govern^{t} I have not much to answer for on that Acco^{t} As you intimate in your Lett^{r} that you were to have a meeting in a few Days with Mess^{rs} Penn or their Agent to adjust & settle the Form of the Return to be made by the Commissioners here with respect to the Dividing Lines we shall I suppose put off our Meeting till we hear from you again on the Subject as your Transmission of the Form agreed on might perhaps prevent Altercation here & be a means of our Concluding the Business very speedily. I delivered Ld Straffords Letter to M^{r} Ridout who will answer it in due time. I have not yet seen M^{r} Hüggit, should he come hither I shall readily give him all the Countenance & Assistance in my power. The inclosed State relative to Talbot Mannour being pretty full I have little to trouble you with on that Subject but must observe to you that the parts destinguished by this Mark † are from Information & not drawn from any Authentic Records. I have likewise understood that after Col^{o} Talbots Conviction in Virginia the then Ld Baltimore ordered that the Mannour should be sold for the Benefit of the Family but if he did 'twas never done nor does it appear that any Step was then taken towards seizing it. Perhaps you may discover something relative to it in the Collection of Letters that passed between Ld Charles & the People in power here at that period which perhaps by reason of the Revolution that so soon after ensued might not appear on Record here. How far the Outlawry in Ireland said to have been in 1696 will operate to extinguish the Familys Claim you can best tell but as to the Attainder in 1716 there was evidently a Misnomer, the Person attainted being called Robert & the Jury of Inquest that was impanelled in Cecil County pursuant to the Order of the Com^{rs} for

forfeited Estates found that the Person then seized of the Mannour was James. At the Tryal of 1752 in the Provincial Court His Ldps Lessee insisted on the Forfeiture in 1686 but twas argued that the Tryal in Virginia was contrary to Law & that it did not appear to have been in pursuance of the King's Commission, perhaps that Point could be made appear from the Records now in Custody of my Brother Philip or in the Secretary of State's Office. You'l be pleased to take Notice that a very considerable part of the Mannour as originally laid out perhaps 10 or 12000 Acres falls to the Northward of the Dividing Line lately run between this Province & Pennsylvania on which People have settled either without any Rights or under Pennsylvania Warrants obtained long since the Date of the Patent to Col° Talbot, now if the Heir at Law could establish his Claim he would recover that part of the Mannour as well as what lies in Maryland but His Ldp cannot, so that in fact it would be well worth the formers While to give My Lord as much as he now receives from the Mannour to let him come in as Heir at Law because he would then get what falls in Pennsylvania to himself but I do not know how such a proposal can move from His Ldp. I submit it however to your Consideration it being indeed the only mean that at present occurs to me for the mutual Advantage of His Ldp & the Heir at Law if indeed M^r^ Plunket can prove himself so to be. I have already told you that both M^r^ Dulany & M^r^ Goldsborough when I talked to them on the Subject seemed to think His Ldp or rather the People in possession might hold in spight of All the Claimants Pretensions so that you have now before you all I can communicate on the Subject. I did expect to have transmitted you by this Conveyance the several Regulations & Instructions proposed by the Revenue Board for the future Guidance of the several Officers any ways concerned in the Management of His Ldps pecuniary Affairs but they are not yet all compleated, however as what relates to the Agents Duty is of much Consequence I inclose you a Copy of the Rules drawn up for M^r^ Allen so that His Ldp & you may consider the Propriety of them & in case of any of them being disapproved immediately forbid their being any longer pursued. As I addressed a Lett^r^ to His Ldp the 23^d^ of last Month & some to you bearing Date the 27 of May & 15^th^ & 22^d^ of June relative to some Proceedings here of which I thought it my Duty to advise you as soon as possible I have the less to trouble you with in this Letter especially as the Journals of both Houses of which I expect you will herewith receive Copies will shew you all that pass't during the Session & I shall wave making any Remarks on the Laws that pass't till I can send you Copies of them which I expect

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V to do very shortly several of them being already printed. You will see by the inclosed Gazettes that Ld Hillsboroughs Circular Letter relative to that of the Massachusetts Assembly has been considered in pretty much the same light in the Northern Colonies as it was by our Assembly, but at Boston they have indeed gone very great Lengths & seem methinks ready for the most violent Measures. In Virginia too as you will see the Council have joined the Representatives of the People in their Remonstrances against the late Acts of Parliament & really the Sentiments they avow seem to be entertained in all the Colonies tho the Assembly of Pennsyl[a] in hopes their Silence on the present Occasion will recommend them to the favour of Government & be of Service to them in their Contest with the Proprietaries have remained quiet & declined taking any Step in Consequence of the Bostoneers Exhortation. I shall recommend to the Care of M[r] Anderson to be herewith sent or delivered to you Collections of all the Acts of Assembly now in force within this Government, the Acts of the late Session excepted which if His Ldp approves thereof you will be pleased to have conveyed to the Earl of Hillsborough's Office together with the Letter addressed to him of which I inclose a Copy. Since M[r] Jordan left us M[r] Dulany & I have sold 2165¾ Acres of Mannour Land & are on the 3[d] of next Month to attend at Baltimore in order to sell some more if Purchasers offer, by some early Conveyance afterwards I shall remit His Ldp Bills for the first Deposit on what is already or may be then disposed of. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to Ld Baltimore. Annapolis 25[th] July 1768.

My Ld

Since I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 23[d] of last Month I have received Letters from M[r] Hamersley bearing Date the 28[th] of March & 1[st] of April, in answer to the former I have now wrote a long Letter to M[r] Hamersley to be by him laid before your Ldp together with several Papers I have therewith transmitted so that I do not trouble your Ldp on those Subjects, but as I perceive the latter Letter was wrote by your Ldps express order purposely to introduce to Me M[r] Hackman a young Gentleman whom your Ldp is desirous to have provided for I take the liberty in answer thereto to inform your Ldp that your pleasure with respect to him will be fulfilled as soon as any place becomes vacant for which he is qualified & of Age to act in it. In the mean time I have put him under the Care & Instruction of a Lawyer here to read in his Office engaging myself to defray the

Expence of his Board by which means if he has a good Capacity & diligently applies himself he might within a few years be able to pursue with success a Profession by which a much better Income is to be acquired in this part of the World than by any Office in your Ldps Gift; should he be found to want either Capacity or Application to make good Progress in the Study of the Law I will on having notice thereof from the Gentleman with whom he reads consider how to serve him in some other manner. Had a Relation of my own been recommended to my Care I would have disposed of him as I have of this young Man I hope therefore the Earl his Patron as well as your Ldp will be satisfied with & approve of what I have done in pursuance of such your Ldps special Recommendation. I am &c. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis July 25th 1768.

My Lord

In Compliance with the Requisition in your Ldps Letter bearing Date the 23d of Jany last & agreeably to what I had the honour to write to your Ldp the 14 of May I now transmit a Collection in one Volume of all the Acts of Assembly that were in force within this Government in the year 1764, also Copies certified under the Provincial Seal of the several Acts that were made here in the years 1765 & 1766, there have indeed been some others lately made but they are not yet printed. I am &c.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Original.

London July the 30th 1768.

Sir

The Purport of this Letter is to acquaint you that I have appointed my Brother in Law Robert Eden to Succeed you as Lieut Governor of Maryland. I return your Excellency my utmost thanks for your Extream good Conduct during your Administration, which nothing but Fraternal Affection could have made me wish to have altered.

I am with the greatest Esteem & Consideration. Your Excellency's Sincere Friend and most Obedt Servant

F. Baltimore

To Copy
His Excellency
Hor° Sharpe Esq

Original. [Hillsborough to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 13th August 1768.

Sir,

The Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts to His Majesty's American Colonies, having complained, to His Majesty in Council, of the obstructions he has met with in the Execution of His Contract by the operation of a Law lately passed in the Province of Maryland for obliging infected Ships and other Vessels to perform Quarentine.

I have, in consequence of an Order made thereupon by His Majesty in His Privy Council, received His Majesty's Commands to signify to you His Royal Will and Pleasure, that you do forthwith transmit to me, to be laid before His Majesty, an Authenticated Transcript of the Law complained of, & also that you do take especial Care that fair Transcripts, properly authenticated, of all Laws which shall hereafter be enacted in the said Province, be transmitted to me to be laid before His Majesty, as soon as conveniently may be after the Expiration of the Session of Assembly in which they shall have been enacted.

I am Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Hillsborough

Deputy Governor Sharpe

Original. [Jordan to Sharpe.]

Horatio Sharpe Esqr

Sir,

I am honourd wth Ld Baltimore's Commands to forward you Mr Mathew Tilghmans Commn appointing him Agent, also two Commissions calling him & Charles Carroll Esqr Barr both up to seats in the Council.

Mr Reubin Meriwether is appointed Rent Roll Keeper of the Western Shore & Mr George Lee Surveyor Genl of the Western Shore. His Lordship has also orderd me to send you his Instructions relating to Connogocheague Manor & the Reserve round the sd Manor Also my Appointment of Supervisor of his Lordships Accounts, Lands, & Revenues in and from the Province of Maryland, which you'll be pleased to communicate to the Board of Officers for his Lordships Revenues my Commission at present not being drawn compleat have it not in my Power to send it as full as his Lordship hereafter intends it, therefore shall not add more than I am with due regard

Yr Excellencys
Most obt Servt
John Morton Jordan

London
Baltimore house 16 August 1768

[Hillsborough to Sharpe.] Original.

Whitehall 2d September 1768.

Sir,

The King having observed that the Governors of His colonies have, upon several occasions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Assemblies, either the whole or parts of letters which they have received from His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; I have it in command from His Majesty to signify to you that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that you do not, upon any pretence whatever, communicate either to the Council or Assembly any copies or extracts of such letters as you shall receive from His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, unless you have His Majesty's particular directions for so doing. I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Hillsborough.

Deputy Govr of Maryland.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 4th Septr 1768

My Ld

On the Receipt of your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 30th of April & the Copies of Letters & Papers therewith transmitted relative to the Murder of William Odgers I have sent orders to the Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Province by themselves & Deputies to make strict Enquiry whether such Person as Melchisedeck Kinsman is described to be hath lately appeared in their Counties & if he should be discovered to secure him & give me immediate Notice, if such a Person should come hither in order to become an Inhabitant he must I think be very soon found out, Should he be discovered & taken here Nothing shall be wanting on my part to have such a Vilain brought to Justice.

I am with due Respect etc.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 4th Septr 1768

My Ld

I am honoured with the Lettr your Ldp was pleased to write me the 14th of May in Consequence of a Representation which had been made to your Ldp by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America that their Officers had met with great Obstructions & were deterred from exerting themselves in the Execution of their Duty, in answer to which

Letter Bk.III I beg leave to inform your Ldp that I am confident no Complaint of that sort can have been made by any of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs within this Province for had any Obstruction been given them they would doubtless have themselves informed me, or I should have heard it from other Persons, nor indeed do I think there is at present any Disposition in the people here to deter them from doing their Duty or to encourage any illicit Traders, if on any Occasion hereafter either of the Officers should apply for or stand in need of my Support or Assistance your Ldp may depend on my giving them all the Assistance in my power. I am My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 12 Sept^{r} 1768

My Ld

I am favoured with your Ldp's Lett^{r} dated the 4th July advising me that in pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure you should give constant Attendance in your place at the Board of Trade & that as your Ldp should lay before that Board such Matters arising out of my Correspondence with your Ldp as might appear to be necessary for their Consideration I need not be at the Trouble of transmitting to their Ldps Duplicates of my Dispatches to your Office, but confine Myself to one Channel of Correspondence conformable to the Spirit & Intention of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th of Augst 1766 & endeavour to act conformably to such your Ldps Intimation & Directions. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 12th Sept^{r} 1768.

My Ld

I am now to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter your Ldp was pleased to write to Me the 11th of July directing me in case any thing should occur within this Province proper to be the Subject of a Letter to your Ldp to transmit an Account thereof by any Ship that might be ready to sail hence if such Opportunity of Conveyance should offer before one by the Packet from N York & in such Case to transmit by the Packet a Duplicate of any Letter sent by a Merchant Ship & will not fail to observe your Ldps Instructions whenever I may have any thing worthy His Majesty's Notice or your Ldp's to communicate; indeed I have at times already pursued that Method when I thought a Letter by that means would be safely & more expeditiously conveyed than by the Packet the Distance between this Place & New York & the Difficulty

with which the Persons employed to carry the Mail perform Letter Bk. III
that Duty in the Winter Season rendering a speedy Conveyance of a Letter from this Province by the Way of New York very uncertain, but as many of the British Ships that trade to this Province take their Cargoes on board at Places many miles distant from Annapolis & the Time of their Departure is often unknown & very uncertain, the Persons who load them or live in the Neighbourhood will frequently have Opportunities of sending home an Account of occurrences here earlier than I can possibly transmit an Account thereof to your Ldp but whenever any thing material or worthy Notice happens in this Province I will as far as shall be in my power punctually comply with your Ldps Requisition relative to my advising you thereof in the most expeditious manner. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.]

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 12th Septr 1768

My Ld

I am sorry to find by your Ldps Letter of the 11th of July that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in N° America have made further Complaints of Obstructions they & their Officers meet with in the Execution of their Duty but I flatter myself that no such Complaint can have arisen from any Transaction or Proceedings within this Government where I can venture to assure your Ldp the Officers do not meet with the least Obstruction or Opposition & am persuaded that if called upon they will respectively certify as much to the Commissioners, nor will they I believe be thought the worse of even by the Trading People here for discharging their Duty & preventing every Attempt to carry on an illicit Trade. In Answer to the latter Part of your Ldps Letter Permit me to repeat the Substance of what I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 4th Inst that every Officer of the Customs who may apply on any Occasion for my Assistance might depend on my supporting him to the utmost of my Power & that it will not be owing to any Neglect or Backwardness of mine if the Laws of Trade & Revenue are not strictly carried into Execution within this Government. I am, My Ld. &c

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore. Annapolis 15th Septr 1768

My Lord

Having not been favoured with any Letter from your Ldp since I did myself the honour to address One to your Ldp the

Letter Bk. V 25th of July & nothing of Consequence enough to trouble your Ldp about having since occurred here This only serves to convey to your hands the Firsts of some Bills of Excha for £2475 3 4¾ which have been paid to Mr Dulany & Myself Part of Them on Account of Land by us sold since Mr Jordans Departure & the Residue on Account of what was sold while he was in the Province, I expect to send your Ldp by some other Conveyance very shortly other Bills on the same Account together with a particular State shewing for what Consideration they were respectively paid. I shall by this Opportunity send to Mr Hamersley in order that he might present the same to your Ldp a Copy of the Plan or Draft of the Boundary Lines wch have been run between this Province & Pennsylvania also a Copy of the Certificate given by the Commissioners to Messrs Mason & Dixon before their Departure. All that remains to be done is for the Commissioners to make Return of their Commission which they would have now done but for the Reason I have mentioned in my Letter to Mr Hamersley, But tho the Business is not finally concluded there is an End to the great Expence that attended it on which I congratulate your Ldp & hope you will reap all the Benefit from the Work that you could expect or hope for. What I have wrote to Mr Hamersley in the Letter I have above alluded to makes it unnecessary for me to protract this farther than to wish your Ldp all imaginable happiness & to assure your Ldp that I shall ever remain My Ld Yr Ldps &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley. Dated Annapolis 15th Septs 1768 transmitted by Captain Reed.

Dr Sr

Since I did myself the honour to write to His Ldp & yourself the 25th of July I have not been favoured with any Letter either from Him or you except that you were pleased to transmit me the 14th of April under Cover to Mr Chamberlaine by whose Son it was presented to Me a few Days ago & in Obedience to His Ldps pleasure thereby signified I shall on the 29th Inst (the End of the year with regard to the Naval Officers Accounts) appoint Mr Chamberlaine's Son Naval Officer of Oxford instead of himself. Agreeable to the Intimation I gave in my last I shall by this Opportunity remit His Ldp Bills of Exchange to the Amount of £2475 3 4¾ part thereof being on Account of Lands sold by Mr Dulany & Me since Mr Jordans Departure & the Residue on Account of Lands sold while he was in the Province, I expect to remit other Bills by some early Opportunity & a particular State

shewing to the Credit of what particular Accounts they are to be respectively pass't. By the inclosed Copy of the Commissioners Minutes you will observe that the Business of the Boundary Lines is so far brought to a Conclusion that a Return would have been now made had not the Letters that the Pennsylvania Commissioners lately received from Messrs Penns & the Intimation you lately gave to Myself made us think it would be proper & respectful to postpone making a final Report or Return of our Commission till the Form you gave us room to expect should come to hand; the Surveyors however were dismiss't & are I suppose by this time ready to embark at Phila[a] for England. Inclosed you have a Copy of the Certificate which the Commissioners thought fit to give Messrs Mason & Dixon in order for their being settled with on their Return; Mr Calvert advanced them as I understood £71 sterling at the time they left England for which therefore they will give His Ldp Credit in their Account. I shall also herewith send you a Copy of the Plan or Draft of the Lines they have been running & were desired to delineate from the Minutes of their Proceedings, which Minutes I have likewise ordered to be transcribed so that I may transmit a Copy of them. Nothing material having lately happened here I shall not trouble His Ldp with any thing at present except what I may write relative to the Bills of Exchange I am to remit him. In pursuance of my late Intention & agreeable to what I intimated to you I should now take the liberty to mention to His Ldp the Names of such Gentlemen as in my Opinion may properly fill the Vacancies which have been lately made in the Council but as Mr Jordan has wrote to his Correspondents here that His Ldp hath been pleased to appoint his Brother in Law Capt Eden Lieutenant Governor in my stead & that he might certainly be expected in the Province before Christmass, & Mr Russel in a Letter to Mr Graham his Agent here hath wrote to the same Effect I do not suppose His Ldp would chuse to fill up the Council till he shall receive a Letter from Captain Eden on the Subject & therefore decline troubling him with any Recommendation or opinion. Had not Mr Jordan been so particular with regard to the time of Capt Edens Embarkation I should have been inclined to think He or his Lady at least would have preferred a Summer Passage & have put off their Voyage till next Spring, but it seems Mr Allens Sister (Mr Allen himself having been these five or six Weeks at Phil[a]) says Letters for him which lately came to hand from His Ldp or yourself are to the same Effect; & therefore not doubting but the Report has sufficient Foundation I shall (tho I am not & should not be favoured with any Hint from His Ldp or yourself) hold Myself in readiness to remove

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V hence to my Farm at a Moments Warning so that the House I live in might be ready for the Reception of my Successors Family, & that he & his Lady may be as well accommodated immediately on their Arrival as possible. If they are embarked I sincerely wish them a pleasant Voyage. May They be as happy in America as they can wish to be & May Maryland flourish & prosper more under my Successors than it has under mine or the Administration of my Predecessors.

I am &c.

Original. [Walter Dulany to Sharpe.]

Sir

I must beg Leave to submit to your Excellency's consideration a Paper, which has been lately published in the Penª Chronicle, sign'd B. A. which, from the Contents and all circumstances I take to mean Bennett Allen, his Lordship's Agent. It is fill'd with many virulent charges against W. D. by which characters I understand myself to be meant. Some of these Charges are of a public & some of a private nature. The former alone I shall solicit for your Excellency's Perusal, which stand thus—"But I hope by this Time, that there is not a real Parishioner of All Saints so prejudic'd &c, as not to see through the vile and infamous Treatment I received—encouraged, if not recommended by the most unprincipled & revengeful man alive. I had for some Time entertain'd Hopes, that the Spirit of Ambition &ᶜ that had long disturbed not only my own Peace, but that of the Province wou'd &ᶜ

A Spirit, that when I went to take peaceable Possession of a Church raised a Mob against me, who, had I not been miraculously preserved, wou'd have torn me into a Thousand Pieces. A Spirit that conjur'd up the blackest Fiends in Hell, to ruin my Fortune, prevarication, lying, corruption, bribery." After pointing me out by the initial Letters of my name, he proceeds thus—Yet this is the Man who in Possession of an honourable & lucrative Office of £1500 a year, insults his noble & generous Benefactor by his Words, defies him by his Actions, and wrests the Government of the Province out of his Hands, by the Fury of a Mob. Towards the Conclusion he says—"let him stir up, or lead Mobs against my Life, and raise Law-suits against my Property, yet shall he in the End find &c"

These are the Charges, which he has, in a public Manner, exhibited against me, or some other Person, who has the Honour to exercise some Share in His Lordship's Government. As I entertain not the least Doubt, from the honourable Rank I hold in this Man's Esteem, that all these decent Charges are intended for me, so I apprehend the Application

I am now making to your Excellency for a full & fair Hearing will be thought to come most properly from me in the first Instance. But whether it was my Case, or the Case of any other Person, I shou'd humbly apprehend, that the Interposition of your Excellency wou'd be indispensibly necessary. It is publickly asserted, that an Officer in His Lordship's Service, who derives very considerable Emoluments from his Bounty, is so far from acting with Fidelity to his Interest, that he insults his Lordship by his Words, "defies him by his Actions and wrests the Government of the Province out of his Hands by the Fury of a Mob." Is not this, I pray your Excellency, a Matter proper for the Enquiry of those, who are the Supporters of His Lordship's Government, and the Guardians of his Prerogatives? Can such a Piece of Information be properly overlook'd, when it comes from a Person, who is under every Tie to consult & promote His Lordships Interest, and holds a Place of great Honour, Profit & Trust in his Service? Let the Event of this Enquiry be what it will it must redound to His Lordship's Interest. If the Charges can be supported, the Man, who has been thus unfaithful to His Lordship, ought to be discarded from his Service with every Mark of Disgrace. If on the other Hand, they shou'd appear to be the Effusions of a Heart, inflam'd by the most rancorous Malice, and dead to every Feeling of Truth, Honour & common Justice, his Lordship will have the best Grounds for judging of the real character of a Man, whom he has honour'd with his Confidence & Favour, and will be able to make a fair Estimate of the Merit of his past as well as future Representations.

The End of this Address to your Excellency is, that an Examination may be had into this Affair before your Excellency & His Lordship's Council, and that the Rev^{d} M^{r} Bennett Allen, his Lordship's Agent, may have timely Notice of the meeting, that he may come prepar'd with all his Evidence to support the Allegations, contained in his printed Paper, abovemention'd

I shall trouble your Excellency no further at present than to deny in the most Solemn Manner, that I had any Hand in writing, advising or publishing directly or indirectly the Piece, inserted in the Maryland Gazette signed A Parishioner of All Saints. I further declare that I know not who is the Author of it, and that the reputed Author is to me an entire Stranger. As this makes one of M^{r} Allen's Charges, I just mention it, that he may come prepar'd with Proofs on that Head also.

I beg your Excellency's Pardon for the Trouble of this long Letter, and am

Sir

Y^{r} Excellency's mo : obed^{t}
& very hble Serv^{t}
Walter Dulany

Sep^{r} 26th 1768.

Letter Bk. III

[Sharpe to Allen.]

26 Sep^{r} 1768

Sir

I shall desire the Members of the Council who live at a Distance to meet here the 10th of next month and shall think it incumbent on me when they are here to take Notice of the Piece lately published in the Pennsylvania Chronicle and republished in the last Maryland Gazette, in which M^{r} Walter Dulany as I apprehend or some Person that enjoys an honourable and lucrative Office in this Government is positively accused of raising the Mob in Frederick Town at the time you went thither to take possession of All Saints Parish, if you can undertake to prove that Fact and what else is asserted or suggested in that Piece relative to the Conduct of the Person accused It would I think be well for you to do so on that occasion, that his Behaviour might be properly certified to the Lord Proprietary.

I am &c^{a}

The Rev^{d} M^{r} Allen.

Original.

[Rev. Bennett Allen to Sharpe.]

Sir

After having taken the best advice upon the subject of your Excellency's letter, I find I lie under no obligation to appear before the council to make good any charges contained in the piece alluded to by your Excellency, & that my obeying a summons of that kind (tho' I were able to prove them to the satisfaction of the world) would be of dangerous Tendency. I am likewise advised, that it is apprehended that no court in this province can take cognisance of a paper printed in another, & republish'd here, without the request as far as I know, of the Author; and I think myself in particular not at all liable for the consequences, the piece being anonymous.

I am with great respect, Sir your Excellency's most oblig'd & obed^{t} humble Servant

Bennet Allen

Oct. 5. 1768.

[Baltimore to Sharpe.]

Copy.

Holland October 6th 1768.

Sir

I received yesterday in Holland your Excellency's several Papers relative to what passed with you in Maryland on account of Lord Hillsborough's Letter. The Wisdom of your Excellency's Conduct in the Administration of the great Trust committed by Me to your Care has always been admired by

Me, & it was with the utmost Reluctance that I bereft myself of so great a Support, tho Ties of Blood Friendship & Esteem calld on me unanswerably to shew the Consideration I have to M[r] Eden's Worth & Relationship. Whatever Service it is in my power to offer your Excellency I do with the sincerest heart imaginable & before I left England saw your worthy Brother the Master of the Temple expressly on that Account who was greatly concerned in Mind on your behalf: I was little less so myself for I am far from changeable in my Friendships for any one & much less so from so tried & steady a one as yourself. I wish your Excellency all Health & Happiness intreating you to consider on some manner wherein I may approve the sincerity with which I shall ever acknowledge your Services to Me

I am with the greatest Esteem &
Consideration your most humble Serv[t]
F Baltimore

His Excellency
Hor[o] Sharpe Esq[r]

[Horsey to Sharpe.] Original.

Somerset County October 15. 1768

Governor Sharpe Sir

I Beg Leave to let you know the trobles of the Poor unhappy people of Coventry Parish it his now at this time in Confution with a mob and the Saportters of it as far as I Can learn is William Allen Lettelton Dennis and thomas Howard the mob partey Seames now to be Def to Law I happened to be at a majastrats the other Day when sum of them wheare brote before him, I Heard sum of them say that Day if theay where Boend over theay whoold give no Security if theay Had a Church theay whoold Have no prison; the Reverrent M[r] Hewes after being Hear som time very quiatly he whent to Annemissick Chappell and theiar performed Devine Servis twise and the People Seamed very quiat and Contented and the next Sunday he whent to Rehoboth Church and performed Devine Servis their, but when he whent to the Upper Chappell in Allens and Thomas Howards Naboor whood thear whas a large mob for which the pason whent of the two young men that whent with him whas you sed very ill and Detained som time by the mob upon their Return home theay met Lettelton Dennis a going to the Chappell when he Heard the pason whas gone of whanted to persue him with Howens, the mob Partty frettening Severall of us with Destruction that whoold not fly in the face of the Law as well as theay Sir I Beg for God Sake you will Releave us som way or

other from these unhappey people. no more at Present from your most obedent and humbell Servant

Outerbridge Horsey

N B Sir their his own thing more that Seames to be a misfortune to us Gorge Howard being my lords attorney with us is in Close Connection with his Brother Tom ho his Clark the mob noing these people to be their frinds think themselves out of Danger

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley Dated Annapolis 23^d^ Oct. 1768 transmitted by

Sir

Being told that there is a Ship just about to sail from Potowmack River for London I embrace the Opportunity to transmit you printed Copies under the Great Seal of the Acts of Assembly that were made at the last Session with a few Remarks thereon, also another Copy of the Lower House Journal & a Collection of the said Acts so that if it is apprehended that such Copies ought to be sent to Ld Hillsboroughs Office in Obedience to his Requisition signified to Me by his Letter bearing Date the 23^d^ of Jan^y^ last you may cause the same to be delivered. I see by the late Northern Papers copied from some London Papers of August that Lord Baltimore went abroad soon after he had appointed Captain Eden to succeed me as Lieut. Governor, & M^r^ Jordan's Agent here has produced His Ldp's Orders of the 15^th^ of July last to the Judges of the Land Office to make out a Patent for that Gentleman for Conegocheague Mannour & Reserve which they will do immediately, but no Letter from either His Ldp or yourself to Me of a later Date than May is yet come to hand, I have not therefore any thing farther to trouble you about at present every thing being in the same situation as when I address't my last Letters to His Ldp & you the 15^th^ of Sept^r^ I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley Dated Annapolis 23^d^ Oct^r^ 1768

Sir

In a Letter I had the honour to address to His Ldp the 15^th^ of last Month I remitted Bills of Exchange for £2475 3 4¾

which had been paid to Mr Dulany & Myself since Mr Jordans Departure on Account of Mannour & Reserved Land that had been sold, & I then intimated to His Ldp that I expected to make another Remittance on the same Account by some early opportunity. As I perceive by the Publick Papers that His Ldp is gone abroad & may not be expected to return for some time, & do not know who is authorized to negotiate any Bills that may be remitted hence to London for Him during his Absence I take the liberty to send you inclosed the Firsts of thirteen Setts amounting to £886 0 10 which sundry Purchasers of Manour Land have paid since I made the last Remittance, of which you will be pleased on your Receipt thereof to advise His Ldp & I beg the favour of you to acknowledge also your Receipt of them by a Line to Sir. Yrs &c. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk. III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 26th Octr 1768.

My Lord

Having this Day received your Ldp's Letter of the 13th of August advising Me of a Complaint having been made to His Majesty in Council by the Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts against a Law lately pass't in this Province for obliging infected Ships & other Vessels to perform Quarantine & requiring Me forthwith to transmit to your Lordship to be laid before His Majesty an Authenticated Transcript of the said Law. I shall in Obedience to your Ldp's Requisition herewith send under the Great Seal of the Province a Copy of said Act which was made in Decr 1766 altho your Ldp has already a Copy of it in the Collection I had the honour to transmit to you the 25th of July last. The Acts of Assembly which would be presented with my Letter of that Date are all that are in force within this Government except those which were made at a Session held in May last. As soon as they could be printed I transmitted to the Lord Proprietary Copies of them under the Great Seal of the Province for His Ldps Consideration & Assent or Dissent & will by the next Ship that may sail hence transmit another authenticated Copy in Obedience to your Lordships Order. I am &c.

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 30th Octr 1768 transmitted by Captain Nicholson to Bristol.

Sir

I received the 25th Inst by a Boat from Virginia a Packet containing the Letters you were pleased to write to Me the

Letter Bk. V 18th & 20th of July also One from His Ldp bearing Date the 30th of that month together with a Commission from His Ldp appointing Mr Mathew Tilghman his Agent & Receiver General, a notification of Mr Jordans Nephew being Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll & His Lps Orders to Me to introduce Mr Tilghman & his Son in Law Mr Carroll to the Council; There were likewise a Couple of Letters from Mr Jordan, a Kind of Commission from His Ldp to that Gentleman appointing him Supervisor of His Ldp's Accounts Lands & Revenues in & from the Province of Maryland & two Instructions from His Ldp directing me to order Patents to issue in Mr Jordan's Name for what remains unsold of Conegocheague Manor & the Reserve containing together upwards of 18000 Acres worth I suppose as many thousand Pounds. I communicated to Mr Tilghman & Mr Carroll the same Day Your Letters came to hand His Ldp's Instructions respecting them & have since received the inclosed answers by which you will see that Mr Carroll declined qualifying & Mr Tilghman seems I think to be undetermined. I likewise intimated by a Line to Mr Allen that His Ldp hath been pleased to appoint him a Successor in the Agency so that he might be prepared to deliver up such Books & Papers as it is expedient the Agent should have possession of. When I laid before such of the Board of Officers as happened to be in Town the Notification of Mr Merewethers being appointed Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll they gave it as their opinion that he ought not to intermeddle with the Farmers Accounts now examining or about to be settled viz to the 29th Septr last. As soon as that Business is dispatched Major Jenifer will surrender up to Mr Merewether all the Rent Rolls now in his Custody that the latter might make out the Farmers Debt Books for the Current year. Mr Jordan tells me in one of his Letters that Mr George Lee his Factor is to be appointed Surveyor Genl of the Western Shore but as I have no such Instruction from His Ldp it cannot I apprehend be expected that I should take any Step in Consequence of Mr Jordans Intimation. Mr Goldsborough the Attorney Genl having when he was here last Week at the Provincial Court resign'd that Office I thereupon ordered a Commission to be made out for a Mr Jenings of this Place who by Mr Dulany's Advice had been retained for His Ldp in that Cause of the Manour in Baltimore claimed by Mr Brerewood & who has for some time acted as Prosecutor in several of the County Courts which the Attorney Genl himself did not attend: he is I think equal in point of Abilities to any of the Bar that would accept (for some refused) tho indeed I do not think him equal to Mr Goldsborough & therefore wisht it had been agreeable

to the latter to have continued. I understand from Mr Bordley Letter Bk. V
that he has received a Letter from Mr Edmund Jennings advising him of Captain Eden's having purchased the House in which I live & that some Workmen are sent from England to repair it against Captain Eden's arrival, I shall therefore begin to remove my Things out of it immediately that the Workmen may not be delayed, for really they have a good Deal to do, the House wanting many Repairs & the Offices being in a very ruinous Condition.

It affords me great Satisfaction to be assured by My Lord himself as well as by you that my Conduct in general during the time I have had the honour to bear his Commission hath met with his Approbation & that His Ldp still entertains a favourable opinion of me. The Reason His Ldp condescends to give for appointing me a Successor is very sufficient & satisfactory, the Expectations Captain Eden had entertained from the time he had made such an Alliance were natural & extremely reasonable & I sincerely wish he may from their being now fulfilled derive much Benefit & happiness. That my Administration here was drawing to a Conclusion I had great room to expect from many Hints Mr Jordan thought fit to drop while he was in the Province nor was I at all concerned thereat for really to speak my mind freely I had within these two years met with some Rubs & had some Difficulties to encounter that made me uneasy & which it is altogether needless to recount to any one not an entire Stranger to late Transactions in the Province. Unluckily for me I have it seems by your Letters taken a few Steps within that time which chagrined His Ldp not a little. I mean the appointing Mr Walter Dulany Commissary Genl Colo Plater his Successor in the Naval Office of Potuxent, the Revd Mr Allen His Ldp's Agent in the stead of Colo Lloyd who resigned & Major Jenifer Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll. Had I in making such Appointments been actuated more by private Pique at others or by an overweening Fondness for Favourites of my own His Ldp would have had good Reason to be dissatisfied, but the Motives that govern'd me on those Occasions were indeed of a very different Kind & the principal of them was (as must have appeared to every Man in the Province) really & truly no other than a Solicitude to fulfill what I apprehended were His Ldps Intentions & Desires. As I have in former Letters particularly in one bearing Date the 24th of Febry last reminded you of some Passages in His Ldp's Instructions in Mr Calverts & your own Letters that as I thought pointed out Mr Dulany & Colo Plater for the Offices they now respectively enjoy I shall at present only observe that was the Naval Office again vacant I do not think it could be more

Letter Bk V. properly conferr'd; & tho in your Letter of the 20th of July 1767 (where you mentioned Mr W Dulany as the only Person recommended to succeed the late Commissary Genl then languishing) you express't some Doubt about his being sufficiently versed in the Ecclesiastical & Civil Law to discharge the Duties of the Office, I am satisfied no Body here who knows him thinks him deficient in point of Abilities whatever Objections of a different Sort may have been started against his holding such principal Office in the Government. Before I proceed to vindicate my Conduct in appointing Mr Allen His Ldp's Agent Permit me to recapitulate what has pass't between us with respect to that Gentleman since it was first intimated to me that His Ldp had a View of providing for him. In your Letter dated the 26 of Decr 1765 you said "There is a very deserving Clergyman a Fellow of a College at Oxford of a good tho numerous Family, an intimate Acquaintance of His Ldp to whom he would wish to give some Preferment in Maryland, you will therefore please to look out & give His Ldp Notice of the first that offers with the Circumstances & Value." In a Letter His Ldp did me the honour to write to me the 2d of August 1766 he thus express't himself "I desire that you will be pleased to observe what has been mentioned to you in relation to a Living for a particular Friend of mine here in England Mr Allen of Oxford. I propose he shall have one of the best & he will send a Deputy from hence for him & in this for many Reasons I desire your Assistance in compleating." On my Receipt of His Ldp's Letter I promised in my answer dated the 7th of Decemr 1766 to give him the earliest Notice when any Living of considerable Value should become vacant, taking the liberty at the same time to intimate to His Ldp that the bestowing a Living here on a Clergyman resident in England leaving it to him to send a Curate to officiate in his stead was a new Measure & might be deemed contrary to the Spirit of the Acts of Assembly that provide for the Clergymens Maintenance. Very soon afterwards Mr Allen arrived in the Province bringing me from His Ldp the following Letter dated the 22d of Septr 1766 "The Bearer hereof is Mr Allen the Oxford Gentleman I sometime since mentioned to you & as from the great Desire he has of Visiting America he has resigned a good Appointment I would not have him a Loser by the Exchange & as you say there are Livings vacant worth £150 stg each should be glad Mr Allen might hold two of those Livings till one of the best become vacant for which he may think it worth while to make a Change & to which I desire you would present him." The answer I returned His Ldp (at the same time writing to you to the same Effect) was

"There being some Livings on the Eastern Shore of consider- Letter Bk. V
able Value vacant at the time Mr Allen arrived here I immediately offered him his Choice of them but tho one of them was worth £230 stg a year he signified to Me that it would be much more agreeable to him to be inducted into this Parish which does not at most exceed £180 if I could vacate it by the Removal of the then Rector which therefore I immediately did so that Mr Allen will continue to reside in this Place until some more valuable Parish on this side the Bay becomes vacant, which will I expect be the Case very shortly. It being Enacted by a Law pass't here in 1702 that no Minister or Incumbent shall at one time hold more than two Parishes nor Two unless by the Desire or Agreement of the Vestry of the said adjacent Parish & Consent of the Vestry where he resides (which Consent None of the Vestries choose to give) Mr Allen cannot in its full extent receive the Benefit of Your Ldp's Instruction in his favour but your Ldp may be assured that the Regard you express for that Gentleman will make me ready & desirous to oblige him on every Occasion" In a Letter I received from you some time afterwards without Date you said "His Ldp is very well pleased with the Promotion of Mr Allen to the Living of Annapolis as he has a particular Regard for that Gentleman whom you will find very deserving of it both from His natural & acquired Qualifications. His Ldp desires some further Notice may be taken of him by presenting him at the first Opportunity to some other Preferment tenable with & convenient to what he now holds, to answer in some degree the Attention His Ldp bears him" & again in your Letter of the 20th of July 1767 you said "His Ldp was well pleased I had inducted Mr Allen into this Parish, he seems (added you) to have chose it for fear of being rusticated but does not appear very well contented with it, I wish some means might be found to help him to a better Income, & if Difficulties arise in the Church you are desired to consider whether there may not be some Civil Employment which he can properly execute together with his Ecclesiastical Function."

Mr Allen acquainted with what His Lordship had wrote to me relative to his holding Two Livings seem'd to think I used him ill in not presenting him to Two immediately on his Arrival, in order to make him easy till a better Living on this Side the Bay should become vacant or till I could receive farther Orders from His Ldp in Consequence of what I had mentioned to him with respect to the Provisoe against Pluralities I told Mr Allen that if an Addition of £50 stg a year to the Income of St Annes would satisfy him till he could be better provided for it should be paid him (intending to pay it

Letter Bk. V out of my own Pocket for the sake of preserving Peace in the Province) but he signified to me that such a Sum would by no means do & again insisted on having Two Parishes agreeable to the Tenor of His Ldp's Letter. When by the Death of Mr Adams the Parish called St James's of the Annual Value of about £300 stg became vacant I so far carried His Ldp's Instructions into execution as to give Mr Allen such an Appointment to it as I had usually given to Ministers whom I was not at liberty to induct so that continuing still Rector of St Annes he might officiate in both Parishes & have an Opportunity of recommending himself to the Parishioners & of making an Interest with the Vestries without whose Consent he would not as I apprehended be able to receive the Income of both Parishes. On this Footing he remained for some time but finding upon Tryal that One of the Vestries at least would not come into his measures he took the Resolution to hold them both without their Consent alledging that "His Ldp by a Letter dated in Febry 1767 had presented him to any Living he might choose together with the Living of St Anne's of which he was then possess't. This (said he) is a good Presentation & upon this I found a Title, it exactly corresponds with a Writ of Beneficio primo Ecclesiastico habendo directed by the King to the Lord Chancellor to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall in the King's Gift on a particular Person & the Chancellor's Refusal would be a Contempt." He quoted to me also another Letter of His Ldps dated the 14th of May 1767 viz "I shall be glad to be informed from you of your having been inducted in another Living as I directed the Governor to hold jointly with that of Annapolis where I would have you reside" Apprehensive as I was that the Measure would raise a Clamour & that Mr Allen would not be permitted to receive the Income of the two Parishes I did not think myself any longer at liberty to exercise my own Judgment as I informed you by my Letter of the 11th of Febry 1768 when I thus wrote to you "I now transmit a Letter to His Ldp advising him of an unlucky Affair that happened lately between the Revd Mr Allen & Mr Chew a Vestryman of St James's Parish to which I have now at Mr Allens Request given him an Induction & he thinks he shall in spite of all opposition be able to keep possession of both That & This, & seems determined to try his Title at Law in case either of the Vestries should contest it, which I am for my part very apprehensive they will, the Cause being already become a very Popular One. Mr Allen tells me he is satisfied that both His Ldp & you were before he left England not only apprized of the Provisoe in the Act of 1702 against Pluralities, but that you had well considered it, & were clearly of opinion it could

never operate so as to restrain His Ldp's Right under the Charter & the Canon Law to bestow on his Chaplain more than one Living; nevertheless I could have wisht he would have been satisfied to remain as he was until I could be favoured with His Ldps farther Instructions" Letter Bk. V

A few Days after I had transmitted this Letter I received yours dated the 10th of Novr 1767 in which you said "His Ldp is much concerned to find no further Advance has been made in settling Mr Allen to his entire satisfaction & in a manner sufficiently expressive of His Ldps great Friendship & Regard for him. By no means would His Ldp involve you or himself in any Disputes about Pluralities but if Mr Allen can proceed no further in his Ecclesiastical Walk he must strike into some other Path & a Civil Employment must be found for him not inconsistent with his Function for abundant Precedents are to be found in the Colonies & Islands where Lay-Offices have been held by Ecclesiasticks, & I think Mr Sterling a Clergyman was once Collector of the Customs in Maryland. His Ldp had destined him to the Commissary's Office, or a part of it, as it has been some times occupied by two Persons jointly, or to the Place of Naval Officer of Potuxent, till the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter mentioning the Disposition you had made of those two Offices. The Impropriety of the Receiver's holding the Keepership of the Rent Roll (which was intended as a Constitutional Check upon him) has now turned His Ldp's Eyes to that Employment, & to that or any other now vacant or which may become so either in Consequence of any Resignation of Mr Lloyd or of any new Regulations to be proposed by the Commissioners or by any other Accident His Ldp desires & expects Mr Allen may be immediately promoted, & the better it is & the sooner it reaches him, His Ldp will be the better pleased, for he has very much & deservedly engaged His Ldps Attention & Regard. in perusing Bacons Edition of the Laws I observe there is an Act of Assembly made in 1704 for the Advancement of Natives & Residents which incapacitates any person from holding an Office without a previous three years Residence, but with an Exception of Commissions flowing immediately from Her Majesty Her Heirs & Successors: The Government was at this time in the Crown, & I take it to be now settled that the Ld Proprietary is to be considered in Loco Regis in all the Acts where the Crown is named, & consequently the Exception will apply to the Grants to be made by His Ldp as it did to those of the Crown. His Ldp has therefore executed an immediate Commission under his own hand & Seal in favour of Mr Allen leaving the particular Employ in blank to be filled up by your Excellency as soon as it arrives

Letter Bk. V according to what shall then offer, & your Excellency will please to receive it as an actual immediate Commission or as Instructions from His Ldp for the particular Commission as you will find it most effectual to answer His Ldps Intentions." Col° Lloyd having in Feb^ry last express't to me an earnest Desire to be discharged of his Agent's Office which I then press't him to hold till My Lord should himself appoint him a Successor, I had no doubt but he would readily give it up at a Moments Notice & therefore when M^r Allen waited on me in Consequence of Letters to him which came inclosed in yours to myself & desired that I would without Delay fill up to him the blank Commission for the Agency (since I did not think myself at liberty to confer on him the Commissarys Office & he declined accepting that of Keeper of the Rent Roll) I intimated to Col° Lloyd that I was then authorized to appoint him a Successor & that therefore he might resign at the ensuing Lady Day or sooner if it was agreeable to him. In Consequence of such Intimation Col° Lloyd came over the Bay to deliver up to his Successor such Papers relative to his Office as it was proper the latter should have in his possession but a Question having arisen whether the Revocation of his Commission might not affect some Causes in which he as His Ldps Agent was Plaintiff or Defendant particularly that of Brerewoods I thought it incumbent on me to delay issuing a Commission till I could procure the Attorney General's Opinion, whereupon M^r Allen was pleased to write me the following Note. "Sunday March 27 M^r Allens Compliments to Governor Sharpe & desires to know whether the Express is returned from over the Bay & begs to know the Contents of the Attorney General's Opinion. M^r Hall has farther declared his opinion that his Name may with the Consent of Parties be made use of instead of Col° Lloyds at the next Court & that it is immaterial whether John a Nokes or John a Stiles be the Defendant of My Lord's Title. M^r Allen has been informed that his Enemies (in which Number he flatters himself His Excellency is not included) would use every possible Art & Evasion to set aside his Commission. It was dropt likewise at M^r Carrolls Rout in public that he may yet be disappointed. A Gentleman told him he knew what was going forward, but these Reports did not then affect him which now have given him the greatest Concern. Upon reviewing the Copy of M^r Hamersley's Letter to your Excellency & a Letter from himself & from My Lord to M^r Allen it is very evident that the Best Place in the Province was intended His Ldp desires & expects M^r Allen may be immediately provided for & the better it is & the sooner it reaches him, His Ldp will be the better pleased. M^r Hamersley in

another Letter says I should have gone farther than I have already done by which words it is reasonably presumed that he would have fill'd up the Commission with the Agency at home, if he had not left it open in Compliment to your Excellency; he says Mr Allen was destined to the Commissarys Office but that as well as the Naval Officer's Place was given up to His Excellency's nomination. My Lord says the Instructions sent into the Governor will make you immediately happy & proceeds with Assurances that he could not ask too much." In a Letter I had address't to you the 27th of Novr 1767 soon after I had given Mr Allen an Appointment to St James's Parish I had thus expresst Myself "In case His Ldp should appoint Mr Allen to either of those Employments (viz the Office of Agent or of Rent Roll Keeper) or to any other Civil Office Be so kind as to intimate to Me whether he is still to remain on the same Footing as at present with regard to the two Livings & whether in case a better than either should become vacant it is His Ldps pleasure that he should hold That together with this for I am really at a loss what to do, nor do I know what Lengths Mr Allen may desire me to go in order to serve him to the Extent of His Ldps favourable Intention" About the time that the Agents Commission was delivered to Mr Allen you were pleased to write to me as follows "I have laid before His Ldp the different Letters received from your Excellency Mr Walter Dulany & Mr Allen relative to the Succession of the latter to St James's Parish & it gives him great Uneasiness to find the Difficulties Mr Allen has to encounter with & the little stead all His Ldp's Countenance stands him in. His Ldp can never agree in Construing the Adjective *adjacent* in the limitted Sense contended for against the very Spirit of the Law, & as to the Vestries he can only regret the Loss of that power which is already got into their hands & desires it may be remembered as a Warning never to encrease it either by splitting Parishes or in any other Mode the least derogatory of his just Rights. he has been advised to exercise his Prerogative in granting Mr Allen a Dispensation to hold the Two Livings, but rather wishes to see the Business accomodated in an easier Way & not to push things to extremities when he has the Remedy in his own hands. That Remedy is a Secular Employ which His Ldp requires & expects Mr Allen be immediately put in possession of, & if none more proper offers that he be appointed to the Office of Rent Roll Keeper when vacant. A Similitude in their Studies has much endeared him to His Ldp, nor will he be solliciting or quibling with Vestries to provide for the Man he regards when he has it in his own power to do it by adding a Civil Office to the Church Mr Allen already holds; he means to provide

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V for Mr Allen as his Friend & to put him upon a Footing of Independance & that is the Length His Ldp means to take him & desires it may be so understood without entering into further particulars." Now upon considering what had pass't between us with regard to Mr Allen Could I expect to be told in your Letter dated the 18th of July last that "His Ldp was surprized & displeased at the hasty Appointment of Mr Allen to the sole Exercise & Administration of so Capital a Department. He always desired (say you) such an Establishment for Mr Allen as might place him upon an independant Footing & if he could not proceed sufficiently in his Ecclesiastical Walk that a Secular Employ might be found for him, such as a Share in the Commissary's Office, the Keeper of the Western Roll, Naval Officer, or the like, which were repeatedly pointed out by my Letters both to you & him, but His Ldp never entertained the least Imagination of Conferring the first Employ in the Province, an Office of all others the most interesting to himself which required an intimate Knowledge of the Country & of every Law & every Branch of the Revenue arising within it & the greatest Skill & Experience in Accounts & which he was at the same Instant recovering from the Confusion & Irregularities which had crept into it from long neglect & Inattention upon a Stranger newly come into the Country (however he might be attached to him) in preference to all his antient Tenants many of whom he is satisfied are possess't of All the Qualifications requisite for the Employ, much less did he mean to turn Mr Lloyd out abruptly but to leave it to him to make it his own Act & part civilly, an Event His Ldp was taught by your Excellency's Letter of the 9th of Febry to expect about Michaelmass next"— After being told that His Ldp had destined Mr Allen to the Commissary's Office & was chagrined at my having appointed Mr Dulany to succeed Mr Goldsborough, Could I conceive that His Ldp or you had any Objection to his filling a Capital Department; tis true you did mention the Naval Office of Potuxent but not till after Colo Plater was appointed, & you particularly pointed out the Office of Rent Roll Keeper as one you apprehended might be acceptable to him, & had you stop't there I should have known what I had to do, but when you proceeded "and to That or any other now vacant or which may become so either in Consequence of any Resignation of Mr Lloyd or of any new Regulations to be proposed by the Commissioners or by any other Accident His Ldp desires & expects Mr Allen may be immediately promoted & the better it is & the sooner it reaches him His Ldp will be the better pleased &c" Could I comprehend your Meaning to be that in Case Colo Lloyd should choose to resign the

Agency I was not on any Account to confer on Mr Allen that Office? Did Colo Lloyd hold any Office beside the Agency & the Keepership of the Rent Roll? or what other Office was there any probability of my being able to bestow on Mr Allen? What Expectations both His Ldp's Letters & yours had encouraged that Gentleman to entertain are fully explained in his note to me of the 27th of March, he absolutely refused to accept the Rent Roll & Nothing less you see than one of the Best & Capital Places would have contented him. If he remonstrated against my delaying only for a few Days to put him in possession of the Office to which both he & I supposed His Ldp intended he should succeed What Lengths might he not have gone had I refused to appoint him Agent at all. Would he not think you have treated me as a Contemner of His Ldp's Orders? The Truth is I did conclude from your Letters that His Ldp would be well pleased at Mr Allen's being appointed Agent, both His Ldp & you seemed to entertain not only the greatest Esteem & Friendship for him but the highest Opinion likewise of his Abilities, & I am for my part satisfied that with regard to that Matter he is full as well qualified to discharge the Duties of the Agent's as of the Rent Roll Keepers Office. My Lord who had long been intimately acquainted with him seem'd to have placed in him entire Confidence, & was it for me to make such an Objection to his being Agent as that it was an Office of all others most interesting to His Ldp? Had I told him by way of Objection to his having it that it was an Office which required an intimate knowledge of the Country & of every Law & every Branch of the Revenue arising within it & the greatest skill & Experience in Accounts, might he not have said how do you know Sir the Extent of my Skill & Experience in Accounts, Does His Ldp's Revenue arise from more than a very few Articles, are the Laws relative thereto multifarious or difficult to be understood, or does the Business of the Agent make it absolutely necessary that he should understand Algebra or the Doctrine of Fluxions. Is it not enough for him to be Master of the four first Rules of Arithmetic & to know how a Sett of Books ought to be kept, & if you can suppose my Knowledge does not yet extend so far, am I so deficient in point of Capacity as not to be able in a few Days to learn what is often taught to Children under ten years of Age. then as to my being unacquainted with the Laws of the Province Could I in that Case have been qualified for or been destined to the Commissary's Office, or even to a part of it, when by Virtue of such Commission to me I must have sat as Judge in a Supreme Court & have had perhaps to determine various & intricate Points of Law, & as that is an Office in which All the Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V People of the Province are more or less interested they might take the liberty to scrutinize & perhaps to dispute my Qualifications. Had Mr Allen I say talk't to me in this strain on my refusing to admit him to the Agency what Answer could I have given him. Had he been appointed Commissary where could he have procured the two sufficient Sureties having visible Landed Estates to the Value of £3000 to join with him in the Bond directed by Act of Assembly to be given previous to the Commissary's entering upon his Office when upon being appointed Agent he could only offer as his Security Mr Merewether of Virginia whom he had engaged as his Clerk, & who had not the smallest Landed Estate in this Province or any where else that I have heard of. Upon the whole I am clearly of Opinion that there was infinitely more propriety in appointing Mr Allen His Ldp's Agent than Commissary General, the latter Office he could not have executed by Deputy but it was very possible for him to get for a handsome Salary a Person in every respect qualified to do or assist him in doing the Business of the Agents Office, & in case of any little Slips he would not be responsible to the whole Province, while too the Board of Revenue here would rectify any Errors & be always ready to advise him. Having already touched on that part of your Letter which seems to imply that by the Appointment of Mr Allen to the Agency Colo Lloyd was abruptly dismissed when His Ldps Intention was to have parted Civilly with him, I shall only add that by such Appointment I rather obliged than disobliged him ; he had as you say in your Letter of the 13th of August 1767 before that time desired you to advise My Lord of his Intention to resign, he had lately express't to me an earnest Desire to be quit of His Ldp's Affairs & was determined that none with whom he was intimately connected should ever be concerned with them again, as Mr Jordan it seems was given to understand when he offered the Colonels Son to procure for him the Agency if his Father would only continue in the Office long enough for him to write to My Lord on his Behalf. As I fear I have already tired your Patience while I have been endeavouring to excuse Myself for issuing the Commission to Mr Allen I shall be very short with respect to the other Step by which I have been so unfortunate as to incur His Ldps Displeasure. After Colo Lloyd had given Major Jenifer (his Deputy in Annapolis) to understand that he should resign his two Offices as soon as a final Settlement could be made between him & the Commissioners authorized to audit his Accounts, Mr Tasker the late President applied to me on the Major's Behalf desiring he might be appointed Keeper of the Rent Roll, I answered that I was satisfied no Person in the Province was better

qualified for that Office than the Gentleman he recommended, Letter Bk. V
that I thought his Services to the Government & his Behaviour towards the Ld Proprietary & Myself entitled him to it, & that I should not fail to write to My Lord or yourself in his favour which you may remember I did in my Letter of the 29th of Novr. Surprized at your telling me that Major Jenifer informed you by a Letter bearing Date so long ago as the 25th of Decr that I had then appointed him Keeper of the Rentalls on the Western Shore I communicated to him that part of your Letter whereupon he assures me that he never in his Life wrote to you till the 25th of March last (& that the Letter was not transmitted before April) when it seems he informed you that I had (viz on that very Day) authorized him to take Charge of the Rent Roll & express't his hopes that thro your good Offices he might be continued Keeper of it. On Colonel Lloyds Resignation it was necessary that some Persons should be appointed to keep the Rent Roll & it was not till after Mr Allen had refused it that I desired Major Jenifer as I express't myself to you the 24th of Febry "to take Charge of it till His Ldp's Pleasure respecting that Office could be communicated to Me.

Unapprized as I was of His Ldps favourable Intentions towards Mr Merewether & not knowing on whom he might be inclined to confer the Office, to whose Custody Could I more properly commit the Rent Roll than to a Person who as Deputy to Colo Lloyd had for some time had the Care of it, & was experienced in the Business. If it had been His Ldp's pleasure to continue him I am satisfied he would have discharged his Duty in such a manner as would have done Credit to my Recommendation, for he has during the short time the Rentalls have been in his Keeping done a great deal towards rendering them perfect, & in my Opinion as much Assiduity Circumspection & Capacity is necessary for the Rent Roll Keeper as for the Agent. Without taking notice of his being a Person generally known & well esteemed throughout the Province, his unexceptionable Conduct as a Justice of Peace for many years, as a Member for some time of the Lower House of Assembly, as a Provincial Justice, & his Attendance as a Commissioner for running the Boundary Lines (when Gentlemen enjoying very lucrative Offices excused themselves from the Trouble) gave him as I conceived some Pretensions that Mr Merewether cannot yet have & I am apt to think never will; however as the Major is in easy Circumstances having by a successful Trade considerably increased his Paternal Fortune he will I hope be as happy without the Office as if it had been confirmed to him. I am sorry we were not sooner favoured with your Opinion relative to the

Letter Bk. V Form of a Return to be made on our Commission for running the Boundary Lines as every thing might in that Case have been settled between us before this time, I shall take over with me to the Meeting next Tuesday a Copy of what you have been now pleased to write to me on that Subject & submit it to the Consideration of All the Commissioners who will I hope now put the finishing Hand to that Business. The Reason of my ordering such a Reserve to be made beyond Fort Cumberland was that it had been signified to me more than once that His Ldp was desirous to have some other Manors laid out & particularly by your Letter of the 8th of Novr 1766, & in my Letter of the 1st of April I told you I had ordered so large a Quantity to be included that it might be at His Ldp's Choice to have either One or more Manors laid out & because the good Land does not lye contiguous but in parcels a Quantity of good Land so large as four or five thousand Acres together not being at this time to be found vacant on this side the Allegany Mountain. What you have now wrote relative thereto shall be communicated to the Board of Officers as soon as they can conveniently come together. I shall send you inclosed Drafts of such Instructions as they at some past Meetings thought it might be proper to give to the several Officers any ways concerned with His Ldp's Revenue ; if on Consideration of them they should be thought imperfect or any of them improper you or Mr Jordan as Supervisor &c will I presume communicate to the Board His Ldp's or your own Sentiments thereon. I am glad to find His Ldp approved of my inducting the Revd Mr Edmiston into this Parish & Mr Hughs into that of Coventry, for some time the People there seemed to acquiesce & twas thought they would drop all Pretensions to the Right of Presentation but Mr Hughs tells me some of them broke out again about three Weeks ago declaring they would have a new Parson of their own Choosing since they were to have a new Governor & actually went in a Body to his House in order to compel him had he been at home to abjure the Parish. The Provincial Court being sitting I desired the Attorney General to move for Leave to file an Information against the Ring Leaders & I have struck out of the Commission a Justice of Peace in Worcester County that was represented to have countenanced the Rioters. You know I presume before this time that the Publication which begun on Mr W Dulanys refusing to Vote for Mr Allens holding two Parishes were by no means dropt on his being inducted into that of All Saints. I transmitted you the 22d of June one of the Hand Bills he had printed & distributed on his Return from that Parish. While he was at Phila he published a small Pamphlet under the Title of An Appeal to his new Parishioners

of which I doubt not he sent you a Copy, about the same time a Piece was published here against him at the Request as twas said of One of the Parishioners giving a different Account from what he had done of the Riot at Frederick Town & laying the whole Blame at his own Door, to this he replied in the Pennsylvania Chronicle & expressly accused Mr Dulany of exciting the Mob against him but when on his Return hither I intimated to him that if he could prove that Fact I thought he should do so before Me & the Council in order that proper Cognizance might be taken thereof he waved the Matter & declined acknowledging himself the Author of the Piece in question. In Consequence of his Replication a Mr Clapham & Mr Dakein a School Master here have since entered the Lists & I dont think it very unlikely that the Revd Mr Love & Mr Edmiston with whom in his Appeal Mr Allen has made very free will think themselves also obliged in their own Defence to take up the Pen against him. He is now gone again to Frederick with a View of making up Matters with the Vestry & I have reason to think he will not be altogether unsuccessful. Had my Advice or Opinion weighd at all with him when he was a Stranger in the Province he would never have run himself into the Difficulties he has since experienced but he then seem'd to shun me, to suspect my good Inclinations to serve him because I did not at once go into his measures, & to be confident that he could carry his point in spite of all Opposition that could possibly be made to the Scheme he had adopted. If any Credit is to be given to him it was not so much Mr Dulany's giving him free Access to his Study & not locking up Burn from him that made Mr Allen press me so earnestly to take a Step I apprehended would be productive of Mischief, as an opinion that the Measure on the most mature Consideration had been expressly recommended by both His Ldp & yourself; had not Mr Allen push't for the Commissary's Office nor Mr W Dulany been a Vestryman, the closest Intimacy would probably have still subsisted between the Brother & Mr Allen but it is far from being clear to me that there would have been then no Clamour about Pluralities or some other Matter or to use an Expression Mr Jordan dropt that the Train which had been laid would not have been set fire to in some other manner. You would see by my Letter of the 27th of May that I was apprized of my having Enemies & was aware of the Impossibility of pleasing every Body where the Candidates or Competitors for the first place in his Ldp's Favour & Friendship were so numerous, I therefore at the time I advised you of what I apprehended was in Contemplation wrote also to my Brother Phill to the same purport & added "I have reason to think that at present I

Letter Bk. V

Letter Bk. V stand in as favourable a light with the People in general as an American Governor can reasonably expect to do, & 'twould now make me unhappy to be forced into new Disputes with them especially into Disputes where I may be unable to acquit myself with honour; rather than find Myself in such a situation I would I say immediately become a private Gentleman, nor is there the least necessity for any Scheme to be concerted in order to remove me, & as you know my Sentiments you may if you please communicate them freely to My Lord himself." It happened I understand that before my Letter got to hand His Ldp had nominated Capt Eden to succeed Me in the Government, but it gives me great satisfaction to learn from my Brother Gregory that when he waited on My Lord after such Nomination His Ldp was pleased to explain himself in such a manner as shew'd no Disapprobation of my Conduct, declaring I had acted as a good Governor & that he was sorry any thing should part us. Pleased at having the same now confirmed to me under His Ldp's hand as well as by your Letter advising Me of Captain Eden's Appointment & happy in a Consciousness that I have during the Course of my Administration discharged my Duty to the utmost of my Abilities towards his Ldp & towards the People over whom I have had the honour to preside I flatter myself I shall not when I become a Private Person be the less respected or esteemed, & that I shall be as happy in cultivating my Garden after resigning to Captain Eden the Reins of Government as I have ever been since I came to America. Whenever he arrives I shall receive him with Cordiality as an Officer, a Man of Honour & the Brother of One to whom I am under great Obligations. I sincerely wish he may be as easy & happy in his Government as he can reasonably desire to be, that His Ldps Emoluments from the Province & his Tenants Affection for him may continually increase, & that Maryland might flourish more under my Successor's Administration than it has under mine or that of my Predecessors. I am with due Regard Sir y^{r} mo. ob^{t}

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

Copy of a Letter to His Ldp dated Annapolis 31st Oct^{r} 1768.

My Ld

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 30th of July last which came to hand the 25th Inst with two from M^{r} Hamersley dated the 18th & 20th of that Month, also a Commission from your Ldp appointing M^{r} Mathew Tilghman your Agent & Receiver General, Orders for me to call both him & his Son in Law M^{r} Carroll to the

Council & Upper House of Assembly, a Notification of Mr Reuben Merewether's being Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll, a Kind of Commission appointing Mr Jordan Supervisor of your Ldps Accounts Lands & Revenues & two Instructions from your Ldp directing me to order Patents to be issued to that Gentleman for what remains unsold of Conegocheague Manor & the Reserve. Having in my answer to Mr Hamersley's Letters wrote fully with respect to these several Matters & communicated to him what else occurred to me while I was writing as worthy his Notice, or by way of Excuse for such Steps of mine as he told me had displeased your Ldp I shall not in this tire you with a Repetition, but take the liberty to inclose a Copy of such my Letter, & proceed to assure your Ldp that it gives me inexpressible satisfaction to learn not only from my Brother & Mr Hamersley but even from your Ldp's own Letter that my general Conduct since I have had the honour to bear your Commission hath met with your Ldp's Approbation, such Declaration of your Ldp's together with the Consciousness of having discharged to the best of my Judgment & with Fidelity the Duties of the Station I have had the honour to fill will I trust be a constant Source of pleasure to my Mind & I beg leave to assure your Ldp that I shall never forget the favours your Ldp hath been pleased to confer on me, or be less sincere when a private Person in my Wishes for your Ldp's Welfare & the quiet & easy Administration of your Government than if I had still continued your Lieutenant Governor. Tis true indeed that I have the Mortification to see some of those I thought deserved well of your Ldp & myself disgraced or slighted while others who for these fifteen years & more have been in opposition to your Government are in Consequence of their shipping Tobacco to Mr Jordan distinguish't with peculiar Marks of Favour, but as it is your Ldps pleasure it should be so I forbear entering into particulars & shall rejoice if the Measure is productive of Good to your Ldp & Quiet to my Successor as well as profitable to that Gentleman. I once more return your Ldp Thanks for the many Instances of Regard Kindness & Generosity that I have experienced at your hands & remain My Ld Yr Ldp's

affec^e^ Friend & mo obed. humb. Servt

Letter Bk. V

P. S. In a Letter dated the 15th Septr I remitted your Ldp Bills of Excha for £2475 3 4¾ & in one to Mr Hamersley of the 23d Ult I remitted for your Ldp's use £886 0 10.

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Talbot County Novr 10th 1768

Sir

Being informed that a Ship will sail within these few Days from Wye River for London I shall herewith leave to be delivered to the Master a Box containing a Plan of the Boundary Lines lately run annexed to one Copy of the Report in which the Commissioners have joined & agreed to transmit to their respective Constituents. I am now on my Return from the Meeting & shall write to you again immediately on my Arrival at Annapolis. You may expect to receive a Duplicate of the Report by a Ship that is to sail from Potuxent the first of next Month & the Pennsylvania Gentlemen will transmit two others by the earliest Opportunities from Philadelphia. I am &c.

Original.

[Hillsborough to Sharpe.]

Whitehall 15th Novr 1768

Sir,

I have received, and laid before the King, your several Letters to me from N° 1 to N° 11, & have the satisfaction to express to you His Majesty's approbation of the attention you have in general shewn to all His commands, and more particularly to those communicated to you in my Letter of the 21st of April.

It is a great concern to His Majesty to find, that the Assembly of Maryland has, in the business of the circular Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, acted with so little respect to His Majesty's sentiments upon that unwarrantable proceeding, and that they have thought fit to decline sending their Petition to his Majesty on the subject of the late Acts of Parliament, either through the Proprietor, or his Deputy in the Government there, which His Majesty considers as the only proper and constitutional channel.

These circumstances of disrespect to the Crown and undutiful behaviour on the part of the Assembly, have not however inclined His Majesty to shew the least disregard to the petition which has been delivered to me by Mr Montagu; on the contrary His Majesty has considered it with attention, and having well weighed the purport and tenor thereof, has commanded me to signify to you, that He does disapprove this petition, as containing assertions and setting up claims, inconsistent with the Constitution, and tending to deny and draw

into question, the supreme authority of Parliament to bind the Colonies by Laws in all cases whatsoever, which authority His Majesty is determined to preserve and support entire and inviolate, trusting that His faithful Subjects in the Colonies will at the same time be well assured of His royal and gracious disposition to hear and redress every real grievance they may complain of in a regular manner, and upon principles not subversive of the Constitution.

The two Houses of Parliament do entirely concur with the King in these Sentiments, as will best appear from the inclosed Addresses, one of which passed nemine contradicente, and the other without a division; and His Majesty trusts that the Resolution, so strongly expressed in these Addresses, to support the Authority of the supreme Legislature over His whole Empire, will have the effect to defeat and disappoint the views of those wicked Men, who seek to create disunion and disaffection between Great Britain and her Colonies, by asserting claims that cannot be supported either in principle or practice.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to bed of a Princess on Tuesday last, and that both Her Majesty and the young Princess are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this increase of the royal Family; an event that affords the greatest satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am with great regard
Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Hillsborough

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

D^r^ S^r^

I have just time to acquaint your Excellency, that having transmitted all your late Letters & Pacquets to L^d^ Baltimore, who is now in Holland, for his perusal & my Instruction how to answer them, His Lord^p^ has by 2 Lines directed me to write your Excellency immediately to call up D^r^ George Steuart to the Council Board, as he is an old Servant & has always shown, the utmost zeal & attachm^t^ to his Lord^p^ & I Trust will be very acceptable to the other Gent^n^ at the Board. I shall write your Excellency very fully by the next Shipping upon the Subject of your late Letters Parliam^t^ have not yet meddled with America but the Papers are to be Laid before both Houses next week. The Surveyors are arrived, & I am

to meet & Settle with them next week at Mr Penn's. Mr Eden who is now with me desires his best respects to your Excellency with many thanks for your kind offer but will write you himself by the first opportunity he does not think of Embarking till the latter end of February. I am with the greatest regard & esteem

Sr

Serjts Inn
19 Novr 1768

Your Excellencys
Most obedt & Ever Faithful
Humble Servt
Hugh Hamersley

P: S: I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of the Bills on Account of the Sales of the Lands amounting to £2475 3 4 sterl & to return you the enclosed Protest for £117 6 6 being Mr Harrisons Bill on John Day whose House have stopped Payment & Called their Creditors together.

His Excy. Horatio Sharpe Esqr

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 28th Nov. 1768.

Sir

Since I wrote to you the 31st of last Month I have received the inclosed Letter from Mr Mathew Tilghman, by which you will see that he as well as Mr Carroll is averse to qualifying as a Member of His Ldps Council & also declines accepting the Agency. On my Communicating the Contents of Mr Tilghmans Letter to the Board of Officers & the Substance of what you wrote to Me the 18th of July relative to His Ldp's being displeased at Mr Allens Appointment (& I find you said even more to Mr Dulany) they gave it as their opinion that a Commission should immediately issue to some other Person, whereupon with their Approbation I impowered Major Jenefer to act till His Ldps further pleasure respecting the Agency can be signified. Mr George Lee produced to Me this Day His Ldp's Commission appointing him Surveyor General of the Western Shore in my stead & he will immediately enter upon his Office. Both Mr Chamberlaine & Colo Lloyd having signified that they shall no more attend as Members of the Council or Upper House there will be now five Vacances & as Colo Hammond has been some time in an ill State of Health there will probably be another very shortly. In a short Letter I wrote to you the 10th Inst from Talbot County I informed you that the Commissioners appointed to carry into Execution the Articles of Agreement for running Boundary Lines between this Province & Pennsylvania had at last joined in a Report a Copy whereof with a Plan of the Lines annexed I then trans-

mitted to you & shall by a Ship that will sail soon from Potuxent send you a Duplicate the Commissioners have agreed to return under their hands & Seals several other Copies of the Lines as soon as we can get them properly pasted on Canvass that they may be countersigned by our Constituents & returned hither to be deposited in some of the Publick Offices. Inclosed you will receive an Account against His Ldp for the Attendance of M^r^ Leeds as a Commissioner & Mathematician at different times on this Business; he was appointed in the stead of M^r^ Malcolm on that Gentleman's being unable to attend being esteemed to have the most Mathematical Knowledge of any Person in the province. It was at the time the Commission was sent hither in 1760 thought absolutely necessary that such a Person should be retained in the Service & his Charge is the same that the Proprietors of Pennsylvania allow to each of their Commissioners & that was you know allowed to Mess^rs^ Mason & Dixon. I send you also inclosed an Account that was lately delivered to Me by one M^r^ Geo Garnett amounting to £17 being due as he has stated for sundry Services by him performed so long ago as the years 1747 & 1750 by order of the then Governor & for which he alledges he never received any Satisfaction. I am &c. Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Baltimore.]

To Lord Baltimore. 28 Nov^r^ 1768

My Ld

Since I did myself the honour to write to your Ldp the 31^st^ of Oct^r^ I have received your Ldps Note of the 3^d^ of August with the three Copies of Engravings you were therewith pleased to send Me for which I return your Ldp Thanks. At the time I last address't Myself to your Ldp I was preparing to cross the Bay in order to attend a meeting of the Commissioners who had been appointed to run the Boundary Lines & I embrace this first Opportunity that has since offered to inform your Ldp that the Commissioners appointed by your Ldp & the Proprietors of Pennsylva^a^ have now joined in a Report & returned to your Ldp & them a certifyed Plan or Draft of the several Lines that have been run pursuant to the Articles of Agreement, of which I presume your Ldp will be soon advised by M^r^ Hamersley to whom I have already transmitted one Copy of the said Draft & Report & shall send another by this Conveyance. I have also inclosed to M^r^ Hamersley an Account that has been put into my hands by M^r^ Leeds for his Attendance as a Commissioner & Mathematician on the Business of the Lines amounting to 177 Guineas at the Rate of a Guinea a Day which is what the Proprietors of

Letter Bk. V Pennsylvania allow to each of their Commissioners & as Mr Malcolm the only Mathematician nominated in your Ldps Commission was unable to attend at the time it arrived & died soon afterwards I thought there was a necessity for having some other in his stead & Mr Leeds was acknowledged to be by far the best in the Province, your Ldp's Agent here will therefore I hope be authorized to pay him. None of the other Commissioners who acted on behalf of your Ldp have exhibited any Account nor do I suppose they intend to make any Claim for their Attendance. In the Letter I address't to Mr Hamersley the 30th of last Month I informed him that Mr Carroll One of the Gentlemen whom your Ldp was lately pleased to nominate a Member of the Council & Upper House had declined qualifying & while I was on the Eastern Shore I received the following Letter from Mr Mathew Tilghman bearing Date the 8th Inst. "Sir I purposed to have waited upon your Excellency at Annapolis about this time according to my Appointment but understanding that you will be on this shore & judging it improper to delay any longer the Notice of my Refusal I take the freedom in this manner to signify to your Excellency that I do not incline to accept the Agents Commission or to take a Seat at the Council Board. I am by no means insensible to the honour done me by Ld Baltimore in these Appointments & I beg your Excellency will be pleased to return His Ldp my Thanks with an Assurance that I shall always endeavour to retain a just Sense of his Favour. I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect &c." On my Return to Annapolis I communicated the Contents of Mr Tilghman's Letter to the Board of Revenue & desired their Advice what Steps ought to be taken with respect to the Agents Office which they were of Opinion could not after what Mr Hamersley had wrote to Me the 18th July & after what he had wrote to Mr D Dulany be any longer continued to Mr Allen & as that Gent[t] had given out & indeed intimated to me that he had Thoughts of leaving the Province very shortly in order to repair to your Ldp they were of Opinion that he ought to be called on immediately to produce to the Board a general Account or State of what Monies he had received & remitted to your Ldp to the 29th of Sept[r] last which he was accordingly desired to do but refused to comply till the 25th of March next. In Consequence therefore of their Opinion & Advice I issued a Commission last Saturday to Mr Dan[l] of S[t] Thomas Jenifer who before Mr Allen's Appointment acted as Col[o] Lloyds Deputy here & by that means was well acquainted with the Business, for my own part I was very sorry to find myself again in such a Situation not knowing how far this Step might meet with your Ldp's

Approbation but as Mr Tilghman had refused to accept & the Board were of Opinion that I could not answer it to your Ldp or indeed be secure myself if I delayed any longer to appoint some other responsible Person & One capable of giving good Security Agent in Mr Allens stead I flatter myself your Ldp considering how Matters were circumstanced will approve of my Conduct, at least it is such as will prevent your Ldp's suffering any Loss or Disappointment. Had the Gentleman who mentioned Mr Tilghman & Mr Carroll as Persons most proper to be appointed of the Council been acquainted with a hundredth part of what has pass't here during the time I have been in the Province he would have been sensible that they could not with any Propriety or consistency qualify or in case of their qualifying act in such a manner as your Ldp would naturally wish them to do, for my part I have always thought it good policy to confer Offices & Honours when it was in my power on such as had by their publick Conduct shewn themselves Friends & Wellwishers to your Ldps Government, but this Consideration (your Ldp will I hope excuse me for speaking my Sentiments so freely to yourself) does not appear to have had the most Weight in the Nomination of the two Gentlemen I have already mentioned, of the Appointment of Mr Merewether to be Keeper of the Western Shore Rent Roll, or of the peculiar Mark of Honour & Favour shewn to Mr Lee who has this Day produced to me your Ldps Commission appointing him Surveyor General of the Western Shore an Office that has for a great Number of years (I believe ever since the Government of the Province was restored to your Ldps Grandfather) been held by the Lieut^{t} Governor, I do not My Ld mention this as if I gave it up to Mr Lee with Reluctance, the Value of it to Me while I am to have the honour of continuing in my present Station would be very inconsiderable but the Construction every Person here will put on a Commission's being sent by Mr Jordan to Mr Lee for that Office is very obvious. Since both Mr Tilghman & Mr Carroll decline qualifying as Members of the Council & Mr Chamberlaine & Col^{o} Lloyd are desirous that other Members may be appointed in their stead, it would not perhaps be amiss for your Ldp to authorize Captain Eden as soon as he may think expedient after his Arrival here to fill the five vacant Seats with such Gentlemen as he may judge fit to be Members of the Council especially as Col^{o} Hammond who is now the eldest Member is in an ill State of health & very old.

Letter Bk. V

Apprehending from some Letters I at times have received from both Mr Calvert & Mr Hamersley that your Ldp was desirous to have some more Manors laid out & reserved as soon as the East & West Boundary Line should be run I last

Letter Bk. V

Spring caused three Tracts containing one of them 17750 Acres another 6030 Acres & the third 4740 Acres to be surveyed in that part of the Province that lies on the Branches of the Yoghiogany River but I conclude from what Mr Hamersley says in his Letter of the 18th of July that your Ldp is less desirous to encrease the Number of your Manors than I then expected & that you would choose rather that the Land should be sold, if that is the Case I will if your Ldp pleases deposit the usual Caution Money for either of the small Tracts, & very probably other Persons may be found to take up the Rest if your Ldp is willing to part with it on the same Terms. Not knowing but this might be the last time I may have occation to trouble your Ldp with a Letter while I have the honour to be your Lieut. Governor I cannot help taking the Opportunity to express my hopes that as Major Jenifer hath by many Services endeavoured to merit your Ldp's Favour & is really better qualified for the Office of Rent Roll Keeper than Mr Merewether he might if the last Gentleman can be otherwise provided for be restored again to that office in case your Ldp should be averse to continuing the Major your Agent & Receiver General. Sincerely wishing your Ldp continual Health & every other Blessing I shall ever remain with the greatest Respect My Ld Yr Lds. obliged & most obed. humb. Servt

Original.

[Rev. Bennet Allen to Sharpe.]

Nov. 29. 1768

Sir

I am glad to find the board of revenue have desisted from carrying into execution powers with which they are not invested; the board of Treasury in England having just as much right of displacing the Lord Treasurer, as the board of revenue have of removing an Agent Here. And little did I think after the declaration made by your Excellency on Thursday Night, which was that you should decline acting in the affair yourself, (which conduct you followed with respect to the other Commissions, as Mr Meriwether informed me saying, that you deferred giving him possession of his 'till the arrival of the new Governor) to receive an order to deliver up the Papers to Major Jenifer, as Agent appointed by your Excellency.

I explain'd to you my sentiments in general upon the subject of the Agency, founded upon the best opinions I could obtain, & maturely digested by myself. If that paper should be thought worthy a second perusal as you only skimmed lightly over it on Thursday, I would remit it.

Far be it from me to endeavour to invalidate your Excellency's powers, but I may, with great deference observe, that there is an absolute distinction made in the Act of Assembly of 1704 between a delegated Commission & a Commission flowing from her Majesty, her heirs & Successors, and M^r^ Hamersley takes up the distinction in his Instructions of the 10 Nov. 1767 & says, that the Lord Proprietary is to be consider'd loco Regis in this respect. It is evident that the same power that gives can alone take away, & that therefore a person holding under an immediate Commission cannot be removed by another holding under the self same powers. It has been urged to me, that I do not hold under the immediate Commission but under one derived from your own authority. This argument is at best evasive, & too unworthy of your Excellency even to be urged by you because the Commission might have been made use of, & it would be highly ungenerous to make me a sufferer by such omission & therefore I do consider myself as holding under the powers of the immediate Commission as much, as if it had been filled up, and my Lord himself is of the same opinion otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to supersede mine by another immediate Commission, but would have acted as usual by instructions to y^r^ Excellency.

Your Excellency informs me, that you have nominated Major Jenifer to be Agent & Receiver general in my Room. Yet in whatever light I may now stand in his Lordship's opinion, I cannot think my Lord thinks Major Jenifer more worthy of the office of Agent than myself, otherwise his Lordship would not have turned him out of the office of Keeper of the Rental. It is evident by this action that he did not intend him for Agent, otherwise he would have mention'd him in the Commission or instructions, but His Lordship mention'd none other but M^r^ Tilghman, & therefore none other can act but he or I; He if he had accepted & I upon his declining the acceptance. My Lord orders me to resign to M^r^ Tilghman whom he has appointed. his Lordship has not order'd me to resign to M^r^ Jenifer, whom he has not appointed. To refuse the one would be flying in the face of his authority to do the other would be a breach of Trust. How far M^r^ Jenifer's Security may weigh I cannot determine —my personal security may be as good as his—& M^r^ Morris a Gentleman worth 40.000^l^ & my Brother Chaplain to the Duke of Montague a Pluralist with an Estate in Expectancy, would have given any Security required as soon as they arrived in London in the Winter, & letters had passed between My Lord, M^r^ Hamersley & those Gentlemen upon the subject. my removal therefore appears equally unexpected & precipitate.

I think it extremely hard that his Lordship's good intentions should be frustrated with regard to me in every respect, & put in execution with regard to every other person tho' scarcely known to him by name. M^r^ Hamersley repeatedly assured me that I was destin'd to the Commissary's office or part of it, or for the Naval officer's place of Patuxent. If the immediate Commission be not already filled up, it remains to be filled up, & half the Commissary's office is as much vacant now as it was then. I may hope, that your Excellency would exert your powers in one case if in the other.

I should be extremely sorry that my Lord's affairs should suffer thro' me. they have not yet suffer'd since I have had them for 8 months in my hands nor do I think they will suffer at all if I keep them four months longer till his Lordship's pleasure is known. I am very clear that no man can act legally as agent but upon my voluntary resignation (if then) or by Deputation from me. I beg you will pardon the freedom of my pen on this occasion being, with great Consideration, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant

Bennet Allen

Original.

[P. Hughes to Sharpe.]

Coventry Parish Dec^r^ the 16^th^ 1768

May it please your Excellency,

There has been no attack as yet against my person, tho threatned with another Visit from the Swampman of Worcester. I attended the Court at Princess Ann & was fined forty shill^s^ When this was over; they framed a story, that I had given one Catline five hun^d^ pounds to kill Allen, Dennis, & Tho^s^ Hayward. Hearing one Waters had mention'd it to M^r^ Gale, I desired Waters to name his Author, who said he had it from one Long, who had it from a brother of Catlines. I met Catline brought him to Waters, where high words arose between them, & I left them. Waters sayd he coud not believe it at any rate, but when it came from so infamous a fellow as Catline, he was sure it was a lie. I saw Catline talking to Allen twice, once before, & in a short time after I spoke to Catline I stayd in town that day & the next. Col^l^ John Dennis told me, that his brother told him, that Catline said so to him; but I am informed it is now layd on M^r^ Sam. Willson.

They expect great matters from the New Governor. The Apprehension of the military has had great effect one Company woud bring them to Reason, but this Lex ultima is of their own seeking, if ever enforced. I gave the summonsess of the Provincial Court to the Sheriff, who promisd to serve them, their friends give out, the Rioters will not obey them.

I expect to be visited in the Holy days or before, shoud I be so unfortunate, I shall act with as much prudence, as my situation will admit. I am sorry to be troublesome to your Excellency but thought it my duty to give you this state of things. I have the misfortune to be placed among a set irreclamable by any good offices, & as much affected by Envy as Malice

I have the Honour to be with great respect
Y^r Excellencys
most obedient
most devoted
humble Serv^t
Philip Hughes.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk.III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 21^st Feb^ry 1769

My Lord

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Ldp's Letter bearing Date the 2^d of Sept^r last forbidding me to communicate either to the Council or Assembly of this Province Copies or Extracts of any Letters I may have the honour to receive from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State unless I should have the Kings particular Directions for so doing, in answer to which Letter Permit me to assure your Ldp that during the time I am to continue in this Government I shall punctually observe His Majesty's Commands so by your Ldp signified to me & that I am with the utmost Respect My Ld &c.

[Sharpe to Hillsborough.] Letter Bk.III

To Lord Hillsborough. Annapolis 2^d March 1769

My Lord

I am much obliged to your Ldp for the Letter you were pleased to favour me with the 15^th of Nov^r for it gives me inexpressible satisfaction to be therein told that the Attention I have in general shewn to all His Majesty's Commands & particularly to those communicated to me by your Ldps Letter of the 21^st of April last hath by His Majesty been graciously approved of. I am also to thank your Ldp for letting me know in what light The King sees the Step taken by the Assembly of this Province in Consequence of the Massachusetts Circular Letter, & for transmitting to Me the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament in answer to His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the present Session. Permit me also to congratulate your Ldp on an Event so interesting to all

Letter Bk. III His Majesty's subjects as an Increase of the Royal Family by the Birth of another Princess, & to assure your Lordship that I am, &c.

Letter Bk. V [Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Copy of Letter to Mr Hamersley Dated Annapolis 27th May 1769. transmitted by Captain Johnston

Sir

Having been just now informed that there is a Ship about to sail from Potowmack to London I embrace the Opportunity to acknowledge my Receipt of the Letter you were pleased to write to Me the 19th of Novr last & to inform you that in pursuance of His Ldp's pleasure thereby signified I immediately called Doctor Stewart to the Council of which I presume he has himself advised you. Since I made you the last Remittance on account of Manour Land sold Mr Dulany & I have received other Bills on that Account to the amount of £2099 12 11 the Firsts of which (thirty eight in Number) I herewith remit to you together with a State of the Sales which have been made under our last Commission. As Mr Dulany tells Me he has lately received a Letter from My Lord in Denmark I presume he will not be again in England for some time & therefore do not at present address any Letters to him; indeed I have nothing particular to trouble him with at this time farther than to acknowledge the Receipt of a Letter His Ldp did me the honour to write to me last October from Holland which I shall do by the first Ship that sails from this Place, in the mean time if you write to His Ldp I beg you will present my Duty & best Wishes, & be assured that I am with due Regard Sir

Your most obed. humb Servt

P. S. You will see by the inclosed Gazette what Resolutions the Virga Assembly went into at their late Meeting.

Original. [Hughes to Sharpe.]

Coventry Parish, June the 13th 1769

Sr

When I arrived here, I found reports spread about very injurious to me, & very different from the Accounts, I had the honour to receive from Mr Dulayney (Viz) That I shoud soon be turned out, without receiving any Sallery.

This answered two purposes, One to endeavour to distress me; The other to show a Triumph, & keep up the Spirits of their party, as they soon expect an Election. My opponents have tools of all sorts, to set to work. I have performed

Divine Service at Annamassick Chappel, but they had removed the Books. I shall continue to officiate there, as long as I shall be allowed, & take all the prudentiall Steps in my power, that these disputes may die away, which they were pleased to tell M^r^ Dulaney they wished to see.

Expecting Security from my Induction to this Parish whose Income was sufficient to support my Family, I gave up above two Hund^d^ p^ds^ a year of my Wifes jointure to her sons, I sold my Commission for two Hun^d^ Ster. less than it cost me, I took a Lease of this farm, & layd out near one Hun^d^ in repairs & improvements, in hopes of spending the remainder of my life in peace & quiet & in the discharge of my Duty; Surely it woud be very hard to pay such a Compliment to the Opposers of Government to remove me (at least for some time) until they acknowlege me their lawful Minister, & the Peace of those Men secured from insult, who stood up in defence of Government, for w^h^ they have been often insulted. If they woud speak the Truth, their resentment against me proceeds from my dareing to take posession of the Churches, when they refused the Keys, after some of them had threatned to hang the first Clergyman at the Church door, who shoud come with the Governors Induction.

I shoud be glad to know his Excellency Governor Edens sentiments on this head, to which I shall pay all due defference & respect; wishing you health & happiness

I have the Honour to be, S^r^ Y^r^ most obliged
& most obedient
humble Serv^t^
Philip Hughes

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Lincolns Inn. 20^th^ July 1769.

S^r^

The Two first Enclosed Protests for £117 6 6 and £24 5 6¾ are part of the £2475 3 4¾ transmitted by your self to Lord Baltimore on Account of the Sale of his Manors &c. The Bills for the £886 0 10 in your favor of the 23^d^ of October likewise arrived safely.

The Enclosed Protest for £21 4 2½ is a part of the Bills amounting together to £1540 0 3½ transmitted in your favor of the 28^th^ of Dec^r^

The Acts of Assembly and Commissioners Returns &c. are all duly Arrived and the respective Proprietors have put the finishing hand to the great Boundary business and Adjusted their Accounts with the Two Mathematicians.

I do not trouble you with remarks upon the Political parts

of your different favors as they have been put into Mr Eden's hands accompanyed with the Lord Proprietarys Sentiments for his Government. But I am particularly Charged by his Lordship again and again to repeat his entire Approbation of your Conduct in these as in every other particular and that it is his greatest wish to see Mr Eden succeed as happily in his Administration as you have done in yours.

Before this time I Presume he is Arrived amongst you and has fully acquitted himself of so much of his Commission as has directed him to Communicate to you the same grateful Sentiments more immediately from his Lordship and that from the manner of Delivering his Commands you will have perceived the particular pleasure he has in executing them as well as the sincerity & Cordiality with which they have been dictated.

I have only to Add, what I am persuaded Mr Eden has likewise anticipated me in, that there is nothing in his Lordships power which can Contribute to make your future residence in the Province, If that should be your Intention, in any degree Comfortable and agreable, but what you may always Command from his Lordship. If such an Occasion or any other may induce a Continuance of our Correspondence it will be most heartily embraced by

Sr

Yor Most Faithful Hble Servt

Hugh Hamersley.

His Lordship who has been
several months abroad, has not yet
favored me wth his Commands upon
the Acct of Mr Leeds or the other
small one of Garnetts wch was in his
Father's time but I could wish they were
Presented to Mr Eden to Report upon them.

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Lincolns Inn 14th Sepr 1769.

Sr

I have just received the favor of your Letter of 27th May last, Enclosing Bills of Exchange for £2099 12 11 for the use of Lord Baltimore, on Account of further Sales of the Manorial Lands made by you and Mr Dulany, together with a State of the Sales, which I have transmitted to his Lordship, who has lately left Petersburgh, but where he will go next, or when he thinks of returning to England I have not yet learnt. I have executed your Commands to his Lordship and shall take care to forward your Letters to him as they come to hand. I am obliged to you for the Virginia Resolves, and only wish

administration were a little more attentive to the Colonies than they seem to be. They have not, I fear, Virtue to recede, or Capacity to proceed, and in the mean time are ruining almost the whole Empire by their Suspence and Irresolution.

I am

S^r^

Yo^r^ Most Faithful Hble Serv^t^

Hugh Hamersley.

Horatio Sharpe Esq^r^

[Sharpe to Hamersley.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of Letter to M^r^ Hamersley Dated Annapolis 19^th^ Oct^r^ 1769 transmitted by Captain Montgomerie.

Sir

This serves to inclose Firsts of seventeen Setts of Exchange amounting together to the Sum of £1216 16 8 which the Purchasers of Manour Land have paid in since the Governor in my Absence remitted you Bills for the following Sums viz. on the 14^th^ of August Bills amounting to £574 13 7¼ & on the 11^th^ of last Month Bills of Exchange to the Amount of £1325 14 1½. As I have not received any Letter from you since that dated in Nov^r^ last I have only to add that I am Sir Y^r^ humb serv^t^

[Hamersley to Sharpe.] Original.

Lincoln's Inn 30. Nov^r^ 1769.

S^r^

I have already acknowledged your favor of 27^th^ May with the Enclosed Bills for £2099 12 11 on Account of the sales of the Manorial Lands. I have now only to return you a Single Protest for £8. " B. 364. Isaac Lansdale on John Day £8 0 0. Charges of Protest 0 5 9 "

By the last Letters from Lord Baltimore he was then about Dresden and its Environs where he intended to Winter not without thoughts of turning his face homeward in the ensuing Summer where I much wish to see him again to Renew a more regular Correspondence with his Province. I understand by his Lordship that he has lately wrote to you and therefore I must Deny myself the pleasure of Communicating those Sentiments of regard which I know he Entertains for you It gives us the greatest concern to hear of the late Hurricane in the Province but I hope its effects have not in generall been so dreadful as represented and that your Share in the common Calamity has been as little as Possible. What the Parliament will do with the Colonys at their approaching meeting on 9^th^

Jan^ry is at present uncertain but the general Inclination of all Partys seems to be for Conciliat^y measures which I believe will take place whether the present Ministry continue in power (as they seem fully Determined to do) or are Succeeded by any other of the Factions now on foot.

I am, with due regard and Esteem,
Your most obedt. Hble. Serv^t
Hugh Hamersley.

Letter Bk. V

[Sharpe to Hamersley.]

Letter to M^r Hamersley Dated Annapolis 17^th April 1770. transmitted by Captain

Sir

I have lately received your Letter of the 30^th of Nov^r inclosing a protested Bill for £8. I rejoice to hear that My Lord was well when he wrote from Dresden, my best Wishes ever attend him. I have not had the pleasure to receive any Letter from His Ldp of a later Date than the year 1768 so that if he did me the honour to write to Me as you say you apprehended the Letter has not yet reached me. I now remit you inclosed Firsts of Twenty two more Setts of Exchange that have been paid in on Account of Mannour Lands amounting together to the Sum of £898 7 2 the Receipt of which you'll be pleased to acknowledge when an Opportunity offers. I am &c.

Original.

[Hamersley to Sharpe.]

Lincolns Inn 13^th July 1770

S^r

I am this day favored with yours of the 17: April Enclosing Firsts of 22. Setts of Exchange that have been paid in on account of Manor Lands amounting to £898 7 2. I am much surprized that you have not heard from Lord Baltimore, as, when I wrote last, I had just received a Letter from him ordering me to Acquaint you that he intended himself that pleasure immediately. I have heard from his Lordship from Lindau on Boden Sea, within these few days, he writes in good Spirits, speaks favourably of his Health, and Contradicts all the Reports Spread of him from Florence Vienna &c of Duels, Murthers and hairbreadth Escapes. He has sold his House in Southampton Row and makes no mention of returning to England. I hope you continue to Enjoy your health and am S^r

Yo^r Most Humble Serv^t
Hugh Hamersley

[Baltimore to Sharpe.] Copy.

Nurnberg 22d 1770

Sir

I sincerely hope that you are in perfect health & should not have omitted so long writing you a few Lines, but that I have had nothing material to acquaint you with. I understood that there was some Land whether contiguous to you or not I don't recollect which you were desirous of. I desired your Brother to inform Me where that Land was, but have not yet heard from him thereon, which I have expected, for I can assure you Sir with the utmost Sincerity that the well merited Esteem & Consideration I ever had & shall retain for you will Make Me at all times wish to do anything to serve you. I desire then if you please that you will let Me hear from you on this Business & that you will Continue to Me your Friendship & Esteem who am Sir with great Respect

Your most obliged Friend
& humble Servant
F Baltimore

Horo Sharpe Esqr
in Maryland.

[Sharpe to Baltimore.] Letter Bk. V

Copy of a Letter to Lord Baltimore Dated 5th June 1771
transmitted under Cover to Mr O Hanbury

My Lord

I received not long ago the Letter your Ldp did me the honour to write last year from Nurnberg but as the Month was omitted I dont know how long the Letter had been on its Way. Your Ldp will now however be pleased to accept my Thanks for it & my best Wishes for the Continuance of your Health of which I with pleasure hear you have for some time enjoyed a pretty good share. In answer to that part of your Ldps Letter where you say that you understand there was some Land which I was desirous of but that you had not been informed where it lay I must beg leave to put your Ldp in mind that in Consequence of your Ldps Inclinations to reserve more Lands in the Province by Way of Manours a Reserve was a few years ago laid on a large Tract 96610 Acres lying just beyond Fort Cumberland & extending from Potowmack to the Dividing Line Northward & Westward so far as to include the Eastern Ridges of the Alegany Mountains, the Reason given for laying a Reserve on so large a Tract was that the good Land did not lye contiguous but in parcels interspersed with a good deal of hilly broken & barren Land & that it might be at your Ldps Choice to have

Letter Bk. V one or more Manors laid out within such large reserved Tract. There was also at the same time a Tract of 2524 Acres surveyed & reserved for your Ldp farther to the Westward on the Branches of Yoghiogany River. In the Spring of 1768 Three other Tracts lying among the Branches of the Yoghyogany were surveyed as Manours for your Ldp & Plats thereof returned to the Land or Revenue Office viz One Tract containing 17750 Acres, Another 6030 Acres & the Third 4740 Acres. When I was given to understand by M^r^ Hamersley's Letter dated in July 1768 that your Ldp did not desire to hold so much Land in the Nature of Manors but were rather inclined to patent most of it reserving a Quit-Rent I in a Letter to your Ldp bearing Date the 28^th^ Nov^r^ 1768 wrote as follows. "If that is the Case (viz that your Ldp chooses to part with those Lands) I will if your Ldp pleases deposit the usual Caution Money for Either of the small Tracts & very probably other Persons may be found to take up the Rest if your Ldp is willing to part with it on the same Terms." This Letter of mine might not perhaps have reached your Ldp before you left England but in that Case I presume M^r^ Hamersley forwarded it to you; What I mean't & ask't by the part of it which I have quoted was that if your Ldp should choose to sell those Tracts of uncultivated Land on the usual Terms of Vacant unimproved Land viz £5 p^r^ 100 Acres Caution Money & four shillings p^r^ 100 Acres Quit Rent I would be glad to have the preemption of One or two of the small Tracts, to be granted to Me by one Patent, & if your Ldp pleases to accept my Offer & to give a special Order or Instruction for the Patents being issued I am still willing to purchase on those Terms for I believe none of those Lands are as yet disposed of. In my above quoted Letter of the 28^th^ Nov^r^ 1768 was also the following Paragraph "I have also sent inclosed to M^r^ Hamersley an Account that has been put into my hands by M^r^ Leeds for his Attendance as a Commissioner & Mathematician on the Business of the Lines amounting to One hundred & seventy seven Guineas at the Rate of a Guinea a Day which is what the Proprietors of Pennsylvania allow to each of their Commissioners, & as M^r^ Malcolm the only Mathematician nominated in your Ldps Commission was unable to attend at the time it arrived & died soon afterwards I thought there was a necessity for having some other in his stead & M^r^ Leeds was acknowledged to be by far the best in the Province, your Ldp's Agent here will therefore I hope be authorized to pay him. None of the other Commissioners who acted on behalf of your Ldp have exhibited my Account nor do I suppose they intend to make any Claim for their Attendance." To this Part of my Letter I likewise wisht

to have received some answer from your Ldp but have not yet been favoured with any. M[r] Leeds on my telling him some time ago that I had not, put into my hand the inclosed Paper being a Duplicate of his Account before transmitted, if your Ldp approves of the Measure, I can pay him £181 14 6 in part thereof being the Ballance due from Me by reason of the Duty of One Shilling p[r] Hhd in the year 1768 exceeding the Salary your Ldp was pleased to allow me & for the Ballance £11 15 7½ which would be then due to M[r] Leeds your Ldp may be pleased to transmit him an order on your Receiver Gen[l] If your Ldp should think the Service & Attendance of the other Commissioners merit any Notice your Ldp might I suppose make them a Compliment by allowing each of them the Pre emption of a quantity of those other Reserved Lands which lye beyond Fort Cumberland in case these Lands are to be now disposed of; your Ldp will excuse the liberty of this Intimation & as I have nothing more to trouble you with at present nor any thing worthy Notice to communicate I shall conclude with repeating my Acknowledgments for the Esteem & Regard you are again pleased to express for Me, to assure your Ldp that Nothing can afford Me greater satisfaction than to hear from time to time of your Welfare & that I shall ever remain your Ldp's sincere Friend & most obed[t] humb. Serv[t] Letter Bk. V

APPENDIX

RELATING TO

MARYLAND CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF SUFFERERS BY THE BOSTON FIRE OF 1760.

By his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Esq.*, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* MARYLAND.

Printed Bill.

A BRIEF.

It having been represented to me, by his Majesty's Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, That on the 20th of *March* last, a Fire broke out in the Town of *Boston*, in such Manner as to elude all Means for suppressing the same, until it had (according to the best Information that could be obtained) destroyed 174 Dwelling-Houses, and as many Warehouses, Shops, and other Buildings, which, with the Furniture and other Goods therein, amount, at a moderate Computation, to 100,000 *l.* Sterling; and that, by this unhappy Accident, 220 Families were turned out of Doors, the greatest Part of whom, being by this Misfortune rendered incapable of subsisting themselves, were become proper Objects of Charity.

And that although he had sent Briefs throughout that Province to procure Relief for the unhappy Sufferers, the Calamity is so great and extensive, that the Means of Relief from amongst themselves, and the Contributions of their own Inhabitants, must be greatly inadequate to the Loss.

His Excellency therefore desires me to recommend it to the People of this Province, to assist in Relieving their distressed Fellow-Subjects, and that I would cause what may be collected on this Occasion, to be remitted to the Select-men and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*, with whom will be lodged the Collections made in that Government, to be distributed amongst the Sufferers, as they, in their Discretion, shall judge proper.

I do therefore hereby most earnestly recommend to the Benevolence and Charity of the good People of this Province, the calamitous and ruined Condition of those unhappy Sufferers; not doubting, but as all are subject to the like Calamities, and under like Misfortunes would hope and expect the Assistance of their Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Christians, that every Person amongst us will contribute on this Occasion, towards alleviating the Miseries of the unhappy Sufferers, in Proportion to the Means wherewith GOD hath severally blessed us.

And I do require the several Rectors of Parishes, and other Ministers of the Gospel within this Province, to read, or cause to be read, this BRIEF, to their respective Congregations, on the first, second, and third Sundays after they shall receive the same; that they indorse thereon, such Collections as shall be by them severally made; and that this Brief, with the Indorsement thereon, they forthwith transmit to me; and the Sums collected they are forthwith to pay to the Sheriff of each County, to be immediately transmitted to the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, in the City of *Annapolis*, that the same may be speedily remitted to the Select-men and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of *Boston*, agreeable to the laudable and charitable Design of the Contributors.

GIVEN at the City of ANNAPOLIS, *the Sixth Day of* MAY, *in the Tenth Year of his Lordship's Dominion, and in the Year of our Lord CHRIST*, 1760

Hor° Sharpe.

Original.

[Gov. Bernard to Sharpe.]

Boston, Sep^{t} 22 1760

Sir:

I communicated your Letter of the 8th August to the Council, who desire to join with me in returning our Thanks to you and the Gentlemen of your Province on the behalf of the Poor sufferers by the Fire in this Town.

The Benefactions given on this Account are disposed by the Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor, which form a Board of 19 of the Principal Gentlemen of this Town, whereof John Phillips Esq^{r} is Treasurer. I have consulted them, and they judged it most advisable to negotiate the money p Exchange and have accordingly given their Draft on the Commissioners of the Loan Office of your Province in favour of Mr. Jonathan Williams and Mr. John Soley for Fourteen hundred Pounds Maryland currency. When they know the precise sum they may draw for, they will give their Bill for the remainder.

I am much obliged to you for your Congratulations on my Accession to this Government, and am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient & most humble Servant

Fra. Bernard

His Excellency Gov^{r} Sharpe.

[J. Henshaw to Commissioners of Loan Office.] Original.

Boston 22d September, 1760

Sirs:

His Excellv Governor Bernard has by Letter desired his Excellency Govenr Sharp to have the Monies collected in your Goverment for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in Boston, to be remitted in such manner as the Select Men & Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston shall point out. Agreable to which we have this day drawn on you in favr of Jonathan Williams and John Soley or their order for Fourteen Hundred Pounds your Currency being part of said Sum which no doubt you will Honour.

So soon as you shall please to acquaint us what further Sums you may receive for the purpose aforesaid, we shall take the Liberty to draw for the same.

We have a gratefull sense of the Generosity of the Good People of your Province, and are very Respectfully

Gent

Your most humble Servt

Joshua Henshaw

in behalf of the Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston.

To the Honble Commissioners of the Loan Office in the Province of Maryland.

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